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HISTORY

OF

DELAWARE COUNTY

AND

OHIO.

Containing a brief History of the State of Ohio, from its earliest settlement to the present time embracing its topography, geological, physical and climatic features; its agricultural, stock-growing, railroad interests, etc.; a History of Delaware County, giving an account of its aboriginal inhabitants, early settlement by the whites, pioneer incidents, its growth, its improvements, organization of the county, its judicial and political history, its business and industries, churches, schools, etc.; Biographical Sketches; Portraits of some of the Early Settlers and Prominent Men, etc., etc.

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ILLUSTRATED.

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was set off to the township of Harlem, which then included the whole of Genoa. September 3, 1816, the east half of Orange Township was set off to form that township, and on the 8th of January, 1820, the east half of Berlin was set off to form that township. These subtractions left Berkshire in the form of an L, consisting of Sections 2 and 3 of the present Berkshire Township, with Section 3 of Kingston and 4 of Brown. When Delaware County was set off from Franklin, the eastern part of this county was set off, at the first session of the Commissioners' Court, into a separate township, with its boundaries as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Section No. 2 of Township 5 (Kingston), Range 17, of the United States Military Survey; thence south with said line to the south line of county; thence with the south line of county to the east line of said county; thence north with said county line to the Indian boundary line; thence westerly with said boundary line to the east boundary of Marlborough Township; thence south with said boundary line to the southeast corner of said township; thence east to the place of beginning." By taking a map of the county and tracing the lines, it will be observed that the present townships of Harlem, Trenton and Porter, with the east half of the townships of Kingston, Berkshire and Genoa, were included in this township, besides the townships of Bennington, Harmony, Peru and Lincoln, now in Morrow County. This geographical "what-not" was called Sunbury, and has succeeded in handing down its title to the thriving village of that name, in Berkshire Township. By the erection of successive townships its territory was gradually diminished, until in 1821 it only included the east half of Berkshire and Trenton Townships. When Berkshire's loss of the sections in Kingston and Brown was compensated by the addition of Sections 1 and 4 from Sunbury Township, the absence of the record renders doubtful, but probably about the time of the erection of Trenton into a separate township. The surface is a fine, rolling country, lying high and in admirable shape for tilling, and, with the exception of a small prairie, a little northeast of Berkshire Corners, was originally covered with a dense forest. This prairie was a low piece of ground, about half a mile long, of irregular shape, reaching upward of a half-mile in the widest part. It was a noted deer lick in the early time and the resort of immense flocks of pigeons. Various opinions were entertained by the early settlers as to the origin of the spot, the preponderance being in favor of the theory that at a very early period the place was submerged by water held there by a beaver dam, or natural obstruction of fallen timber, and thus the natural growth of the forest prevented. The first settlers found the timber skirting the lower part of this spot made impassable by the number of fallen trees. There was a small spring here which still exists, and in the wet season the accumulated waters, obstructed by the fallen timber, backed up so that frequently they nearly found an outlet over the river banks into the Little Walnut, which flows across this plat. This stream, coming from the north, takes a southwest course at this point, but, changing its direction below the Sunbury road, it flows to the southeast, and joins the Big Walnut just below Galena. The latter river intersects the township just east of Sunbury Village, and, taking a southwesterly course, passes Galena and reaches the Scioto River in the southern part of Franklin County. This river was known by the early settlers near it, as Gehenna, but without any obvious reason, and lower down is still known by the local name of Big Belly. These streams afford Berkshire ample drainage, and at an early day afforded by canoes a means of communication with the older settlements. The high divide between these two streams constitutes nearly one-half of the township, and was formerly covered almost exclusively with oak. This timber is evidently of a second growth, giving ground for the opinion that at an early period the timber along this elevation was entirely prostrated by a devastating tornado. Across the Little Walnut, on the rise of ground beyond, is found the same quality of oak of immense size, evidently a part of the original forest growth. Here is found also a generous variety of timber, including maple, hickory, walnut, butternut, elm, etc. Occasional elm swamps were found on the west side and in the northern part, but they dried up by a natural process when freed from timber and exposed to the influence of the sun. The general character of the soil is that of a light yellow clay, admirably adapted to grass and corn. The prairie and the elm swamps are the exceptions to the general rule of clay. In these is found a rich, black soil, highly prized by the farming community. Grain raising and feeding stock for market receive the principal attention of the farmers. Four places have at different times aspired to metropolitan honors in the township: Berkshire, in the northwest; Rome, near the middle; Galena, in the southern, and Sunbury, in the eastern middle part.

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was set off to the township of Harlem, which then included the whole of Genoa. September 3, 1816, the east half of Orange Township was set off to form that township, and on the 8th of January, 1820, the east half of Berlin was set off to form that township. These subtractions left Berlin in the form of an L, consisting of Sections 2 and 3 of the present Berlkshire Township, with Section 3 of Kingston and 4 of Brown. When Delaware County was set off from Franklin, the eastern part of this county was set off at the first session of the Commissioners' Court, into a separate township, with its boundaries as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Section No. 2 of Township 6 (Kingston), Range 17, of the United States Military Survey; thence south with said line to the south line of county; thence with the south line of county to the east line of said county; thence north with said county line to the Indian boundary line; thence westerly with said boundary line to the east boundary of Warlborough Township; thence south with said boundary line to the southeast corner of said township; thence east to the place of beginning." By taking a map of the county and tracing the lines, it will be observed that the present township of Harlem, Trenton and Berlin, with the east half of the townships of Kingston, Berlin and Genoa, were included in this township, besides the townships of Berlkshire, Orange, Brown and Liberty, now in Morrow County. This extraordinary "what-not" was called Genoa, and has succeeded in burying down its name in the burying village of that name, in Berlkshire Township. By the erection of successive townships, Genoa gradually diminished, until in 1821 it only included the east half of Berlkshire and Trenton Township. When Berlkshire was set off, Genoa lost its Kingston and Brown was compensated by the addition of Sections 1 and 4 from Berlkshire Township, the absence of the second township, but probably about the time of the erection of Trenton into a separate township. The surface is a fine, rolling country, very high and in a suitable shape for tillage, and, with the exception of a small prairie, a little northeast of Berlkshire Corners, was originally covered with a dense forest. This prairie was a low piece of ground, about half a mile long, of irregular shape, resembling a bad mitten the wrong way. It was a mud-hole in the early times and the resort of immense flocks of pigeons. Various opinions were entertained by the early settlers as to the origin of the spot, the prevailing

sance being in favor of the theory that it is a very early period the place was submerged by water held there by a beaver dam, or natural obstruction of fallen timber, and thus the natural growth of the forest prevented. The first settlers found the timber skirting the lower part of this spot usually impassable by the number of fallen trees. There was a small spring there which still exists, and in the wet season the accumulated water overflowed the fallen timber, soaked up in that immediately nearly round, and ran off over the river banks into the Little Walnut, which flows near this place. This spring, coming from the north, taking its course at this point, but changing its direction below the Sandusky road, it flows to the south east, and joins the Big Walnut just below Galena. The latter river intersects the township just east of Sunbury Village, and, taking a southwesterly course, passes Galena and reaches the Scioto River in the southern part of Franklin County. This river was known by the early settlers as "Walnuts," but without any physical reason, and lower down is still known by the local name of Big Rocky. These streams abound in good water, and are nearly equidistant from a line of continuation, with the other streams. The high ridge between these two streams constitutes nearly the backbone of the township, and consequently covered almost equidistantly with water. This ridge is relieved by a second growth, prairie ground for the purpose that it was early peopled the thinner place, the extraordinary growth, and by a devastating tornado. Across the Little Walnut, on the rise of ground beyond, is to say the same quality of oak, of immense size, and in part of the original forest growth. There is found also a peculiar variety of timber, including maple, hickory, walnut, butternut, ash, etc. The occasional white sycamore was found on the west side and in the northern part, but they dried up by a natural process when the forest from timber was exposed to the influence of the sun. The general character of the soil is that of a light yellow clay, naturally adapted to grass and corn. The prairie and the elm swamps are the exceptions to the general rule, however. In these is found a rich black soil, highly prized by the farming community. Various theories and reasons are given for such a change in the physical appearance of the farms. Many place have at different times experimented on the farm lands in the township. Hitherto in the northwest, lower, near the middle, Indiana, in the southern, and Sandusky, in the eastern and middle part

The two latter are thriving villages about the same size.

The pioneer of Berkshire was Col. Moses Byxbe, of Lenox, Berkshire County, Mass. He was a man of wealth and standing in his native town: a man of shrewd business ability and of great decision of character. He united the business of "keeping hotel" with that of storekeeper, and in this way had come into possession of a large number of soldiers' land warrants, and located them in Section 2 of what is now Berkshire, and in Section 1 of the present township of Berlin, 8,000 acres in all. He afterward bought large tracts of land in Brown and Genoa, and was the largest landholder ever in the county. In June, 1804, he fitted out a four-horse team, in charge of Orlando Barker, a three-horse team, with Witter Stewart as driver, and a single-horse wagon, driven by Solomon Smith, and, loading with goods from his store and his household effects, started them for the West. Mr. Byxbe led the way with his family in a two-horse carriage, in that day an indisputable evidence of his wealth. He persuaded Azariah Root, a surveyor and resident of Pittsfield, Mass., to accompany him, promising to give him employment to pay for his land. He also brought his nephew, Edward Potter, then a boy of thirteen years of age, to act as clerk in the store he proposed to start. Taking up their line of march, the little colony started on their journey in the track of the Scioto colony, which had gone out the year before. Their course was to Fishkill, thence across the river through Newburgh to Easton, Harrisburg, Carlisle, and Shippenburg. Here the little caravan held council as to the rest of their course, whether to go to Chambersburg or to cross the Three Brothers to Strawsburg and thence on to Bedford. The latter course was decided upon, Root taking the lead some distance in advance on the road toward Somerset. When near Bedford, Byxbe concluded to go to the left of the usual route, and struck the river at Redstone, now Brownsville. Here he found a Mr. Hutchinson and family bound for Cincinnati, and stayed five days. Deciding to take the river, a flat-boat was built capable of carrying fourteen horses, with wagons, baggage, and the united families. Thus provided, they started down the river to Pittsburgh. Here Byxbe made considerable purchases of iron goods, and, to lighten the boat, which found it difficult to navigate the river in its shallow state of water, sent the horses across the "pan-handle" to Wheeling. On arriving at Wheeling, learning that he was as near Worthington there as he would be at the mouth of the Scioto, he prepared to start overland to his destination from that point. He unloaded only a part of his goods and arranged that Hutchinson should land the balance at Portsmouth. From Wheeling, Mr. Byxbe came to Zanesville, thence to Lancaster, Franklinton, and Worthington, arriving at the last-mentioned place in the latter part of August. They overtook Root and his family at Franklinton, where they had been waiting some two or three days. At Worthington they found the colony in a woful condition. The season had been extraordinarily wet, and there was "water, water, everywhere, but not a drop to drink." The freshets had made the river unfit to use, and the colonists had dug holes a few feet in the ground and used the surface water as it filtered in. The consequence was that the whole community were sick, shaking with the ague. Their crops had largely failed, and many had nothing but green corn to eat. Here Mr. Byxbe stayed nearly three months and built a two-story frame house. He sent men in canoes down the river to Chillicothe for flour and bacon, and bought a steer. This was killed, and, it is said, was eaten up before the meat lost its natural heat. While here he went to his land in Berkshire, and, choosing a building site on the banks of the Little Walnut, in the prairie, built cabins for his home, and stables. He also built a cabin for Mr. Root about a half-mile south of where the "Corners" now are, on the Berkshire road. Meanwhile he had got his effects from Portsmouth and sold all his store goods to Nathaniel Little, before opening the packages. Early in November, the first load of household goods were sent forward to Berkshire from Worthington. It took a whole day to go and another to return, although the road had been chopped out by Col. Byxbe's direction after reaching Worthington. Load succeeded load until both families were established in their new homes. After making the cabins comfortable, Mr. Byxbe began to lay plans for settling up his purchase. Berkshire street was surveyed out through his land, and farms laid out abutting on it, the surveying being done by Mr. Root. Early in January, 1805, Mr. Curtis, a shoemaker, came to the settlement, followed by John Kilbourn, Ralph Slack, Elem Vining, Sr., a Mr. Harper, and Adonijah Rice. These came in singly, in close succession, during the winter. Close after these came some negroes, Sarah Brandy and Polly Noko, who went to Berlin afterward. Polly Noko's husband was detained

at Chillicothe, and sent fourteen cows by a negro boy, Jack, to the Salt Reservation, in the present township of Brown, where he was to cut browse for them, but the boy, becoming infatuated with a girl in the settlement, let them go in the woods, and went to work for Col. Byxbe. In the meantime, Maj. Thomas Brown, who had gone to Detroit looking for land to locate upon, came back by way of the Byxbe settlement. He was persuaded to cast in his lot with this community, and remained with them until June. Meanwhile the boy Jack, after asking Col. Byxbe to marry him to the girl of his heart (who explained his legal inability to accommodate him), applied to Maj. Brown, who possessed the title of Squire as well. Here the difficulty was not less insurmountable, as he had no jurisdiction. How the poor fellow made out is not known, but the cows starved to death for lack of attention.

In June of 1805, by Mr. Byxbe's directions, Mr. Root surveyed a road out to the present site of Granville, and as soon as this was completed, the Byxbe family, in their carriage, accompanied with a wagon in which rode Potter, Brown, and another man who furnished one of the two horses, started for Lenox, Mass.; Brown for his family, and Byxbe for more settlers. The whole male portion of the settlement escorted them, cutting out the road as far as surveyed, taking three days to accomplish the distance. Each night they built substantial camps of elm bark, which they left standing for those who might pass over the road subsequently. On their journey out they met the colony which settled at Granville, within two days' travel of their destination. In the following year, Maj. Brown returned with his family, accompanied by David Prince and John Patterson with their families, Col. Byxbe remaining behind to spread the news of his new-found El Dorado and to sell it. Joseph Prince followed early the next spring. On arriving at the frontier, Maj. Brown found a wagon-track leading toward his destination, the first track to Berkshire over that route. It was subsequently found to be the track of Nathaniel Hall, who afterward built the mill on Alum Creek. About this time came the family of James Gregory—a family of high social position and mental attainments. The names of Solomon Jones, a Mr. Helt, and George Fisher also appear, and, further south, those of John B. Grist, Joseph Patrick, David Armstrong, Samuel and David Landon, and Gideon and William Oosterhaus. In 1806, steps were undertaken by Maj. Brown to have the township organized, and it was set off with the name of Berkshire. It was not long before Mr. Byxbe returned and occupied a double log-cabin, which he had built on the "street" just before he went East.

In 1807, Ichabod Plumb, with his family, and Dr. Reuben Lamb, with his wife and child, came to Berkshire Corners. Some years before, Dr. Lamb, then an unmarried man, had started for the Mississippi Valley, but, meeting Col. Byxbe at Pittsburgh, was persuaded to come to Berkshire. He was disappointed with the place, however, and, thinking that Worthington promised to be a prosperous place, he left Berkshire after remaining a few months and settled in the former place. Here he married his wife and became intimate with Mr. Plumb, who was one of the original members of the Scioto colony, which went out from New Haven County to Worthington in 1803. A little previous to the time of which we write, Messrs. Plumb and Lamb had sold out their property in Worthington, and, on horseback, had made a tour of inspection through the country toward the Wabash River. On their return journey they passed through Urbana, and, attracted by the place, they decided to locate there. Soon after their return to Worthington, some member of Col. Byxbe's family falling sick, Dr. Lamb was summoned. Mr. Byxbe, finding, in this interview, that the doctor had not bought land elsewhere, set about securing so valuable a member for his colony at the Corners. This point, though considerably improved since Dr. Lamb's first visit, was even then not so promising as many other points, but the Colonel made him large inducements in the way of land donations, and, in view of subsequent events, doubtless gave him an insight to his plans which won him over to Mr. Byxbe's project. Nevertheless, he had given his word to join Maj. Plumb, and he did not feel disposed to break his pledge to his friend, but he set about bringing Maj. Plumb over to the new plan. When these two old friends met, and Dr. Lamb broached the subject, there was a warm discussion which lasted nearly all day. The result was that they both moved into the settlement, with the understanding that when the county of Delaware should be formed, the county seat should be located at the Corners. In the same year came John B. Grist, a native of Luzerne County, Penn. Mr. Grist depended upon his labor for the support of his family, and had spent the previous winter logging in the woods. He had thus secured considerable lumber, and, deciding to go West, he sought

to accomplish the double object of taking his lumber to market, and, at the same time, forward his family toward the destination he had chosen. Placing his family, household goods, his cart, oxen and horse upon a raft which he had constructed of his lumber, he launched out on the Susquehanna River. On reaching tide water he sold his lumber, and, with the proceeds of the sale as his sole capital, he prepared to strike out into the wilderness. At that early day the sale of his raft did not bring a fortune, and he had gone only a little west of Zanesville when his money gave out. Here he was forced to stop for some time, while he earned means to continue the journey. On reaching the Big Walnut he made a short stay, and while here spent his last cent for three bushels of corn, which he bought of a settler. Here he fell in with David Armstrong, who was, within a few cents, in as poor a financial condition as himself. Thus barehanded they came into the forests of Berkshire Township, and secured land of Col. Byxbe, a half a mile north of Sunbury. Their families were illy provided for the winter that was fast approaching. There were no cabins in the immediate vicinity, their larder (to adopt the name of a latter-day convenience) was empty, and only the corn which they had purchased a few days before, stood between them and starvation. Hastily setting up some poles in tent fashion, they covered them with bark, and in this rude tabernacle placed their families and household goods. While on the Walnut, Armstrong had bought some corn, and, desiring to take it all to mill, they each mounted a horse for the purpose of carrying it to Chillicothe. The distance was considerable, but there was a blazed track most of the way, and the knowledge of the destitute state of their families spurred them on. They were soon on the return road and rapidly nearing their destination, when a heavy rain began to fall. Covering the bags containing the meal with deerskins, they experienced no difficulty in making their way across rivers and through the mud until they reached Alum Creek. This stream they found swollen to the brink, the water rushing along its course, threatening to sweep them away with its current, should they attempt to force a passage. The situation was distressing. Beyond the angry flood, their poorly sheltered families were without food, and with them was their only means of present subsistence. They were not long in deciding upon their action. Finding a hollow sycamore log in which they carefully bestowed the larger part of their meal, and fixing the bags containing the remainder firmly to their horses, they plunged into the stream. The issue of the event for some time stood in doubt, but the heroic fortitude which made the early settler the fit pioneer of the nineteenth century, carried them safely through. Hurrying to their wigwam, they found their families anxious for their safety, and with the last morsel of food consumed. The meal was found thoroughly mixed up, and, without more ado, was transferred to the bake-kettle, and soon set before the half-famished family.

In 1808, the Hon. Ezekiel Brown, one of the most distinguished of Delaware County's early settlers, came to Berkshire and settled on land east and a little north of where Galena now is. Mr. Brown was one who would prove a valuable addition to any community. He came from Lycoming Co., Penn., where he had been elected to Congress for one or two terms. His native place, however, was in Orange County, N. Y., where he was born March 13, 1760. In 1776, he enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and, joining the forces under Washington just after the battle of Trenton, he participated in several engagements. Some two years later, while on a furlough to visit his home, then in what is now Lycoming County, Penn., he was unfortunately captured by the Indians. The incident, as related by his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Leonard, is as follows: There had been numerous Indian alarms, and the people had finally betaken themselves to a strong, hewed-log cabin, which was easy of defense. Here they awaited the onset of the savages, but in vain. The Indians were too wise in their style of warfare to accept such a gage of battle. They kept secreted in the neighborhood for days, until the settlers, lulled into a false feeling of security, sallied forth to their homes. It seems almost incredible at this day that so fatal a mistake could be so easily made. No sooner did the savages see their plans succeeding, than, rushing in upon the unsuspecting and defenseless settlers, they commenced their work of butchery. Brown's father and mother were ruthlessly murdered, and himself and a sister with her seven children were carried off into Indian captivity. It was some mitigation of their situation that they were in the same band, but this was not suffered long to continue. The mother was separated from her children, and the children from each other. Meanwhile Brown was forced to pass through the forms preceding adoption into the tribe. Three times during his journey to the main town of the Cayugas, near

where Scipio, N. Y., now stands, was he forced to run the gantlet. The first time he received a severe wound from a tomahawk; the second time, less fortunate, he received a terrible blow from a war club, which felled him to the ground in a fearfully mangled condition. His life seemed ended, but, finally recovering, he proceeded to the destination of his captors, where, after another trial, he passed through the fearful ordeal unharmed, and was adopted by a family who had lost a son in the war. He was afterward taken to Canada, where he found his sister and got clue of her children. Here he managed to get into the employ of a trader, and soon bought his freedom, but the ties of kindred were too strong for him to leave his sister in captivity. He at once set about securing her release and that of her seven children. Through his efforts she was enabled to purchase her own ransom, while Mr. Brown bent all his efforts toward the release of the children. One by one they had been secured until all save the second child, a boy of twelve or fourteen years. It was nearing the time when he hoped to return to his friends, that he learned a party of Indians with the boy was about to start for a distant point to hunt. If this should occur, he despaired of ever seeing the child again, and determined to kidnap the boy. Calling the Indians into the trader's cabin, he treated them with the strongest potations at his commad. When they were drunk, he pushed the Indians out and the boy within, and, barring the door, awaited the issue. This summary treatment was not relished by the savage lords of the forest, and they resented it by sundry kicks and more forcible attacks upon the door. There was no sign of yielding, and, as any other more forcible measures were deemed unsafe, they accepted the philosophy of the "fox and the grapes," and left the boy behind. But the difficulty was not so easily surmounted. The lad had become enamored with the wild life of the woods, and longed to be with his Indian friends. One day, when let out to play, his boy companion was instructed to watch him. He soon came rushing in saying that Nathan was going after the Indians. Mr. Brown, hastily going to the door, saw the boy a half a mile away, running with all his strength to regain his friends gone days before. With a sinking heart, almost in despair, he threw off his coat, and started in pursuit. The boy was finally recaptured, and, with the whole family, returned in 1783 to their friends in Pennsylvania. Seven years later, Mr. Brown came to Ohio, and, in 1808, came to Berkshire Township, where he died April 24, 1840. His arrival in 1808 was followed very soon by the families of Joseph Cowgill and Oliver Still. The next most notable accession to the pioneer ranks of this township was that of the Carpenter families. Judge Benjamin Carpenter, with his family, came in about 1811, and settled a little north of Sunbury Village, while Gilbert Carpenter came about a year previous, and settled near Galena. The Carpenters came from Luzerne County, Penn., and were active leaders in the communities which they left. Judge Carpenter had been a member of Congress, as well as Associate Judge, and his brother Gilbert a prominent Methodist minister. The effect of such additions to the mental and moral forces of this community was soon made apparent. The whole machinery of society was organized and vigorously in motion, before the other townships about had fully recovered from the retarding shock of transplanting. For some time Berkshire afforded the only church and school privileges of any sort for miles around.

Up to 1808, when the county was formed and its offices located at the town of Delaware, Berkshire Corners continued to thrive as the probable location of the future county seat. Indeed, it was expressly promised by Col. Byxbe to the early settlers of Berkshire, and it had, doubtless, great weight in determining the settlement of many others. The formation of a new county, and the close proximity of its capital, offered peculiar inducements to the laudable ambition of the cultivated pioneer, and, although the county seat was located at Delaware, the county has honored itself and Berkshire in elevating several of its pioneers to positions of honor and trust. Hon. Ezekiel Brown was elected County Commissioner, and Thomas Brown as Associate Judge, at the first organization of the county. There had been some local consideration of the feasibility of removing the State capital to the Corners. It was shown with considerable plausibility that the location was central, it was as easy of access as any location, and the over-sanguine felt, that, with the county seat there, it was only a question of time when Berkshire would put off its rustic garb, and, donning urban habiliments, would grow prosperous and influential. What might have been can hardly be determined at this date. It is sufficient to say that the first requisite for such an event was wanting. The leading genius of the place had opposing interests to satisfy. After disposing

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of his land in the vicinity of the "Corners," in company with Judge Baldwin, Col. Byxbe came into possession of some 16,000 acres situated about the present site of Delaware City, and at once transferred his family and interests to that place. Following the same line of action as at the "Corners," he called about him a colony which soon organized the county to their own liking, much to the dissatisfaction of the Berkshire community.

In 1808, Nathaniel Hall erected the first mill in that section of the county, on Alum Creek. The structure was a saw-mill, grist-mill and distillery combined, and was situated on the creek, near the place now spanned by the covered bridge, on the Delaware and Sunbury pike. This site, though situated within the present limits of Berlin, was essentially a Berkshire institution. The project, however, commanded the hearty co-operation of all the settlers around, who took their dinners with them one day and helped to build the dam. The science of engineering was in a crude state in the settlements at that time, and the dams constructed were rough expedients made tolerable only by the stern necessities of the situation. Log pens were constructed six feet square, roughly locked and pinned together at the corners. A succession of these constructions were placed across the stream at short intervals, and filled with stone. These were the anchors of the dam, which were further strengthened by a mass of stone placed in front. Behind these was piled a quantity of brush, which formed a support for the mass of earth which was placed upon it. Such a structure at its best estate could offer but little resistance to the dislodging power of a freshet, and required constant repairs, which made milling a discouraging business. This mill was situated on the main Indian trail which led up along Alum Creek from the south and east, and passed up the stream into Brown and on to Sandusky. Here the Indians brought their corn and traded for meal, but not always with complete satisfaction to themselves. They took some exception to the way of dealing and threatened to burn the mill, a threat they fortunately failed to carry out. The mill proved to be a great boon to the community. Heretofore, "going to mill" had been an arduous undertaking. Mills were at first from fifty to seventy-five miles away, involving a long, tedious journey through trackless woods and over unbridged streams. Such a journey took nearly a week's time, and, as but a small amount of corn or wheat could be carried, it involved a cost of time which the busy frontier farmer could illy afford. To obviate such difficulties, the early settler had recourse to various expedients. A common one learned of the Indians was to cut off a stump level on the top and burn out a large basin in the prepared surface. A conveniently placed sapling was bent over and made to do duty as spring-pole, to the end of which was attached, by a grapevine, a heavy wooden pestle. With these crude arrangements the early settlers crushed bushels of corn and wheat. Gradually mills were built nearer the frontier settlements, and the boys, as soon as they could balance a bag of corn or wheat on horseback, were "sent to mill." Owing to the faulty construction of the dams, grinding could be relied upon only about six months in the year, a fact which proved a great inconvenience. It is related of an early settler, that, starting out with a bag of wheat to be ground, he went from mill to mill without success, and, after riding 150 miles, he reached his cabin with his wheat unground. At other times the crude machinery would get out of repair, or several bags of grain would be on hand, delaying the new-comer till late in the night. An incident of this nature is related by the widow of David Lewis, Jr., at this writing still living in Berlin, at the age of ninety-six. Going to mill with her husband one day, she mounted the horse and balanced the grain, while he led the way on foot. Arriving at the mill, they found themselves forced to wait until nearly night. Starting as soon as they could get their grist, they took the beaten track for home. After going some distance, and finding night fast approaching, Mr. Lewis desired to take a short cut across the untracked forest. To this Mrs. Lewis demurred, but finally, confiding in the judgment of her husband, at his suggestion, she headed the horse in the proper direction, gave him rein and trusted to his piloting them home. After proceeding in the dark for some distance, guided only by the instinct of the animal, they began to entertain some misgivings as to where they were going. Their fears were finally confirmed when the horse, turning into an open space in the forest, began to graze They at once recognized the place as a favorite pasturage where their horses got the bulk of their living, and that there was nothing to do but to wait for the moon to rise, by which they could shape their course. They succeeded in coming out within a mile of their cabin, though obliged to

cross a stream on a log over which the water was flowing to the depth of eighteen inches, to reach it. This they accomplished in safety, Mr. Lewis supporting his wife, while he felt his way with his foot.

In 1811, Maj. Brown built the first brick house in the township, placing it southeast of the "Corners," where it now stands. There is a tradition that the walls were pierced by portholes for muskets, and certain marks are pointed out to the visitor as the traces of these holes. This is a mistake. The house is the immediate successor of the log cabin, and was built of brick made near the spot where the building stands. It was a peculiarity of Berkshire that brick houses preceded "framed" houses, but it is explained by the fact that there happened to be a brickmaker and mason in the community. During the war of 1812, this house was used as a rallying point, and a place of security, for the families of the little settlement, but it was never called to face the foe. The war of 1812 affected Berkshire not essentially different from the other townships of the county removed from the frontier. Judge Carpenter furnished a large quantity of oats for the army, and John B. Grist and David Armstrong, who had been drafted, were detailed as teamsters to haul them to their destination. After Hull's surrender, in common with the whole Northwest, the Berkshire community shared in the fear that the Indians, unchecked by the presence of an army, would pour over the boundary line and carry fire and bloodshed into every exposed settlement. Nothing, however, occurred to excite special alarm until the scare occasioned by "Drake's defeat." When this alarm spread, causing the people to forsake their homes, and, frantic with fear, to rush on blindly in search of safety, many took the main road through Berkshire Corners. When questioned, the terror-stricken refugees could give no intelligible answer save that the Indians were upon them. The alarm appeared to be so general that it excited some apprehension in the mind of Maj. Brown, and, in the course of a conversation with Crandall Rosecrans, the father of Gen. Rosecrans, he said he wished some one would go up the road and find out what the matter was. Rosecrans at once volunteered to go, and, setting out on foot, armed with a rifle, he prepared to meet the foe. He had got out about a mile, when he descried a horseman coming rapidly toward him. Stepping behind a stump, he awaited his approach. It proved to be an officer sent to inform the refugees that the alarm was a false one. He delivered his message to Rosecrans and returned. This alarm, though it proved to be a false one, put the people in a chronic state of fear. At another time, two men, coming in from Mount Vernon, camped out in the woods near the Corners. Toward morning they were aroused from their sleep by an unusual noise, and they rushed forthwith into the settlement with the alarm of Indians. They declared that they had heard Indians singing their war songs as they danced, and begged the people to put themselves in a state of defense. The fighting force at once rallied, and a party went out to investigate the disturbance. After a careful examination of the whole ground, nothing of a suspicious nature could be found. A large hog's nest was discovered, and, as the night was cold, it is probable that they made this noise which the terrified imaginations of the travelers construed into Indian war songs. Not long after, another alarm was given, but not generally credited by the settlers. Two men by the name of Sturdevant had been out for some time in the woods of Kingston Township, ostensibly boring for salt, though generally believed to be engaged in counterfeiting. They came rushing into the settlement one day, declaring that they had been fired at, but had escaped, and, in returning the fire, had hit an Indian. To satisfy the timid, a party went out to look up the matter. The spot where the supposed Indian fell was found, and a single drop of blood, but nothing more. It was simply a ruse of these fellows to get a plausible reason for leaving. These alarms had but a transitory effect upon the settlement at Berkshire Corners or elsewhere in the township; not even the most timid entertained for a moment the thought of abandoning their new houses. Nor did it interrupt the regular business of clearing the forest or improving their farms.

The industrial enterprises engaged in by the early settlers were the outgrowth of their necessities and peculiar situation. The first great demand was for mills to grind their grain near at home, and others to furnish lumber with which to make homes and furniture and utensils of various sorts. Close upon these came the distilleries, which proved a mingled curse and blessing. Whisky was used with a freedom that would appear startling at this day, and was not essentially different in its effects then than now. The demand for these distilleries came not from the demand for drink, but from the demand for a market for their corn, which grew in such fruitful abundance.

There were, at different times, three "stills" in operation within the limits of Berkshire Township. A grist-mill had been built, about 1810, by Nicholas Manville, half a mile southeast of the present village of Sunbury, and, five years later, he added a saw-mill, and, a few years later, added a "still." It passed into the hands of Maj. Strong about 1817, and from him to Eleazer Gaylord in 1825. In its palmiest days, the business was carried on in a two-story stone building, about 25x35 feet. This sufficed to use up a large part of the surplus corn, or, rather, rendered it more to the taste of the pioneer. Here pure whisky was sold at 20 cents a gallon, and the settlers felt bound to support home institutions. Another "still" was erected just north of the village of Galena in 1820, by Joseph and Steven Larkin. This they soon after sold to George Vanfleet, an early settler in Galena, and built another just below the town, near the races which connect the Big and Little Walnut Rivers. A walnut tree and an abandoned well just south of the railroad depot in Galena, marks the site of the Vanfleet "still." The habit of using whisky without restraint was not contracted in the new country. The early settlers, many of them, brought not only the custom with them, but the means to maintain its practice. The Oosterhaus brothers brought several barrels of whisky with them from the East, and supplied their less fortunate neighbors at 3 cents a drink or 16 cents a gallon. It is said that Gideon Oosterhaus' books are still preserved, which show accounts for whisky at the current rates against many of the names familiar to the present citizens of Berkshire. Nor was this whisky shorn of its intoxicating qualities. A story is related of two intoxicated fellows who became enraged at each other, and proceeded each to "take it out of the other's hide." Long time the battle stood in doubtful poise. The combatants, with nothing in the way of clothing left but their pants, were captured and separated. No sooner were they left than they sought each other out and began their pounding. At last they were captured and put over the fence in fields on opposite sides of the road, and there, too drunk to get over the fence, they remained breathing forth defiance like two enraged bulls. But the society of Berkshire by no means tolerated such bestiality. The boys of Sunbury, for their own amusement, and to exhibit in some sense the feeling of the community, adopted a summary mode of punishing such delinquents. When found drunk upon the ground, one would seize each arm and leg, and, laying the victim on a barrel face downward, he was rolled until his stomach yielded its contents, and he was sobered up. One or two applications of this treatment sufficed to keep the victim off the street when in an intoxicated state. One inveterate old case, who was familiarly known as Uncle Tommy, seemed to defy the correctional force of the old method, and more stringent methods had to be adopted. He was seized one time, thrust into a hogshead, and rolled some fifty yards into the creek. The treatment was severe, but the cure was radical for the time. Next in order came the establishing of tanneries. The distance of markets and the great cost of transportation made the tannery of prime importance to the early settler. All the material that entered into the making of shoes or harness, and for a long time a large part of men's clothes, called for a tannery to make it available. As early as 1816, William Myers sunk vats, and began to manufacture leather a half a mile southeast of Sunbury Village, across the creek from the saw and grist mill. Three years later, a Mr. Whitehead built a similar building at Galena, and did a thriving business. The business continued through a change of hands, and was discontinued in 1873. The building and tools are still there, near the mill-race, and are owned by Mr. Vanfleet.

Traffic in stock was limited by the necessities of the situation to the breeding and selling of hogs. These easily became acclimated and found a rich support in the nuts with which the woods abounded. Horses could not be raised fast enough to supply the home demand, and cattle were more difficult to keep, and for years were subject to diseases that took them off in herds. The hogs were of a half-wild breed, and were suffered to run at will in the woods. They were sold to dealers, and the whole neighborhood would turn out to drive them to the place of rendezvous. This was no easy task, but then the work was only half completed. Each hog had to be caught, his tusks—which frequently grew to the length of several inches—broken off, and then swung by a band to a pair of steelyards for weighing. A hog turning 200 pounds was considered a heavy weight, and a drove averaging this would be the pride of a dealer and the envy of his fellows. Steven Bennett and David and Joseph Prince followed this business for some years driving them to Baltimore. The task of driving such herds of swine as they took to market can hardly be appreciated at this day. The ani-

mals were more than half wild, and likely to stampede at the first opportunity, and numbers of them were lost on every trip. At an early day, Steven Bennett brought sheep from Kentucky, and traded them for hogs, and it took a good hog of those days to buy a sheep. This was the first introduction of sheep into the township.

There seem to have been two Indian thoroughfares through Berkshire when the red man roamed unmolested over the country. One led from a place known as Raccoon, in Licking County, northwest through Berkshire toward Sandusky. Another led from the east through the northeast corner of Berkshire to the salt licks in Brown Township, thence northward and west. The earliest of the settlers used these trails to a considerable extent when traveling on foot or on horseback, as the safest and most direct route. Much of the hardware and glass used at the Byxbe settlement was obtained at Sandusky, and these trails were used as the most distinct and plain to follow. The necessity for a wagon road soon caused the blazed roads to give way to more direct and more commodious thoroughfares. The road from Galena to Lancaster was an early one, and that from Columbus to Mount Vernon, passing through Galena and Sunbury, was laid out soon after 1810. The information as to particular dates in this matter is very unsatisfactory. Roads improve so gradually from trails to "cut-out" roads and then to graded thoroughfares, that even those who have seen the change almost forget that they were not always improved. As early as 1820, a line of four-horse coaches ran between the terminal points of this road, making the half-way stop at Sunbury. The coaches met daily near Galena, and constituted for that point the great event of the day. This was the main artery that connected the Berkshire settlements with the outside world, and the appearance of the passengers, the change of mails, and the marvelous stories of the drivers, afforded abundant material for gossip. The coaches were of the regulation pattern, so often seen in old prints. They were painted a fawn color, ornamented with red. The body was swung high above the wheels on heavy leather springs, so that every lurch of the coach seemed to threaten sure destruction to the passengers. Azel and David Ingham were the noted Jehus of that day, and their exploits were the theme of many a thrilling story told about the roaring fireplaces of the settler's cabin. The road was cut up at times so as to be almost impassable, and the theory of the drivers seemed to be to gain sufficient momentum in rushing into these ruts to carry the coach out of them at the other end. The result of this theory to the passengers can better be imagined than described, and was endured with a patience that has not been handed down to the modern traveler. It was the delight of the young men to be invited by the driver to try their skill at handling a four-horse team. Hon. O. D. Hough relates an experience of this kind, where, just as he was congratulating himself on his success, he ran against a post and stuck fast. A tale is told of a driver who was given to drinking, and when in this mood was inclined to give an exhibition of his skill by some foolhardy driving. One moonlight night, having some one on the box with him whom he desired to startle, he whipped his team into a full gallop, and, taking to the woods beside the road, wound in and out among the trees and then to the roadway again without a mishap, enjoying only as such a character can the terrified expression of his companion. It is natural that such a road would be greatly prized by the fortunate communities through which it passed, and there was a continual strife between them and less fortunate villages to control the route. Below Galena there was a bad strip of road, which passed through a swampy piece of woods. Effort was made by those living along another and better road to divert the stage line from the old course. This appealed at once to the dearest interests of the people of "Yankee street," and a moonlight "bee" of all interested was made, and the road repaired. La Fayette, when visiting this country, took this stage line in June, 1825, and it is remembered that his cane, which had been lost, coming on a stage a few days afterward, attracted as much curious attention as did the distinguished visitor. The Delaware, Sunbury and Berkshire Pike is a much later corporation. The Company was formed in the county in 1868, and the road fitted up to furnish a good thoroughfare from Sunbury and intermediate points to Delaware. Some $40,000 were subscribed, but little, if any, over $35,000 was paid. There are two toll-gates, with receipts amounting to about $2,000 per annum, which just about pays the cost of keeping up the road. No dividends have ever been paid, and none are ever expected. There has been of late some agitation to make it a free road, but the people along the line of road are not disposed to vote a tax upon themselves for that purpose. The Cleveland, Columbus & Mount Vernon Railroad came in 1873, and tapped the

trade which the pike was intended to convey to Delaware, leaving no good reason for its existence as a toll road.

The first tavern in the township was kept at Berkshire Corners by Adonijah Rice. He was also the first Postmaster, and kept the office in his hotel. Maj. Brown opened his house for hotel purposes about the same time. The prices charged in these primitive inns have a pleasant sound in these times. Board by the week was only from $1 to $1.50, and single meals from 15 to 20 cents. Rice's "hotel" was the great attraction for the loungers of the neighborhood, and many a tale is told where

> "Care, mad to see a man sae happy,
> E'en drowned himself amang the nappy."

At this time, the people who lived near Galena were obliged to come to the Corners for their mail, and some one of the neighbors would get the mail for the whole neighborhood. Mr. O. D. Hough relates that one cold afternoon he persuaded his father to let him get the mail. He is represented as being a bashful, timid lad when young, and, when he got to Rice's establishment, he found it crowded with a boisterous company of men, drinking, shouting and scuffling. This was more than he had counted upon, and the longer he stayed the more frightened he got. Finally, as the fun grew fast and furious, he incontinently broke for the door and made for home as fast as fear could impel his nimble feet, without so much as hinting his errand to any one. When he reached home, his pride returned with his courage, and he informed the expectant neighbors that there was no mail at the office. Other hotels were afterward erected at Sunbury and Galena, which are noticed hereafter.

The information in regard to the organization of the township of Berkshire, is very meager. The name was given by Maj. Thomas Brown from the county of which he and Col. Byxbe were formerly residents. For some years this name included considerably more territory than now, the community gathering at Joseph Eaton's house, in Berlin, to vote and afterward at Dr. Loufbourrow's. Here was the general muster-ground in the palmy days of the early militia, the townships of Orange, Berlin, and Berkshire, uniting to form a company. Of the first township officers, it is known that Asa Scott, of Berlin was the first Treasurer, before the organization of that township, and Mr. David Prince was one of the Trustees. In 1819 Henry Hodgeson, now known as 'Squire Hodgeson, of Galena, was Township Clerk, but who his predecessors were is not known. Maj. Brown was the first Justice of the Peace, followed by Solomon Jones, David Prince, and James Gregory. As to the first birth, there seems to be a diversity of opinion, but it is pretty well established in the minds of those who have carefully gone over the ground, that Albert Root, born in 1807, was the first white child born in Berkshire Township. A son of Ralph Slack was an early birth, and, when this boy was born, Mr. John Patterson, one of the earliest settlers, told Slack, if he would name the boy for him, he would give him three months' schooling, both parts of which contract were carried out. The boy died an old man some few years ago in Berlin Township. The first death was that of Mrs. Vining, wife of Elem Vining, Sr., in 1806. The incident in regard to her burial illustrates the straitened circumstances of the settlers in a very forcible way. Of course, undertakers and cabinet-makers were unknown in the woods, and, what was worse, there was nothing but the standing timber, with an ax and a cross-cut saw to supply their absence. These were made to furnish the burial casket, and Mrs. Vining sleeps, some forty rods south of the "Corners," as peacefully as though above her was reared the "storied urn or animated bust." Doctors and ministers were the only professional men that the earlier settlers had need of in their simple life, greater, perhaps, of ministers than of doctors. The earliest follower of Æsculapius was Dr. Lamb, who came from Worthington to the "Corners," and later to Delaware. Dr. Skeel is another name which appears early in Berkshire's history. The first improvement on log cabins was a brick house built by Maj. Brown. About the first frame house was built some five years later in 1816, by David and Joseph Prince. The work on this house was done by Lovell Caulkins, an early settler in Berlin, and now stands on property owned by Hon. O. D. Hough. Two years later David Armstrong put up a frame building. An incident connected with the digging of the well near this house illustrates the fact that all the marvelous stories are not of a latter-day growth. John B. Grist did the digging, and, in going down, struck a six-foot stratum of slate stone. About midway of this layer, Grist found, imbedded in the solid stone, a toad, to all appearances lifeless. He tossed it out upon the ground, where it soon showed signs of animation, and before long hopped off as natural as though it had never

been buried. But such dwellings could be afforded only by the well-to-do of the settlements. Iron latches and regularly made doors held together with nails were luxuries to be dreamed of by the masses, and to be indulged in only by the rich. The same state of things, in regard to the furniture and the culinary conveniences of the cabins, existed. The commonest iron utensils were more highly prized than those of silver at this time. The distance from markets and the lack of roads made the transportation more expensive than the original price of the goods, and afforded opportunities for traffic which were not left long unimproved. John B. Grist was among the first to take advantage of this fact, and for years supplied most of the staple articles to his neighbors. He drove to Zanesville, taking out grain and bringing back iron goods, salt, etc. A staple article was a certain make of skillet manufactured at Zanesville, and this article formed in many a family their only dish with which to accomplish the various culinary operations incident to the domestic life of the cabin. It was the only oven; in it the meat was cooked, the potatoes boiled, the tea made, and in it the cow would have been milked if one had been possessed. This state of things existed but a short time, for, as the settler prospered, the iron pot and tea-kettle were added, but, with these additions, many a housewife labored for years under disadvantages that would send a modern housekeeper to the insane asylum. Salt, which is such a staple article in the domestic economy, was in large demand and difficult to get. The indications of salt in the township north never proved to be of any considerable value, and this article was to be procured only at the expense of long, tedious journeys. Grist bought this by the bushel at Zanesville, and sold it in Berkshire at $1.50 for a half-bushel. Even at such prices, it did not prove a very lucrative business. The trip to market and back, under favorable circumstances, took four days. In the mean while he camped out, cooking his meals in the inevitable skillet, frequently obliged to wait for a favorable opportunity to ford streams, and bringing home at last but a mere handful when compared with wagon loads of to-day. Under such disadvantages, it seems almost a marvel that the settlers were ever able to pay for their farms, even at the low price for which land was sold. It was years before any considerable quantity of grain could be sold, and then a market had to be sought so far away that the transportation robbed the farmer of half the fruits of his toil. The explanation is that every settler supplied his necessities by the industry of himself and family. The little patch of flax supplied the coarse fiber which the busy wheel of the housewife prepared for the loom. From the loom it found its way to the dye-trough, where, in a decoction of butternut bark, it took on the fashionable color of that day. This cloth was made up of part wool and part linen, called "linsey-woolsey," and furnished the garments for both men and women. For hats, men wore fur skins fashioned at home, while the women wore such things as they could contrive out of the coarse materials at hand. Leather was procured in the annual trip to Zanesville, or of some nearer establishment where skins were tanned on shares. From this the shoes of the family were made by shoemakers who traveled from house to house, making up the leather in shoes or harness as desired. In the same spirit of economy the house was fitted up and furnished. Doors were put together with wooden pegs, tables were constructed of puncheons laid upon pegs driven into the logs, and beds only differed from them in proportions and height from the floor. In the latter article of furniture a corner leg was found necessary, and is remembered now as the one-legged bedstead. But, even with such rigid economy as this, it was often almost impossible to meet the payments upon the little farm. It is related of one of the earlier settlers of Berkshire Corners, that he had failed to meet his payments to Col. Byxbe for his land. After considerable delay, the property was put in the hands of the Sheriff and advertised for sale. The distressed man sought everywhere to borrow money, writing to friends in the East in vain. Coming home disheartened and in despair the night before the sale was to take place, he learned that in the township north was a man who had a little money to lend. He did not wait for his supper, but started out, taking with him a friend to sign with him as security for the payment of the loan. He needed $240, which he succeeded in getting, and paid to the Sheriff the next morning. The note given for this money was not so easily paid. For ten years, this debt, growing gradually smaller, hung over him, and was finally extinguished by turning over to his creditor five sheep, the whole of his flock, and his cow.

The Indian is often met with in the traditions of the earliest settlements of Berkshire. Their trails took them through this section, and, attracted

by curiosity and the results of begging, became frequent visitors at the settlements previous to the war. They seem to have accepted the logic of events with the unquestioning stoicism of their race, and were disposed to be on good terms with the whites without raising the question of proprietary rights in land or game. A marked characteristic of the Indian was his entire lack of anything like modesty in his demands. A story is told of one which sounds more like an exploit of a modern tramp than of the poetic red man of the forest. A pioneer, overtaken by night, had rolled himself in a blanket and lost himself in sleep, when he felt some one crawling under his blanket and making himself as comfortable as the situation would permit. There was nothing to do but to await quietly further developments. The Indian soon went to sleep and remained till morning, when he arose, expressed his thanks as best he could, and left the discomfited pioneer to regain his composure at his leisure. He considered it no breach of courtesy to enter a cabin unannounced, and it was no unusual thing for the settler to look up from his breakfast or supper and find in another room one or more Indians watching the family repast with greedy eyes. They expected to be fed, and the pioneers soon learned the wisest course to adopt. They supplied these aboriginal tramps with a generous portion of the meal in their hands, which they devoured with sundry grunts expressive of their satisfaction. This done, they departed with the same nonchalance with which they approached. Occasionally one was found who felt that some recompense was due for such favors and who seemed willing to make such remuneration as he was able. Such a one made the acquaintance of Mr. George Fisher in the usual Indian fashion. While busy at his clearing, he became aware of the presence of an Indian who was busily gathering brush and placing it in piles to be burned. He seemed to pay no attention to Mr. Fisher, nor to care whether he was observed or not. Finally, after doing as much as he thought would pay for a meal, he went up to the proprietor of the patch and made known his desire for something to eat. Mr. Fisher, probably desiring to encourage such industrious habits in his new-found assistant, promptly produced the wished-for meal. This maneuver was frequently repeated with fair satisfaction to both parties. Mr. Fisher had an occasion subsequently to reap the benefit of his wisdom in this case. This Indian absented himself after a little while, and had been entirely forgotten. Subsequently, when Mr. Fisher was returning from Sandusky with goods, his wagon-axle broke near the Indian camp, on their reservation. The delay was vexatious, but the difficulty was greatly increased by the long distance from any workmen or tools to repair the damage. He learned, however, of an Indian who had a set of tools, but could not prevail on him to lend them. He was about giving up in despair, when he was approached by a native, who made signs expressive of the utmost good will. He turned out to be the Indian of the clearing, and, learning the difficulty, at once secured the tools and assisted him to get his wagon righted up again. There was an Indian camp about two miles north of the Corners, and this furnished almost all the loafers that the earlier settlements had. They were ever ready for sport, challenging the settlers to wrestle, shoot, jump or run. Occasionally, when a pioneer accepted the challenge and threw his antagonist, the vanquished brave jumped up with a laugh as hearty and good natured as that of his successful opponent. They watched the traps of the settlers, and were the first to bring information of the game caught. These set for wolves were of especial interest to them as providing them with capital sport. These traps were of various plans; but a very common design was to build a log pen, six feet square and about three feet high, with a roof sloping up to a point some two feet higher in the center. The roof was supported so as to leave a hole in the center just large enough to admit the body of a wolf. The bait was fastened to the ground below the aperture. When once in, the animal found it impossible to jump up straight enough to effect his escape, and thus found himself entrapped. One of the settlers by the name of Helt had such a trap, and the Indians informed him of the capture of a wolf, at the same time asking the privilege of taking the animal out alive for their own sport. This was readily granted, and the braves proceeded to "beard the lion in his den." Cutting forked sticks, two Indians thrust them between the logs and pinned the animal by the neck and body to the opposite side of the trap. A third leaped lightly into the trap and skillfully muzzled the animal with strips of bark. The wolf's legs were then trammeled so that he could run, but threw himself when trotting or walking. He was then turned loose, and the Indians, like overgrown schoolboys, chased and sported with the terrified animal, until, completely exhausted, it refused to furnish further sport, when it was dispatched. The

intercourse of the whites with the natives were of a perfectly peaceful nature throughout, until the war of 1812 removed them from this vicinity. They were counted by the pioneers as generally well disposed and faithful to their friends, taking especial pains to manifest their loyalty on every occasion.

Of the villages in this township, Berkshire Corners, though not the most important, came first in point of time, and for a while promised to play an important part in the affairs of the county. Its history was the history of Berkshire Township, and has therefore been rehearsed somewhat fully in the foregoing pages. Its first settlement was the first settlement of the township, but in its most brilliant days it never approached the dignity of a village. It was dubbed the "Corners," and is that now and nothing more, a place where two roads cross. But influence is not measured by geographical boundaries, and in this respect the "Corners" in its time occupied a place not less desirable than the other villages. From this point went out at an early date the dominating spirit of the township, and to it is largely due the eminent characteristics which marked its early history. After the removal of Col. Byxbe, and with him the hope of its future greatness, the place languished, and its business was diverted to other places. It was never platted, and the suspicion is entertained that Byxbe never intended it should interfere with his further projects. The first store or, rather, the first goods offered for sale, was kept by Maj. Brown. His stock consisted of lead, powder, tea and coffee, with a few pieces of calico and cotton cloth. A quantity of brown earthenware was added, but cost almost as much as the ordinary stone china of to-day. These goods were brought by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, thence by boats down the Ohio to the Scioto River, and thence on pack animals or in wagons to the consumer. The prices charged for these goods are astounding when the prices received for grain and meat, the farmer's only resource, are remembered. Tea sold at $2 per pound; coffee at 50 to 75 cents per pound; salt, at 10 cents per pound, and calico as high as $1 per yard. Maj. Brown died in 1816, and was succeeded in trade by Flavius Fuller. The laying-out of Sunbury about this time began to attract trade and enterprise in that direction, and Fuller's business was but short-lived. S. S. Bennett was an active business man, and did much for the business growth of the "Corners." In company with a Mr. Comstock, of Worthington, he bought hogs all through that section of the country, driving them to Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Baltimore. The hogs were taken in and weighed at the "Corners," and on such days made the little would-be village as lively as a bee hive. The hogs were paid for in goods, and thus added largely to the business attractions of the place. The former prestige has long since passed away, and a store, a blacksmith-shop, two wagon-shops and two churches, with a quiet cluster of homes, now serve to mark where the early metropolis of Berkshire flourished.

Sunbury, located southeast of the "Corners," and east of the central part of the township, is the legitimate successor of the "Corners" to metropolitan distinction. It was laid out by William and Lawrence Meyers on land formerly owned by a Mr. Alden, the original plat bearing the date of November 9, 1816. The site seems to have been admirably chosen for the future prospects of the village. It was situated near the conjunction of three counties—Knox, Licking and Delaware, and on the Columbus and Mount Vernon road, which was for years the only thoroughfare by which to reach the outside world. It was reasonable to suppose, that, with such natural advantages to attract enterprising men, the newly formed village might grow to considerable size and attract to itself the business of that part of the three counties which was so remote from any town of considerable size. It is quite probable that the changes wrought by the substitution of railroads for coach lines has somewhat modified the sanguine expectations of its citizens, but there is still enough truth in the theory of its location to make it now a very active village. Sunbury, at this writing, is not incorporated. Several efforts have been made to secure its incorporation, but the majority of those to be affected, overawed by fears of the burden of taxation, have opposed the measure. But the village has not on that account stood still. It has pushed improvements in schools, sidewalks, roads and public buildings, by private subscription, to an extent which reflects the highest credit upon the enterprise of its citizens.

About a year before the town was regularly laid out, the first store in Sunbury was opened by a Mr. Whitmore, from Worthington. He occupied a small brick house which stood on the spot where now stands the residence of Mr. Joseph Letts. He sold goods for a short time only, when he engaged in another enterprise, and was succeeded by Benjamin Webb, who opened up the first

regular business in the place. He occupied a small room on the corner of Columbus and Granville streets, and built a house near it. The two buildings have since been united by inclosing the space between them and tearing down partitions, and it is now used as a hotel. A third store was built by Steven R. Bennett, which was situated diagonally across from Webb's, establishment on the corner of what is now the public square, and occupied the site of the old log schoolhouse—the first one in Sunbury. He afterward built another, putting the first store in the rear for a warehouse, which may still be found, occupied by James Stockwell, where it was moved in 1837. Following close upon the building of the first store was the first tavern. This was a hewed-log building, and was placed on the lot adjoining Webb's, on the south. A Mr. Rogers kept hotel and accommodated the traveling public of 1816 with the best that the season afforded. There are those now living in Sunbury who remember the fare set forth in the old hotel, and who do not seem to think that hotel-keeping has improved any on the days of the old log house. In 1820, the stage line bringing more hotel trade to the town, naturally built up competition, and Lawrence Meyers put up the hotel which now faces the west side of the square. This was a frame building, and entirely eclipsed the Rogers house. Here the stage stopped, and it finally absorbed so much of the business that its humble competitor, accepting the logic of events, gave up entertaining strangers, and "kept boarders" at $1.25 a week. About this time, B. H. Taylor and B. Chase built a fulling-mill, provided with apparatus for carding and pressing. The motor power was a tread-wheel worked by oxen, and is described as follows: the wheel was laid flat upon its hub, the axle being inclined a little from perpendicular so as to afford an inclined surface on the wheel. In place of spokes, the upper surface of the wheel formed an inclined platform provided with cleats, upon which the oxen traveled. The upper end of the axle was provided with a spur-wheel, which, acting upon gearing on horizontal shafting, communicated the motion to the machinery of the mill. The old mill is now the property of Mr. Joseph Letts, and is used as a stable. The curious will find there the pit in which the tread-wheel revolved, and the great timbers which once supported the heavy machinery of the mill. The establishment of this mill was a piece of enterprise which did much to stimulate the growth of the village. The people then made all their own flannel, but it needed fulling, carding and pressing, before it was merchantable. This was the only mill of the kind for miles about, and naturally attracted a good deal of business to the town. It afterward passed into the hands of Bennett, and finally passed away with the demand that called it into existence.

Another old landmark is the old hewed-log schoolhouse, which stood on the southwest corner of the square. This was the first institution of the kind built in Sunbury, and served the public until 1831, when it was removed, and its successor built on the east side of the square. The new schoolhouse was about 20x30 feet, built of brick made by Rufus Atherton, on the place now known as the Widow Grist farm. This building served the community as schoolhouse and church for sixteen years. Under its sheltering roof the citizen of Sunbury became a cosmopolite in religious matters. Here the Methodist, the Universalist, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Episcopalian, the New Light and the Mormon worshiped in his own way, "with none to molest or make him afraid." In 1847, it was replaced by a wooden structure, 24x60 feet, which still remains.

The saw and grist mill and distillery, built by Manville, and the tannery which was erected across the stream from them, are noticed in another place. Later, another saw-mill was erected by Samuel Peck and T. P. Meyers, a half-mile due east of Sunbury. In 1848, six years later, it was sold to Bailey, who added a grist-mill. From his hand it passed through the possession of two other parties into that of Mr. Burr, who moved the mill, in 1875, to the village, and it is now an institution to which the citizen points with pride.

Berkshire's early settlement was peculiarly favored in the number of its skilled tradesmen, and the result appears in the substantial progress of the early community. Brick residences and schoolhouses succeeded the primitive log structures, and frame buildings appear to be only an evidence of the degeneracy of a later day, and, reasoning from analogy, it is but fair to suppose that the pioneers wore better-fitting clothes than did their cotemporaries. At any rate, it was not for the lack of tailors if they did not. As early as 1816, the Collum Brothers set up their business of tailoring at Berkshire Corners. They furnished the first tailor in Sunbury from their list of apprentices. Haultz Evans first let the "goose hang high" in this village about 1828, but left for Granville about two years later. He was suc-

ceeded by James Smith in 1831, who has remained in the village, though having laid by the goose and press-board.

About 1865, a company was formed to manufacture a general line of furniture. Machinery was procured, and the business got well a-going, but the project was marked more by the enterprise of the members of the company than by good management, and it failed in the crash of 1873, leaving a considerable loss to be shared by the stockholders. An attempt was made to manufacture extension tables exclusively. This promised well for a time, but eventually succumbed to the pressure of the panic.

In 1868, the large building which occupies the center of the public square was erected, at a cost of $6,500, by public subscription. Fifteen hundred dollars of this amount was contributed by the lodge of Masons in the village, to build the third story, which they own and occupy. The building is about 35x55 feet, three stories high, and built of brick. Col. G. A. Frambes, who was teaching a select school in the village, originated the movement, and was ably seconded by Mr. George Armstrong and others, and the building was soon furnished for school purposes, and known as the Sunbury Institute. Since the erection of the special school district, in 1868, the second story has been used as a public hall, and the lower story for church purposes. It is now called the Sunbury Town Hall.

In October, 1872, the Farmers' Bank of Sunbury, with a capital of $50,000, was organized. This is a joint-stock concern, and had for its stockholders some of the most substantial men of Berkshire. The original stockholders were E. Kimball, John Hall, Alanson Knox, George Armstrong, George Grist, E. R. Thompson, O. D. Hough and B. Moore. The first officers were: Elias Kimball, President; W. A. Thompson, Cashier; Elias Kimball, E. R. Thompson, Elanson Knox, O. D. Hough and B. Moore, Directors. On the death of Mr. Kimball, which occurred very soon after the formation of the bank, Mr. Moore succeeded him as President, and still holds that position. In January, 1875, Mr. O. H. Kimball succeeded as cashier, and still serves in that capacity with acceptance. Business was begun in a building on the east side of the square, built by Mr. Marble, but was afterward transferred to a building erected for the purpose by Mr. Moore, three years later, on the south side of the square.

In 1873, a number of the prominent citizens of Sunbury formed a stock company and furnished means to establish a weekly paper in the village; it was very appropriately named the Sunbury *Enterprise*, and was managed for some nine months by D. M. Pyle. It was expected that he would take the paper and pay for it as he could earn it out of the office. The people supported the project, but there was an evident lack of the right man in the right place, and it was sold to Mr. Wayman Perfect, who changed the name to the *Spectator*. In this gentleman's hands, the paper made rapid progress. It grew in popularity, and gained a paying subscription list of some six hundred, with an advertising patronage which afforded an ample support. In 1876, it was sold to J. S. Watson. He seemed to meet with the same success, but a better business arrangement being offered at another place, he suspended the publication of the paper in the spring of 1879, and moved the office and material out of the county.*

The agitation in regard to the numerous grave robberies, resulted in Sunbury, as in many other places, in the formation of a Cemetery Association in the summer of 1879. This association bought about two acres of finely situated land, joining the old cemetery, and are just finishing a fine stone vault at a cost of $750.

Located here is Sparrow Lodge, No. 400, of Free and Accepted Masons. The Lodge first worked under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of 1867, and was chartered by that of 1868. There were eleven charter members, but the membership has increased to about eighty-five in the last ten years. The meetings were held twice a month during the first year, in the old "hotel building," but since then in their new rooms, in the third story of the town hall.

There are three general stores, two jewelry stores, one hardware store, two shoe-shops, a machine-shop, two carriage-shops, two harness-shops, two tailor-shops, two blacksmith-shops, two millinery stores, three saloons, to one of which is attached a bakery, a bank of discount, flouring-mill, warehouse, tin-shop, picture-gallery, barber-shop, drug store, gun-shop, three churches, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian; two hotels, and a handle factory. This factory is a recently established enterprise, but has been quite successful, shipping goods to California and Europe. Machinery for turning spokes is to be put in, and

* Since the above was written, a weekly paper called the Sunbury *Monitor* has been established by J. G. Sharpe.

that feature added to the business. The school-building for the special school is an object of pride to every citizen of Sunbury. It occupies a commanding position on the hill north of town, and presents a very attractive appearance. Whatever may be thought of the future of Sunbury, it cannot be denied that there is a spirit of enterprise among its people which will carry it triumphantly over many an obstacle. In 1865, $700 was raised by subscription and expended on the sidewalks; three years later, $6,500 were raised to build the town hall; in 1869, $20,000 was subscribed to the Delaware, Berkshire & Sunbury pike, and, in 1871, $22,000 more was subscribed to build the Columbus & Mount Vernon Railroad, a total of nearly $50,000 within some seven years.

South and west from Sunbury, on the southern boundary of the township, is situated the village of Galena. It is located between the Big and Little Walnut Rivers, near where they join, and is compactly built for a village of its size. It is reached from Sunbury by the Columbus & Mount Vernon Railroad, which touches the northwest corner of the village. From the depot, a long street passes through the center of the village, leading to one corner of the square in the south end of the place, and passing through it into Genoa Township, becomes "Yankee street" further down. The earliest settlers in the vicinity of Galena have been mentioned in the preceding pages, but who originally owned the property where the village now stands, is not so clearly known. The plat of the village was made by William Carpenter, of Sunbury, April 3, 1816, attested by Matthew Marvin, Justice of the Peace, April 20, 1816, and recorded on the 23d day of the same month, but has never been incorporated. Hon. Ezekiel Brown bought land on the Big Walnut River, northeast of the village, and it is quite probable that the Carpenters, coming in soon after, were the original possessors of the land. The Carpenter family was a large one. Gilbert settled at Galena, and his four sons—Benjamin, Samuel, Moses and Gilbert, Jr., the youngest of whom was thirty-eight years of age—with their families. These names, with those of Judge Carpenter's family, appear on every page of Berkshire traditions, and the traces of their activity are seen and felt yet in the southern part of the township. Other names closely associated with the history of Galena are those of Nathan Dustin and George Vanfleet. The latter brought in a family of five boys and two girls, about 1820. At that time the public square bore a fine growth of bushes, which made admirable riding-whips. The earliest public building of which we can find information was an old log schoolhouse, which stood near the site of the present school building. This was used years before the town was laid out for both school and church purposes. Following close upon this was the erection of a saw-mill by Gilbert Carpenter, Sr. The location of the two Walnut Rivers is finely calculated for milling purposes. The larger stream is on a much higher level than the smaller one, and, taking advantage of this fact, he constructed a race from the one to the other, and got a motor power which is not excelled even at this day. This was done in 1809, and, nine years later, Benjamin Carpenter, Jr., the son of Judge Carpenter, constructed another race coming out a little south of the first one, and built a grist-mill, which, in the hands of Mr. George Vanfleet, still does excellent work. The construction of a grist-mill at that time was a great undertaking. Day after day, Mr. Carpenter saddled his horse and went with his tools to a place in Liberty Township, where he cut out the buhrs for his mill. These were called "nigger-heads," and served the public of their day with a flour that was quite as palatable, if not so fine, as now. Later, "raccoon" stones were put in. Since then, the old wheel and stones have given place to more modern inventions. The first store was kept about 1810, by one Manter, in a log cabin situated near the bridge leading east out of town. He was closely succeeded by Elias Murray, whose establishment stood on the southwest corner of the square, it is said, in the very house now owned by Chester Campbell. Mr. Gilbert Carpenter, Sr., is credited with building the first frame building. The earlier deaths are not remembered, but that of Mr. Gilbert Carpenter was early, though not perhaps the first one. The first marriage was the union of the two earlier and most prominent families of the settlement—the marriage of John S. Brown to Sarah, daughter of Judge Carpenter. This was in 1812. On August 19 of the following year, Nancy, the daughter of Hon. Ezekiel Brown, was married to Samuel Leonard, the ceremony being performed by Gilbert Carpenter.

The village was platted under the name of Zoar, probably because they felt it to be a city of refuge though a little one. About 1834, when a post office was established here, it was found that there was already an office called Zoar. To meet this emergency, at the suggestion of Nathan Dustin,

the name of the village was changed to Galena. The law required, that, in order to secure a post office, the signature of the nearest postmaster was to be secured. Marcus Curtis then was Postmaster, on "Yankee street," and responded to the request of the Galena people for his name, that "it was no use, they would always have to come to 'Yankee street' for their mail," and refused his signature. At that time the stage line passed at the place of Curtis, and a daily mail from both directions was received. The post-office business is on another footing now, and "Yankee street" comes to Galena, where there is a money-order office. The growth of this village has been gradual and without any special efforts to stimulate it on the part of its citizens. It occupies a high ridge of land between the two rivers, and, viewed from the rise of ground east of the Big Walnut, presents a very attractive appearance. The principal public buildings are the Episcopal church, a large Methodist church, and the school building. Most of the business houses of the place are clustered about the square or on the street leading to it. There are two general stores; a notion and millinery store combined; a drug store; a tin and stove store; warehouse; three blacksmith-shops; a harness-shop; shoe-shop; an undertaker's-shop; a tailor-shop; two saw-mills; a flouring-mill; a lumber-yard and a manufactory of agricultural implements, which is doing quite an extensive business. It should be mentioned as an evidence of the town's enterprise, that a subscription of $13,000 was paid toward securing the location of the railroad which passes through here, in addition to three acres of ground given for depot purposes.

Galena was the place of the earliest organized Lodge of Masons in Berkshire. This was Charity Lodge, No. 54, a flourishing organization of some forty or fifty years ago, but it was allowed to die because the members, scattered about the country, found it impossible to get to the regular sessions. The Galena Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 404, was instituted in 1868, with Thomas Vanfleet, Roswell Cook, W. E. Copeland, G. A. Frambes, J. P. Maynard, D. L. Ferson and others as charter members. They hold their sessions in the building formerly owned by Charity Lodge, which they bought in 1869.

Rome, in the western central portion of the township, is the last of Berkshire's village quadrilateral, but by no means the least. It has achieved a distinction which has been denied all the others. Its founder, Almon Price, was a man who had studied Roman history. He had read of a couple of orphans, brought up by a wolf, who, with scarcely a suit of clothes to their back, had founded a town

> "That sate on her seven hills, and from her throne
> Of beauty ruled the world."

Fired with a lofty ambition, he laid off his farm into lots, and in 1838 Rome was incorporated. Here he lost sight of his great prototype and branched off into the chair business. He was fairly successful in making the "Windsor" pattern of chairs, but it needed something more to stimulate the growth of his city. He disposed of his land, and the purchasers, after enduring the farce of city life long enough, by petition secured the annulment of the act of incorporation. The place then took on the less ambitious name of Rome Corners, and is now satisfied with the distinction of being the voting precinct of the township. Mr. Price was long known as the Pope of Rome, a name he accepted with the dignity of a prince. The old chair factory still exists, and is now occupied by Newell Carpenter. The place is made conspicuous by the meeting of five roads at that point, and, besides three or four residences, is marked by a church, the town house and a saw-mill. The place has given its name to Grange No. 741, which was organized here March 24, 1874. The Grange started with twenty-four charter members, G. D. Searles as Master, and Mrs. J. N. Dyer as Secretary. Some two years ago, this Grange organized a movement, which has resulted in establishing a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with its principal office in Sunbury. The Company does not limit its risks to this township, but takes farm property wherever offered. It has an extensive business, which is rapidly increasing.

The history of the churches and of the religious work of Berkshire Township is an interesting study, and dates back to the arrival of the first settlers. They were a religious people, and needed missionaries not so much as material for missionaries to work upon. The family of Col. Byxbe was of the Presbyterian creed, that of Maj. Brown belonged to the Episcopal Church, together with the Princes, Plumbs, and Curtises. With the advent of the Carpenters in the southern part of the township came in the Methodist element. Gilbert Carpenter was a minister in that church, of an active nature, and it was not long before the first church was organized in that part of the town. There were about fourteen members, and meetings

were held in a large hewed-log schoolhouse that was erected not far from 1813. Gilbert Carpenter and his nephew, Benjamin, Jr., supplied the preaching, with occasional visits from itinerant ministers. Some two years later, the Methodists organized a church at Sunbury, holding their meetings during the winter in the cabins around the neighborhood, and in Judge Carpenter's barn in the summer-time. The people came from a distance of ten miles with ox teams, barefooted in summer, and frequently so in winter, to hear the Gospel preached. The ministers were not college-bred men, nor men marked with especial gifts for the ministry. They wore the same homely garb of the settler, and were often compelled to suffer privations which were seldom known in the settler's cabin. In the southern part of the township the larger gatherings of the church were held in the mill and barns until 1825, when the frame building now standing in Galena was erected. This is the largest church edifice in the township, and continues to be the rallying-point of that denomination. At Sunbury the church used the brick schoolhouse until 1839, when their present building was erected at a cost of $1,500, which was built in connection with the Episcopal organization, each using it on alternate Sundays. The latter organization finally became extinct by removals and members changing their place of worship. To erect such a building in those days was quite a tax on the community, and there was a vigorous effort made to interest the outside community. James Smith, a young tailor, and full of life, took an active part, and rode three weeks to raise the subscription, starting the list himself with $100, a sum greater than all his worldly possessions. Such interest is difficult at this time to explain, save on the theory of his own statement, that he had "got tired of seeing the girl's pretty faces in that old schoolhouse." The first circuit was established in 1831, with Rev. James McIntyre as Presiding Elder. The church has numbered as high as 140 members, but now numbers about 67. At the "corners," a Methodist church was organized in 1858, by Rev. Amos Wilson, with about twenty-five members. The organization now numbers about eighty-five. They erected a place of worship in 1860, where they have maintained a Sunday school summer and winter. Church services are held one half day only on each alternate Sunday.

The next church organization, in point of time, was the Protestant Episcopal. The first sermon was preached in Maj. Brown's house, at Berkshire Corners, in 1818, by Bishop Chase, the first Bishop of the diocese. On Easter Monday, at the house of David Prince, March 23, 1818, those of Episcopalian belief met, and organized a church by the following election of officers: Clerk, Carlos Curtis; Wardens, Ichabod Plumb and Joseph Prince. Vestrymen—William Smith, Zenas Ross and Aaron Strong. Lay Readers, David Prince and Carlos Curtis.

It was not until some ten years later that they built their church building, and, in the mean while, they held their services in private houses with Rev. Mr. Stem and others as Rectors. The church building is a brick house with a large triple Gothic window in front, which was considered, at that time, a great achievement in the way of church ornament. This edifice is the third Protestant Episcopal building erected in the State, and among the very first of any denominational church buildings. The membership now numbers some twelve or fourteen persons, who maintain regular services and Sabbath school during the summer months. The leading church of this denomination, however, is at Galena, which was organized in 1875, by the Rev. John Ely, with eight or ten members. This drew a number of members from Berkshire Corners, and now numbers about thirty persons. In 1877, assisted by the community, they built one of the handsomest brick edifices in the county. It is small and plain, built from a plan drawn by a New Jersey architect, at a cost of about $1,750.

Closely following the Episcopalians came the Presbyterian Church. There were at Berkshire Corners several families, Bennett, Gregory and Patterson, who went to services held in the old court house, by Rev. Mr. Hughes, a son-in-law of Col. Byxbe. Once in four weeks, Mr. Hughs came to the settlement and held services in the cabins. About 1818, Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, a Presbyterian minister, came to Berkshire Corners, and it is remembered that he drove into the settlement in a steel-shod sled, a circumstance that gave him no little distinction at the time. He held services in the cabins for two or three years, when he removed to Genoa Township. This denomination seems never to have gained a permanent home here until the organization of a church in Sunbury, in May, 1868. It started with a membership of some twenty-three, and now numbers some thirty-five. Rev. Robert Wiley was principally instrumental in organizing it. They have no church building, but rent. The

lower part of the town hall has been fitted up for their use and rented for several years. They maintain a Sabbath school the year round, which numbers about fifty.

The Baptist denomination was represented in Berkshire as early as 1812, by Elder Henry George. He was a Welshman, spoke with a marked brogue, and was a plain man of excellent common sense. A church was not organized, however, until 1835. This occurred in District No. 2, of Trenton Township, and was called the Walnut Creek Baptist Church. Here they occupied a log schoolhouse until 1837, when the church was moved to Sunbury, and in the succeeding year built their present place of worship. The church building was built at a cost of some $2,000. The first Pastor after coming to Sunbury was the Rev. Mr. Gildersleeve, succeeded by a Rev. Mr. Roberts. It has a membership of some sixty persons, and maintains a Sunday school the year through. There is a church of the Free-Will Baptist denomination located at Rome Corners. In the winter of 1876–77, the Rev. Mr. Murray, of Sunbury, held a series of meetings which were crowned with abundant success, and he naturally sought to establish a church there. There did not seem to be a desire for such a church, and in a perfectly friendly spirit both minister and people joined in inviting a Rev. Mr. Whittaker to organize the church, which, in 1877, erected a place of worship at a cost of $900.

Sunday schools as they existed in the days of the early settlements were not such as we have now. In many instances the rudiments of education were joined with instruction in the Scriptures. The first of this sort was opened by Julia Strong, daughter of Maj. Strong, in her father's house about 1814. The house stood on the Gaylord property, near the bridge east of Sunbury. Another school, akin to this, but rather nearer our idea of a Sunday school, was opened about 1816, by Miss Bowen, a sister-in-law of Ebenezer Washburn. Her method was to invite the little folks to her house on Sunday, when she would read them a passage of Scripture, then an historical sketch calculated to interest such little minds, and then asked them to learn a short passage from the Bible to repeat on the following Sunday. The Hon. O. D. Hough was one of her scholars, and believes this school to have been the first Sunday school ever held in the eastern part of Delaware County.

The early settlers of Berkshire appear to have been agreed upon the necessity of education, and the historian finds it difficult, with settlements at three different points in the township, each one of which established a school at the earliest practicable moment, to determine the priority in the order of their establishment. The first authentic date we have been able to find is that of a school taught by Maria Denton, in 1810, in a log house near Hon. Ezekiel Brown's farm, now owned by H. Vanfleet. She had some ten scholars who paid for what they got, very much on the "European Hotel plan." This was not, however, the first school in the township. In the north part of the township, east of the Berkshire street, and a few rods south of the Granville road, stood an old round-log schoolhouse, built in the most primitive fashion. This was the first attempt of the Byxbe settlement toward advanced education. When it was built is not known, but it was very early. The first teacher in this schoolhouse was a Miss Thompson, from Worthington; she was succeeded by Cynthia Sloper, and by Solomon Smith in a winter school. Lucy Caulkins also taught here, but at a much later date. The first school at Sunbury is shrouded in obscurity. A hewed-log schoolhouse which stood on the southwest corner of the square is one of the oldest landmarks, but, to the date of its erection, or when first used for school purposes, the memory of man runneth not. Julia Strong was an early teacher, and perhaps the first, but there is no authentic information on that point. In the southern part of the township, Nathan Dustin was an early teacher. He had a very strict sense of propriety, and was wont to give his scholars short lectures on rules of behavior. On one occasion the "big girls" got very much interested at noon in a game of ball, and played with all the abandon of light-hearted girlhood. This was too much for Mr. Dustin's spirit of propriety, and, calling the girls in, he gave them a severe rebuke, imitating their appearance when running, and the unladylike style of the whole proceeding. It proved too much for one girl, and she broke out crying, which ended the discourse. It is not clearly explained whether it was on the principle of "if you won't cry I'll give you a stick of candy," or the natural inclination of his heart, but he made this girl the second of his five wives. Lexton was the name of another teacher in this part of the township, and it is said might well be taken for the original of the doggerel lines:

"Old John Cross kept a village day school,
And a cross old man was he,
For he spared not the rod as he taught the old rule
Of a b c, a b c."

He was an Irishman, and had the bad habit of carrying his whisky with him to school, a circumstance which aggravated the natural severity of his temper. Partially intoxicated, he frequently fell asleep, and, on awaking, punished at random the first one his eyes fell on. It was in one of these moods that he called upon all the larger girls after recess one day, and distributed sundry blows of the "ferule" among them, much to the discomfiture of their hands, because they had been sliding on the ice.

The Berkshire Academy was the first attempt in the way of more advanced schooling. This was a chartered institution, located at Berkshire Corners, and was established in the winter of 1840–41. The building was a small frame, costing about $300 or $400, the expense of which was defrayed by the sale of shares of $10 each. The first session was held in the following winter, with an attendance of about thirty scholars, and G. S. Bailey, from Oberlin, as teacher. This was in the time of the anti-slavery agitation, before Ohio had been largely won over to the cause of human rights, and Oberlin was not a good place to hail from. Bailey was discreet, and said nothing of his future intentions, or of his antecedents, until the last week of the school term. The announcement of his opinions took the community by surprise, for, like the men of old, they looked for nothing good to come out of Nazareth, and, liberal as the old New England settlement was in the matter of education, they could not reconcile themselves to the thought that they had so long harbored an Oberlin agitator in their midst. This school was maintained for some fifteen years, when it was discontinued for lack of support. The building still exists, and is now used as a residence, just east of the Episcopal church. The influence of this academy upon its patrons and the township at large cannot be easily estimated. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that the number of its pupils who have achieved more than ordinary distinction is large. Among their number is a Governor, a congressman, and a banker, and one whose active participation in the temperance and anti-slavery work upon the lecture platform has gained for her a wide circle of admirers.

There are two special school districts in this township, organized in 1868, both of which are furnished with fine buildings. The one at Sunbury is a brick structure, somewhat in the form of a cross. The main arm, extending from east to west, is about 38x48 feet; the arm crossing this at right angles in the center is 13 feet wide, and projects 24 feet in front and 13 feet to the rear. There are accommodations for four departments, but only three have as yet been used. The building stands upon a prominent site, north of the town, is ornamented with colored brick, contains a cellar under all, and is considered by the enthusiastic citizen as the finest school building in the county outside of Delaware. It cost $5,000, and was built in 1878. Just before the building was completed a fire broke out in it and threatened to destroy it, occasioning a loss of some $400 to the contractor. The enumeration of the district is 181. The average attendance in the winter is 120, and about 100 in the summer. A gentleman is employed as Principal, and two ladies as assistants in the other departments. The salary of the former is fixed at $600 for the school year of nine months. The other teachers are paid $30 per month.

The building in the special district of Galena is situated near the square on a dry knoll which commands a fine prospect of the Big Walnut and the range of hills beyond. It is a square building, surmounted by a cupola. There are three departments, with a Principal and two assistants, who receive $70 and $30 per month respectively. The latest enumeration showed 145 persons eligible for school privileges. The enrollment reaches 125, with an average attendance of 110.

There are besides these special districts six districts in the township, which are all supplied with brick houses save Districts Nos. 3 and 4. In these, neat frame buildings, supplied with modern furniture and conveniences, are provided. The first brick schoolhouse was erected in District No. 1, at a cost of $1,000, in 1871. A similar schoolhouse was built in District No. 2 in 1873, at a cost of $900. Districts Nos. 5 and 6 are also provided for in like manner. They are all supplied with improved school furniture, and are up to the most advanced schools of the time in this respect. The enumeration combined in these districts reaches 194. The average salary paid is $35 per month to male teachers and $20 per month to female teachers, teachers boarding themselves. The majority of the teachers throughout the township are females. The town hall proper is located at Rome Corners. For some years, the schoolhouse was used for voting purposes, but when a new schoolhouse was built, the old school building was purchased at a cost of $100.

CHAPTER XVI.

BERLIN TOWNSHIP—THE GREAT SCARE—HISTORICAL SCRAPS—HISTORY OF VILLAGES, ETC.

"A man, that fortune's buffets and rewards,
Hast ta'en with equal thanks."—*Shakespeare.*

IT was all woods about here." Such is the expression which invariably meets the ear of the one seeking information in regard to the early settlements. To the generation of to-day the phrase has become trite and nearly meaningless, but the thoughtful observer cannot fail to notice that it is far otherwise to the man who knew the country at that period. To him the phrase presents in one vivid flash all that history tells of the stern, inevitable experience of the pioneer. Like a bugle blast of Roderick Dhu in Clan-Alpine's glen, it calls up the trackless forest, the unbridged streams, the pangs of hunger felt, days of toil and nights of fear, and

* * * "Most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field."

And to get any adequate idea of pioneer life we must put ourselves with him, and then the phrase will mean something. In the whirl and bustle of the nineteenth century, with one invention hurrying another out of date, we are apt to forget that there was ever any need of pioneers. The pioneer of to-day is unworthy the name. Seeking a home in the West, he travels with the rapidity of steam and the ease of a railway car. Set down in some thriving village, he goes not into an unknown country. The great newspapers of the day have been before him; a special correspondent has been over the spot and has collated the evidence as to soil, water, products, transportation, markets, social privileges and the thousand things affecting the emigrant's business and pleasure. His pockets are crammed with maps and information of the great railroad corporations, which offer him land on "long time and easy payments." Deciding to buy land, his household goods and a house framed and ready to put up are shipped at reduced rates, while improved implements and all the advantages of a pioneer experience of a hundred years, unite to make his work effective. In ten years he is in the center of a civilization combining more privileges than the proudest and oldest community of New England knew when the pioneers of this land were young. What difficulties they encountered and with untiring fortitude overcome, it is the purpose of these pages to relate. When they sought the untried country of the West, they launched out like a mariner on an unknown sea. Following a wagon track until that ceased, they passed the frontier and entered an unmapped wilderness, guided only by compass and deed. Arrived at their destination, they found themselves alone, in a forest that practically had no limit, with not only a house to build from such material as they could secure unassisted by mill or machinery, but they had to quarry out of the forest a spot on which to place it. The log house, with mud to make it tight, the rude doors and windows, the chimney made of a tottering mass of mud and sticks, the remains of which here and there are yet to be seen, was their home. The fitful flame of the hickory brand was their light and defense by night, and the household dependence by day. The babbling brook furnished a doubtful supply of water until the creaking "sweep" drew from the surer resource of a well the all-important factor in human economy. But all this has long since passed away "like a tale that is told." About us are gathered the fruits of their toil in a civilization to which the world elsewhere is a stranger, and, looking back along the way the guiding hand of Providence has led the pioneer, we can but with the poet Bryant say,

"What cordial welcomes greet the guest
By thy lone rivers of the West;
How faith is kept, and truth revered,
And man is loved, and God is feared,
In woodland homes."

Township 4, Range 18, of the United States Military Survey, was divided between the townships of Berkshire, Delaware and Liberty from 1806 to 1820. In 1806, Sections 1 and 4 were, with the rest of Berkshire Township, as it then was, erected into a township. This was the shape of Berlin when the first settlers came here. Col. Byxbe owned Section 1 of the fourth township in Range 18, a fact which probably accounts for the strange division of townships when Berkshire was laid off, and it was not until January 8, 1820, that Berlin

Township was erected, taking from Berkshire the first and fourth sections, from Delaware the second section, and from Liberty the third section. Asa Scott is credited with starting the petition and with giving the name to the newly formed township. The township thus formed retains its shape to the present time, bounded on the north by Brown, on the east by Berkshire, on the south by Orange, and on the west by Liberty and Delaware Townships. Alum Creek, which rises in the southern part of Morrow County, passing through Brown, takes a southerly course through the eastern part of Berlin. This stream affords drainage for a wider area of country on the east side than on the west, which makes it almost a dividing line between the dry soil of the eastern part of the township and the swampy land on the west. Along the eastern bank of the creek the surface is inclined to bluffs near the stream, and is somewhat broken as one proceeds back. Going south on this side, below the middle line, the land becomes less broken, and fine bottom lands are found, which abounded in an early day with basswood, butternut, buckeye, walnut and a sort of burr-oak timber, with an underbrush consisting principally of spicebush and papaw. On the high land there is the usual variety of oak, hickory and maple. The line between the high and low land of the township is that which divides the township through the middle from north to south. West of this line was at an early date an almost continuous elm swamp, bearing burr oak and elm timber. As the land has been cleared, the swamps have gradually dried up, but not without a large amount of ditching: some of the ditches being seven feet deep and from sixteen to twenty feet wide. The soil in the eastern part is the usual mixture of clays well adapted to grass and corn. The low land in the other part of the township is rich soil, but a large part of it has, until recently, been covered with stagnant water. The system of ditching carried on by the township trustees is rapidly draining this land, which will add greatly to its productiveness. Considerable stock is brought in to feed for market, and some attention is paid to stock raising, farmers showing some fine-blooded animals. The township has two centralized communities, the one about Cheshire, a small hamlet on Alum Creek, a little south of the middle line of the township, and Berlin Station, on the Columbus Division of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, in the western part of the township, a short distance north of the middle line.

The first purchaser of land in Berlin was Joseph Constant, of Peekskill, N. Y. He bought Section 4 from the Government, paying two dollars per acre, and receiving a deed signed by John Adams. He was known as Judge Constant. Whether he received his title from a popular feeling that he was good as a judge or because he had enjoyed that honor, is not clearly known. He is said to have been a colonel in the army, and engaged in the war with the Seminoles in Florida, where he contracted an illness which terminated in his death. Some time before his death he gave David Lewis, Sr., fifty acres of land in his section on condition that he would settle on it, a condition that he at once proceeded to fulfill. The first settlement, however, was made by George Cowgill, who located in November of 1805, about a mile above where Hall's mill stood. Closely following him came David Lewis, Sr., with his daughter Hannah, and sons John and David, Jr. The latter was married, and, on September 29, 1806, had a son born, whom he named Joseph Constant Lewis, for Judge Constant. This was the first birth in the settlement. On their way to their new homes the Lewises had come through Berkshire Corners, and, leaving their families there, proceeded to their claim to erect a home. Starting from the center line of the township on the line of the section they followed west to Alum Creek, then south, getting their direction by a pocket compass and making their measurements with a bed-cord. Reaching, as they supposed, the point described in their deed, they put up a cabin into which they moved their family. On surveying the land a short time afterward they found themselves too far south by some thirty rods. They at once built another cabin on the hill, across the creek from Cheshire, on the spot now owned by Mrs. Platt, which they occupied about the 10th of January, 1806. The following spring saw the arrival of Joseph Eaton, Sr., and John Johnston, with their families, from Huntington, Penn. They settled on the west side of the creek on the Byxbe tract, near a tributary of Alum Creek, called Olive Creek or Big Run, about two miles above Cheshire. Later in the year came David Isaac, Philander Hoadley, and Chester Lewis, with their families, from Waterbury, Conn., and settled on Section 4. In 1807, two more families came, those of Philo Hoadley and Asa Scott. James Kilbourn became agent for the Constant property, and sold all that remained in New Haven County, Conn. The Hoadleys and Scott, anxious to secure a soil less sterile than their native

State presented, were glad to believe the exaggerated description of the West, and, purchasing their land, started in two wagons. Philo Hoadley, besides his wife and three boys, afforded accommodadations for Lovell and Lucy Caulkins. Brother and sister went to work, he to clearing a place to raise a support for his father's family, which was to come, and she to teaching school. After clearing some three acres, raising a crop of corn and planting seeds for fruit trees, he set about returning home. This he did in 1808, and, accompanied by a younger Lewis, went to Fredrickton the first day, thence to Jerometown Indian Camp, thence a third day's journey to a camp in the wood, and from there by way of Cleveland to Connecticut. His report of the country soon raised the Western fever to the highest pitch among those who had known no soil better than the stone-fields of Connecticut. A company of emigrants was immediately made up, consisting of four families, including those of Roswell Caulkins, Samuel Adams, Jonathan Thompson and John Lewis—in all forty persons. On the 20th of September, 1809, the little colony set its face toward the Hudson River and commenced its tedious journey to the West. Mrs. Ripley, known then as Julia Caulkins, has left an interesting account of their journey to Berlin, which we quote: "The crossing of this river was to us an object of terror. We arrived on the second day at Fishkill and took passage in three boats. The one taken by our family proved a leaky affair, the water pouring in on all sides, and it was only with the utmost difficulty that we reached the other shore. At that time I saw a boat slowly moving down stream, without sails, from which issued a dense column of black smoke. 'See! father,' I cried, 'there is a boat on fire!' He replied, 'That is the great wonder, Fulton's experiment, that we have read so much about in the papers.'

"On reaching the Blue Ridge, the first range of the Alleghany Mountains, the ascent was found so difficult, and the roads so cut up by the heavy teaming, that it was found necessary to lighten the teams as far as possible. The men stayed back with the teams, which, forced to stop frequently to breathe, made slow progress. The women formed the advance guard, carrying rifles and shot-guns all the way over the mountains. What added to the difficulties of the journey was the frequent meeting with the immense wagons that transport goods over the mountains. Three small bells worn in a brass frame above the head of each horse, announced the approach of these land-ships. On our journey we often fell in with other emigrants, and sometimes saw the adventurous bridegroom walking beside his hopeful bride, mounted on a pack-saddle which contained all their earthly treasure. From Zanesville to Newark, and thence through Granville, we reached a cluster of cabins called the Welsh settlement, on the border of the 'long woods,' where we prepared for a night in the wilderness. We at once plunged into the forest with no guide save the blazed trees, starting up, as we traveled, flocks of wild turkeys and numbers of deer. Our camp was pitched on the bank of a brook, where the gay attire of the leaves combined with our brilliant camp-fires to render the scene a grand one. The wolves did not seem to approve of our demonstration, and made the woods vocal with their howling. We proceeded early next morning, and before sunset on October 30 we reached our destination, having been forty days on our journey."

Capt. John Lewis, of this party, was the first permanent resident in the southeast quarter of the township, east of the creek. From time to time, others arrived to gladden the hearts of the settlers, and to help bear the burdens of frontier life. In 1806, Berkshire, of which Berlin was then a part, took on the functions of a township as a part of Franklin County. The post office was at Franklinton, and the place of voting at Worthington, then at Berkshire Corners, and later at Joseph Eaton's and Dr. Loofbourrow's. There were small stores of groceries and dry goods within eight miles, where British calico might be purchased at 50 cents per yard, and common tea at $1.50 per pound. During the war of 1812, and afterward, these goods advanced to almost double this price, while wheat sold for only 37½ cents per bushel, and dressed pork sold for only $1.50 per hundred weight.

A prominent factor in the society of this community, at this time, were the Indians. To express it in the language of one of the pioneers, they were "thick as blackbirds," and, while they never disputed the settler's right to settle and shoot the game, they felt that they had a right to a part of the corn and vegetables grown in the settlement. It was some time before the early settlers could look upon them with equanimity. The stories of the horrible massacres during the early history of the New England States were fresh in their minds, and the unprotected situation in which they found themselves gave rise to not unreasonable

apprehensions. A longer experience and judicious treatment of the savages did much to allay these fears. The Indians accepted the intrusion of the white man as a part of fate, and made a virtue of necessity. A remarkable instance of their tractability is related by Rev. John W. Thompson, which we give from an historical sermon, preached in Berlin in 1858. Not long after the arrivals in 1809, "an Indian committed some depredation on Mr. Cowgill's family. The inhabitants from other neighborhoods came to their assistance, and at once proceeded to the Indian camp. The criminal, seeing them approach, and being left to his fate by the rest of the tribe, retired to his wigwam, and covered his head with his blanket, expecting immediate death. The whites instead took him a prisoner to Berkshire. The next morning his tribe came, with their faces painted red, in token of peace. As nothing was done with the prisoner, they soon left, but returned in the afternoon tattooed with black, as a declaration of war. Said they, 'Kill him, we nothing say, but no keep him to torture.' The settlers considering discretion the better part of valor, dismissed him on condition never to come back again. He was never seen there afterward." Another incident illustrates an unusual feature of the Indian. A company of them came one time and pitched their camp within a few rods of the cabin of Jonathan Thompson, who lived on the east side of the creek, on the Constant tract. They were of a generous turn, and made friendly advances to the "stranger," sending him a choice piece of meat when they killed a deer, and lending assistance frequently. Mr. Thompson, noticing that they remained near their wigwams on Sunday, asked them why they did not hunt on that day. The answer came, "No good Indian hunt Sunday; the Great Spirit see." There were numerous parties of these Indians attracted hither by the game or the maple trees, which afforded an excellent opportunity of making sugar, of which they were very fond. It was a great source of entertainment to the settlers to go to these camps in the evening, and visits were frequently made. The Indian had his own way of entertaining company, and was quite "put out" if his efforts to make himself agreeable were slighted. This was usually a banter to wrestle. His "hold" was neither "square" nor "side," nor "back hold," but a sort of back and side hold combined, which the settlers called Indian hug, and many of them became very proficient in it. On one occasion, old man Lewis, who was a vigorous man, with several others, was at the sugar camp. One of the braves bantered one after the other of the young men to wrestle, but got only excuses, and finally came to Mr. Lewis. He plead his age as an excuse, but the Indian was not to be put off, and they clinched. The story goes, that, after a vigorous tussle, Lewis got his foot well braced, and threw his antagonist heavily to the ground, who got up laughing as heartily as though he had been the victor. Joe and George Bigtree were Indians who were familiarly known in the Berlin settlement, and, during the war of 1812, were frequently there with faces painted red, indicative of their peaceful intentions.

The seeds which had been so thoughtfully planted by Lovell Caulkins sprang up into a fruitful orchard—the only one in the settlement—and proved a boon to the whole community. Venison and turkeys were abundant, and the commoner sorts of vegetables; but there was a lack of salt, leather, cooking utensils and iron goods, that proved a source of great privation. The markets were at Zanesville and Chillicothe, over a tedious path but imperfectly blazed out. The Alum Creek furnished an easier route that was considerably used by the settlers, though it had the same inconvenience with "sliding down hill"—the necessity of walking back. But half the way was a good deal to ride in those days, even at the expense of a canoe. On one occasion, three men made a canoe and went down the river to Chillicothe. On their return they walked, one carrying a back-load of salt, another bringing an iron pot, while the third shouldered a roll of leather. A similar undertaking, by David Lewis, Jr., did not result so successfully. Cutting down a large butternut on the banks of the creek, at the foot of the hill in front of his house, he fashioned a canoe and launched out for Chillicothe. He had loaded his craft with skins and furs, proposing to buy salt with the proceeds. He was successful so far, and started home, carrying his precious load on his shoulder. It was no small undertaking, and each mile seemed to add weight to his load, but the thought of the comfort it would bring, and his near approach to home, made the burden lighter. This was then the time when the scriptural injunction. "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall," would have been most profitable. Crossing a stream on one of the impromptu bridges of that time—a tree fallen across from bank to bank—he lost his footing, and, with his salt, fell into the water. His perishable load

dissolved in the stream, and, with his shoulder chafed with the burden, and smarting with the brine, he struggled empty-handed to the shore. His feelings at this loss can better be imagined than described. At another time three men went to Zanesville with three yoke of oxen, drawing a load of beef. They were destitute of money, and camped out, depending upon their flint and tinder for fire. Their hardships and difficulties were almost incredible, but by indomitable pluck and a perseverance that conquers all things, they returned with a load of hollow-ware, which was like a glimpse of civilization to the little settlement.

Just here let us relieve the stern aspect of frontier life by a glimpse of life in the cabin. In the hurried review of the progress of the early settlements, we are apt to forget the cabin, where the "busy housewife plies her evening care," and so lose sight of the romance that goes hand in hand with sterner facts. We venture to quote a further passage from Mrs Ripley's manuscript, prefacing it with the remark that the "Clara" referred to, is another name for Miss Julia Caulkins. "One of our number found a devoted lover awaiting her coming. Previous to leaving Connecticut, she had been selected by an aged couple as the companion for a favorite grandson in Ohio, to whom they had willed their large estate, and who was expected to return to cheer and comfort their old age. Clara remembered him only as a noisy schoolboy, who loved play much better than study. She was not a little surprised, therefore, when she found him a tall young man, with an altogether prepossessing appearance. Of a family of six girls and one boy, and he engaged in the care of his own little family, Clara was glad to avail herself of so useful a companion, and thought it right to take such opportunities as were afforded to judge of his character. Frequent rambles in the woods led to thoughts above the sordid cares of life, but, while she quoted her favorite Thomson—

"'These as they change, Almighty Father, these
Are but the varied God. The rolling year
Is full of Thee. Forth in the pleasing spring
Thy beauty walks, Thy tenderness and love'—

his conversation inclined to such themes as catching 'coons and possums,' and on the probability of their being plenty of 'shack'." Not to prolong the story, Clara was sent to the Berkshire Academy. A misspelled declaration and proposal soon followed her, which brought in return an expression of thanks, but regrets, etc. William, not utterly cast down, went East to enter upon his inheritance, and soon wrote back that he had found a lady who was ready and willing to marry him on short notice.

The years of 1811–13 brought to this community, as elsewhere in the Northwest, days of anxiety and nights of fear. After Harrison's brilliant victory over Tecumseh at Tippecanoe, there was a temporary feeling of tranquillity only to be disturbed by the declaration of war with England. The foe was aware of the unprotected nature of the frontier settlements, and knew too well the inflammable material which could easily be kindled into a devastating flame of rapine and massacre in the most vulnerable part of our land. The danger proved in the event to be one of apprehension rather than reality, but it was none the less trying to the courage and fortitude of the settlers. Other counties have events in their history which loom up out of the past as great landmarks by which their progress is measured. In one it is the "deep snow," another dates before or since the "great epidemic," but Delaware County refers to the "great scare," and shows results only less terrible than death. There is something almost ludicrous in the story of "Drake's defeat," of one man stampeding a county with a joke, but when we note the incidents of men, women, and children frantic with fear, there is no space for levity. The alarm was not puerile nor unfounded. Hull's surrender had removed the last restraint upon the savages, who needed none of England's emissaries to incite them to deeds of blood. This ignominious surrender had inspired them with a disrespect for the manliness of the American army, and it was but natural to expect that the unprotected settlements would offer a tempting prize to the savage mind. The report of Drake's defeat was, therefore, not entirely unexpected, and with it the settlements in Berlin knew their last defense on that line was gone. The report spread like wildfire among the settlers, whose anxious forebodings disposed them to accept it without question.

"Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro,
And gathering tears, and tremblings of distress,
And cheeks all white which but an hour ago
Blushed at the praise of their own loveliness;
* * * * * * * *
And there was mounting in hot haste."

The creek, unbridged, floating nearly banks high, seemed no impediment in the way of these fear-impelled fugitives. Timid women for the nonce were bold as lions, and fearlessly plunged into the

stream only to be rescued from dangers that required experience not less than bravery to conquer. But when the re-action came, when the report of Drake's defeat was explained, the scene was not less disheartening. Articles of value, of clothing and food, were found indiscriminately jumbled together. One woman, even in the extremity of her fear, did not forget her silk dress, but, wrapping a package of candles in it, carefully, bestowed it in the bottom of the wagon. When it was afterward found, the difficulty was to discover which was dress and which candles. The wicks were there, but the tallow had been ground into the dress, leaving only an enormous grease spot to account for their absence. Another woman found a bag containing old boots and a confused mass of pies, bread, etc., which she had put up in case of need. Others had no wagons, or did not wait for them, but, making up bundles, put them on their shoulders, and forded the creek. The wife and children of Asa Scott carried so much in this way that it took a wagon to return the goods to the cabin. It was not until the settlers returned to their homes that the full extent of the disaster was realized. The residents had been absent for one, two and three days, and meanwhile the open doors and gates gave stock free access to corn-field and larder. Bed clothing, wearing apparel, furniture, dishes, the whole domestic economy of the cabin, was found in inextricable confusion. The loss experienced in various ways added a heavy burden to those already felt to be sufficiently severe, and gave rise to the determination to thereafter face the enemy on their own ground. Preparations were made at once for a suitable defense. The valuables of each family were buried in deep holes in the ground, care being taken to obliterate any traces of the cache.

The community then determined to erect a block-house to which they could resort in times of special alarm. A site was chosen on the road passing along the west bank of the creek, on a rise of ground just south of where the roads cross near Cheshire, where the old cemetery now is. This structure was forty feet square, with two stories; the upper story projecting over the lower one some two feet, afforded opportunities of defense against close attacks or attempts to fire the structure. It was built of hewed logs, a foot square, the ends securely joined so as not to leave the smallest crevice between the logs. There was no opening in the lower story save that of the door, which was made of a double thickness of three-inch planks, barred and cross barred. The upper story was furnished with rifle embrasures in the side, and convenient apertures in the floor of the projection for purposes of defense in a close attack. When built, the fort was well stocked with provisions and ammunition, so as to be ready at a moment's warning, and signals were arranged that the remoter settlements might learn of their danger.

It was about this time that a party of settlers were out in the woods some distance from the "improvements," clearing up a spot to build a cabin for some new arrival. Among the party were Chester and John Lewis, David Lewis, Sr., and Asa Scott, beside some boys who were there to look on or pile brush. As was the custom, each man had his gun near him, leaning against a tree, and David Lewis, Sr., was on duty as scout to note the approach of Indians. It was arranged that if he saw any he was to return and report "bears" in the woods. Sometime after noon, he was observed coming rapidly toward the party, and, as soon as he got within hearing, he said, "There are bear tracks in the woods, so fresh that the water has not yet settled in them." The men quietly ceased their work, took up their guns and prepared to put things in a state of defense. The boys were sent home, and, not to alarm the settlement, all but Chester and John Lewis slowly sauntered to the settlement. Then the state of the case was explained, and those families which were situated near at hand were escorted by the old men into the block-house. Blankets were hung up to divide off the space for families, guns were carefully scrutinized, and by nightfall everything at the fort was in readiness for an attack. But the cabins of some of the party of choppers were too far off to make it prudent to try to reach the fort in the dark. Scott's cabin was some distance to the north of the road crossing, and the cabin of Jacob Aye was still further to the north and east of Scott's. There was a large family of boys and girls of the Ayes, and they felt reasonably secure, or had not learned of the discovery. Late that night, after the boys had gone to bed, one of the sisters, delayed by some household care, heard the dogs making a disturbance as though the cattle or hogs were prowling about. Soon she heard some one trying to quiet the dogs, and she at once concluded it was Indians. She made every preparation against being taken by surprise, but did not summon the boys, lest in their fool-hardiness they might rush out and be killed. The dogs finally

became quiet, and the Indians, going toward the block-house, came upon Scott's cabin. Here the dogs, who had an instinctive hatred of the savages, commenced rushing out into a corn-field near, and then back again against the cabin, growling, manifesting symptoms of rage and fear. Old Mr. Scott knew what such conduct on the part of the dogs meant, and, calling up his two boys, prepared for defense. The windows were only closed by greased paper, and, stationing one with an ax at each of the two windows, he gave them instructions to split the first head that came through. Putting out the glowing embers on the hearth, he barricaded the door with what movable furniture he could reach, and took a position with his rifle commanding all points of entrance. Here the Indians endeavored to pacify the dogs in vain, and finally passed along. Soon after, the Scott family heard a rifle shot, followed by a rapid succession of lighter guns, and then came, one, two, three in measured succession, the warning guns from the block-house. Meanwhile at the fort another scene was enacting. The little band cooped up in their narrow quarters momentarily expected an attack. After waiting for some time in such suspense, David Lewis, Sr., accompanied by Philo Hoadley, started cautiously out to reconnoiter. The night is described as admirable for this purpose. Clouds heavily veiled the moon so that an object standing out clear could be readily discerned, while one groping in the shadows and along the ground could be discovered only by close scrutiny. The land sinks from all points at the road crossing, forming there a sort of basin. South of the east and west road, a tree had been felled parallel with the road, and, falling down hill, had left some space between the butt of the tree and stump. Across this road was Hoadley's corn-field, divided from other land by a brush fence. Coming down to the crossing, a suspicious noise was heard in the corn-field, and Lewis remarked to Hoadley that there were either hogs, cattle, or Indians in his field. Listening attentively for a moment, he exclaimed, "There goes another ear; Hoadley, it's Indians!" Lewis, who was an excellent shot, and an intrepid man, told Hoadley to remain at the crossing, and, taking shelter behind the trunk and top of the fallen tree, he would gain the rise of ground by the stump, and scan the corn-field situated across the road and on a little lower ground. Lewis succeeded in reaching the stump, and, ensconcing himself among the shadows between the tree and stump, awaited the issue of events. Soon he saw a dark body jump upon the brush fence and over, and then another, but his practiced eye had seen the second one over the sights of his gun, the report of which was followed by a heavy falling of the body. Lewis immediately made for the fort as fast as his feet could carry him, with Hoadley just in advance. There was a discharge of several guns in rapid succession from the corn-field, and Lewis, striking his knee against the stump of some sapling that had been cut off, went sprawling to the ground. He imagined himself shot, but, regaining his feet, made for the fort. Within the fort everybody was on the alert, and Roswell Caulkins stood sentinel at the door. As Lewis and Hoadley came rushing up to gain entrance, Caulkins hesitated to unbar the door. David Lewis, Jr., who was celebrated as a keen hunter and woodsman, recognized the steps of their comrades, and cried to the sentinel, "Roswell, unbar the door, unbar the door! Those are shoes that are coming. It's father and Philo!" and, before the sentinel comprehended the force of what young Lewis was saying, the bars had been taken down by others, and the two men, half out of breath, admitted. The feelings of those within the fort can be better described by one who was there, and we add from Mrs. Ripley's manuscript: "An attack was every moment expected. The alarm guns were fired. The horrid work of the scalping knife and uplifted tomahawk was, in imagination, ready to be executed. There was neither shrieking nor fainting, but the women stood at their posts in the upper story, prepared for defense." Happily their expectations were not realized. The next morning broke on their anxious hearts calm and bright, and, as no traces of Indians could be discovered from the block-house, a party went out to see if the settlers in isolated cabins had been massacred. They were found, as we have related, frightened but not harmed. In the corn-field were found moccasin tracks with considerable traces of blood. The trail led off to the northwest, and indicated that one of their number had been carried. Who they were or what was the reason of their visit, has been the subject of considerable conjecture, but it has never reached a satisfactory explanation.

In recalling the experience of the pioneers, it is necessary to call the attention of the reader to the fact that these men and women, who braved the untried difficulties of the woods, were people not unlike ourselves. It is a common mistake to imagine that they were of a ruder sort of people,

akin to the foreign emigration of to-day. There could be no greater misapprehension. They came from the proudest stock of New England, from homes of refinement, sometimes from homes surrounded by all the luxuries that culture and wealth could bestow; and it is one of those mysterious ways in which God moves, "His wonders to perform," —this providential adaptation of means to ends. At that time, our civilization was on a less secure basis than now. The pioneer was not only the architect of his own fortune, but of that of the State which grew out of his pioneer efforts, and the pressing demand was for stanch men, from the lowest rank up. Every man was a hero in the strife, and the result is the civilization of which we boast to-day. With this fact in mind, we get a deeper realization of the privations of the pioneer. The roughest work was to be done, and they did it. The closest economy was to be enforced, and they practiced it. The hidden mystery of the woodman's craft was to be learned, and they sounded it to its lowest depth.

In the Berlin settlement there were some who bought as much as 1,000 acres of land, others 250 and 100 acres of land, but all were on the same level of social equality. There was a novelty at first which dispelled discontent, and, later, the pressing duties of the settlement gave it no place. All wore the same kind of home-made clothing, made in the cabin from the flax of their own growing. In their amusements, they accepted the traditions of the settlements, and made no efforts to transplant the effeminate customs of a less hardy community. Weddings, huskings and logging bees afforded occasions for romping games, and the rustic dance,

> "When toil remitting lent its turn to play,
> And all the village train, from labor free,
> Led up their sports."

There was a more serious side to this life in the woods as well. The scarcity of society knit the settlements, for miles around, in a common bond of friendship. Journeys of miles were undertaken through the woods to interchange greetings, and were often the result of experiences that would scarcely be braved now in the path of duty. Mrs. Ripley relates an instance of her going, in company with a girl companion, to visit friends in another settlement. Returning home, they found themselves deep in the forest when the night closed in upon them. With no guide but the blazed trees, they found themselves in a frightful dilemma and without a resource. They dismounted and sought the signs of a habitation far and near, without success. "At length," she writes, "ascending an eminence, we discovered sparks of fire rising above the trees at a distance, and, hastening to this faint light, we found a man piling and burning brush. Amazed at our appearance, he listened to our story, and, taking a torch, found our horses. Lighting another brand, he kindly offered to pilot us home. Galloping rapidly in advance, he held the torch high above his head, and we as rapidly followed, reaching our home in safety. Gratitude to our kind deliverer from a night of terror, was equaled only by our joy on reaching home." But all experiences were, unfortunately, not so happily ended. Mrs. Ripley relates one, which we give in her own words: "Early one morning, a young woman came on horseback to our door, with disheveled hair and torn dress, looking the very personification of despair. 'Oh, my God!' she cried, 'I have been lost all night in the woods!' Riding alone the preceding day, she accidentally lost the path, and rode on without knowing in what direction, until she saw the dark shadows of night closing around her. After tying her horse, she found a tree which she could climb, and ascended it almost to the top. Fearful of falling, she tied her bonnet and long hair to a branch, and, grasping another with both hands, passed the long hours before dawn. During the night a storm came up, and with the drenching rain came the flashing lightning and the thunder's roar, rendering her nearly frantic with terror. In her despair she saw the glaring eyes of wild beasts, while the pawing of her snorting horse added confirmation to her fears. The shipwrecked mariner never beheld with more joy the coming day, but her limbs were swollen and she found herself unable to mount her horse. She led the animal, and, striking a wagon trail, she came out ten miles from her home, whence she was escorted to her friends." Such experiences were not confined to the women. Men were lost, and, at times, the whole settlement was called out, with guns and horns, to bring them in.

There were one or two hunters in the Berlin settlements who gained considerable local popularity. Among these were David Lewis, Jr., Thomas J. Scott, and Hiram and Walter May. Game was abundant, and the hunting adventures of these men were the theme of many an interesting tale. They are all gone save Scott, who lives his life

anew, in telling of the game that once stalked through the woods.

The period after the war was one of severe hardship to the new settlements in Berlin. During the war, though the settlement was in a chronic state of fear, a condition not calculated to increase the prosperity of the young community, yet the demands of the army offered a market which stimulated production, and, at the same time, gave them a taste of comforts which soon became necessities. The cessation of hostilities cut off this market, and left the surplus accruing from this over-stimulated production on their hands. There was no market for what the settlements had to sell, money ceased to circulate, and a season of privation set in which proved the harder to bear from the fact that they had begun to enjoy some of the commoner comforts of older communities. Farmers now found it almost impossible to secure enough currency to pay their taxes. Wheat, corn, furs, beef and pork, they began to have in abundance, but, no market. Before the war they only thought of living and making their homes comfortable, but, under the stimulating influence of the war, they had largely increased their power of producing, and now the cry was for a market. Trade among themselves had been reduced to the primitive system of barter, and money was to be got only from outside parties. An incident related of these times illustrates this money stringency very forcibly. A traveler passing through the settlement, one May day, stopped at a house for refreshments, for which he paid 12½ cents. The host remarked as he received the silver in his hand, "This must be laid by toward paying our taxes in the fall." A woman went to Columbus with produce to trade for household necessities, taking, among other things, sixteen pounds of butter. All she could get for this was a cotton pocket-handkerchief which could now be bought for a shilling. Another instance is related of a man who had a letter in the post office, the postage on which amounted to 12½ cents, and was unpaid. Destitute of money, he took a bushel of wheat and offered it to the Postmaster for the amount due on the letter, but was refused. Corn was worth 12½ cents per bushel in trade, and was not readily disposed of at that. Staple goods rose to a fearful price, which almost drove them out of the market. Salt, a commodity which all must have, cost $18 per barrel, and one man gave 150 bushels of corn for one barrel of this article. Maple sugar could be got in abundance, and was a luxury in which the settlers indulged without stint. One woman, at an early date when household utensils were more scarce, made 250 pounds of sugar in one season, in a six-quart kettle and a frying-pan. Its very abundance, however, spoiled any market it might have had, and it proved no source of revenue. About 1830, the influence of the canal which connects the Ohio River with the lake began to be felt, and business began to revive.

During the money stringency succeeding the war, another disaster overtook the frontier homes. Heretofore the community had known but little of sickness. In ten years there had been but six deaths, four children and two adults. Now a miasmatic epidemic spread over the frontier, which visited every cabin, and few families were so fortunate as to escape without losing a member. The epidemic took on the nature of a plague, many deaths occurring under distressing circumstances.

At the end of the first decade of Berlin's history there were about forty families in the township. About twenty of these had come from Waterbury, Conn., and settled on the Constant purchase in the southeast part of the township. Among these there had been eight marriages, the first of which, as well as the first occasion of the kind in the township, was that of Elias Adams to Harriet Lewis, by the Rev. Joseph Hughs. On the Byxbe purchase there were some ten families from various places, several of them being from Virginia. In the northwest quarter there were some eight families, the rest of the township being too low and swampy to attract settlers. During this decade there had been but six deaths, four children and two adults. The first event of the kind in the township was the death of Elanson Lewis, who died in 1807, and was buried in the old burying-ground where the block-house once stood. The next adult was Emma Lewis, who died in 1811, and was buried east of the creek.

In the historical sermon delivered by Rev. John W. Thompson, we find the following in regard to the increase of population after this time: "It is," says he, "doubtful whether there are as many inhabitants on the eastern half of the township as there were ten years ago. During the last twenty-five years the southwest part, which hitherto had remained an unbroken forest, has been filled up with inhabitants, thus maintaining the average 10 per cent increase in the population of the township. The present number of families in the township is not far from two hundred and fifty, probably a little over, making an increase of five

families per year from the first settlement. The first vote, which was in the fall of 1820, was 72. The average vote for the succeeding five years was 71, the highest number of ballots cast being 79, and the lowest number 48. From 1825 to 1835, the whole vote was 743, making an average annual vote of 74, with the highest number of votes cast 79, and the lowest 66. For the decade ending 1845, the highest number of ballots cast at any election was 185, the lowest, 123, making an average of 140. During the last decade the average has been 172, with the highest and lowest number of votes cast at 210 and 109 respectively. Not one man has voted at every State election. Two men have missed only two State elections, Allward Smith and Lovell Caulkins. Of the seventy-two who voted at the first election, only eight are now (1858) living in the township. Of the twenty families who came out during the first decade and settled in the southeast quarter, only nine of the parents remain—Jesse Armstrong and wife, David Lewis and wife, Lovel Caulkins and wife, Mrs. Chloe Scott, Mrs. Lois Dickerman, and Mrs. Betsy Thompson. Of those who came and settled in this quarter (near Cheshire) of the township previous to 1807, only David Lewis and wife remain. Of those who came in 1807, the widow of Asa Scott is the sole survivor. Of the five families who came in 1809, Lovell Caulkins and wife are all that are left. These stand while all the rest that were twenty years old or upward have passed away."

In 1820, Berlin was organized according to the original survey, and received its name at the suggestion of Asa Scott. He was at the time Treasurer of the section of country known then as Berkshire, which included Berlin. On looking over the subject he discovered that there were inhabitants enough to warrant a separate organization, and at once headed a petition to the Commissioners to that effect. Dr. Loofbourrow was made Township Clerk, and Joseph Eaton Justice of the Peace, while Scott was continued in his position of Treasurer for Berlin at the first election. The first mechanic in the township was Roswell Caulkins, who was skilled in carpentering and joining. While he gave much of his time to clearing up his farm, he still found time to devote to his trade. One of his first pieces of work was a loom made for Mrs. Chloe Scott. He did also the most of the hewing on the block-house and superintended its construction. The first frame dwellings were erected in 1820, one by James Eaton, and another by Daniel Nettleby, both east of the creek, near Cheshire, Eaton's being nearer the town line. The first store, or place where goods were offered for sale, was located south of Cheshire, in a cabin, and kept by Nathan Sherwood. Up to the time of the epidemic, about 1815, there had been but little sickness, but the presence of so many swamps hidden from the purifying action of the sun, gave rise to considerable miasmatic fevers. Such ailments the "folk lore" of the pioneers found no trouble in curing with sundry decoctions of herbs. Occasionally they had recourse to a Dr. Hanley, who had been formerly a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and had settled in Berkshire.

In the matter of pioneer industries, it was the demand for them which regulated the order of their establishment. First came the mills, saw and grist, both coming close together. The demand for a mill located near the settlement to grind the wheat and corn, was a very pressing one. Almost every settlement sooner or later, had a grist-mill, but, owing to the crudeness of their machinery, and its limited grinding power, there never was any danger of the business being overdone. A few bags of grain stocked the mill, and later comers from a distance were obliged to camp out, while they waited their turn to be served. Closely disputing precedence with this came the saw-mill. The first home depended principally upon such furniture as could be made in the woods. The way was too long, and transportation too meager, to bring it from the East. Floors, when any were had, were made from puncheons, logs split up into sections, two or three inches thick. Of this material were tables, seats and all this class of furniture made. Bedsteads were constructed with one leg, which supported one foot and one side rail, the other ends finding support in holes bored in the logs of the house. This frame, united by a bed-cord brought from the East, or a grapevine which served the same purpose, made the foundation for a superstructure of skins, blankets, etc. Under such circumstances the saw-mill would find patronage second, at least, only to the grist-mill. The first of these mills was built in Berlin, by Nathaniel Hall, in 1808, on Alum Creek, near the Delaware and Sunbury pike. In 1814, Joseph Lewis built a grist-mill and a saw-mill, near Cheshire. The demand for a market for the surplus crop of corn brought in response a distillery in almost every settlement. There were two established at an early date in Berlin. One was built by Hall, near where his mill stood, and

another near property owned by E. P. Sanders. The one erected near Cheshire was built by Isaac and Chester Lewis about 1816. The business was conducted by Armstrong and Frost, who made it an attractive resort for those who had time and inclination to loaf there. They did not last long, however; trade was poor, as the habit of drinking was not as generally practiced here as elsewhere. The tannery was prominent among the established industries of the early settlements. There was an ample demand for leather, but, like the Israelitish brickmakers, they found it difficult to furnish the material without the means of making it. Hides were difficult to obtain. The settlers had no more cattle than they needed for the working of their farms. Hogs were in abundance, and, running wild for six or seven years, had hides of remarkable thickness. These when killed were skinned, to furnish a sort of tough, coarse leather, which supplied harnesses and horse collars. Later, a murrain got among the cattle, and carried them off in large numbers, furnishing plenty of good leather, but at a serious loss to the pioneers. The first tannery in the township was built by Wilbur Caswell in 1817, on Alum Creek, at Cheshire. The tannery first stood down on the flats, near the stream, for some years. It was then moved on to the hill, near where he now lives, and continued until 1858. A tannery was built at an early date, on the Berkshire road, by the Dunhams, but the time is uncertain. Berlin is situated away from any direct line of travel, save the Delaware, Berkshire and Sunbury pike, and, consequently, had no call for a tavern, though there is said to have been one at Cheshire when it was first laid out.

Alum Creek Post Office is a point of interest, located on the pike between Delaware and Sunbury. A post office has been located here for years, at a private house about half a mile west of the place, which affords the chilled traveler in winter a comfortable place to warm while the mail is sorting. A church building adds dignity to the name, and serves to mark the place.

Cheshire, located east of the central part, is the only village in the township. Samuel Adams owned the farm on which the village now stands, and laid it off into lots. The first store was a room about seven by nine feet, and was kept by L. R. Ryant. He bought his goods in Columbus and brought them here in a wagon on the 15th of October, 1847. A few years afterward, he added another room for a shoeshop, where he sold ready-made goods and manufactured to order. Mr. Ryant was also the first Postmaster, his commission being dated August 10, 1851. The post office is called Constantia, from Joseph Constant Lewis, the first child born in Berlin. The village is located on a barren clay knoll, a location which gave rise to a name which attained quite a local popularity. Jesse Hultz gave it the name of Peth, from a place similarly situated in New York, "for," in explanation, said he, "what don't run away will starve to death." A saw-mill and grist-mill combined was built here in 1855, by Daniel Nettleton. The structure is much smaller than originally constructed. Mr. Nettleton intended to add a carriage factory, but the excitement brought on by the undertaking prostrated him with a nervous disease which put a stop to the enterprise.

A fine cemetery ground is located just south of Cheshire, which was laid out by the "Nettleton Grove Bank Cemetery Association," organized October 10, 1853. The first officers were Joel Cleveland, President; Lewis Thompson, Clerk, and Vinal Steward, Treasurer. The oldest cemetery is the one where the block-house stood, on the west side of the creek, but it is rapidly going to decay. Another, near the town hall, on the road to Berlin station, contains many of the first settlers. Here an old storm-beaten stone bears the legend—

Here rest the remains of
JOSEPH EATON,
who departed this life
Feb. 8, A. D. 1825,
aged 59 years.
He emigrated from the State
of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1805.
He was the son of
DAVID, EATON;
which was the son of
JOHN, EATON;
which was the son of
JOSEPH, EATON;
which was the son of
JOHN, EATON;
who emigrated from
Wales, A. D. 1686.

The village is made up of two country stores of the smaller size, the post office, a saw and grist mill, a slat window-shade manufactory and two churches.

Berlin Station is simply what its name implies, a railway station. The first agent put in a stock of groceries and was the pioneer in both respects.

There is now a grocery, a saw-mill, a wagon-maker's shop, a post office, a church building and a tile factory, at this place. The latter enterprise bids fair to reach large proportions. There is a large demand for drainage material, and the proprietors are active business men, who are well calculated to achieve success. The business has already developed a vigorous growth, and Berlin Station can well afford to nourish such an enterprise in its midst.

Another place should be mentioned, which, though it does not now appear on the map of the county, promised at one time to rival the larger villages of this section. It was laid out, in 1850, by J. R. Hubbell and Thomas Carney, just where the railroad crosses the Berkshire pike. At that time, the railroad did not go to Delaware, and it was expected by the founders of this village that a depot would be established there. Some eighty lots were laid out and sold, a warehouse was built, and efforts put forth to stimulate the growth of the town. The railroad, however, had a larger town to deal with, and, in compromising with Delaware, placed its depot about two miles south, in the woods. Soon afterward, the curve was built to Delaware, which gave a finishing blow to the new venture, and, about ten years after its founding, "Berlin" returned to its rustic pursuits.

The Baptist Church was the first to take the field in Berlin, in the person of a Rev. Mr. Wyatt. A church of this denomination had been formed in the Olentangy Valley, in Liberty Township, as early as 1806. Mr. Wyatt was their Pastor, and he came into this township about once a month to preach in the cabins about. He carried on his work as far east as Trenton, receiving such as wished to join the church into the organization at Liberty. From time to time, as the membership in the various localities would warrant, they were set off from the parent church at Liberty, into separate organizations. This distribution of churches, together with the increase of like faith in Berlin, made Alum Creek the central point for meetings. In 1816, they met for the first time in the block-house, which, having served the community in time of war, was called upon to play a nobler part in time of peace. For eight years the Baptist Church held its meetings here, when it was voted to change its name to the Berlin Baptist Church, and, in that year, erected the frame building, where lies the burying-ground on the road to Berlin Station. This building is now the town hall. Among the members, at that time, were Isaac Monroe, David Lewis, Sr., Joseph Eaton, and their wives; John Johnson, Sarah Brandy and Polly Noko; the two latter were colored women. Sarah Brandy died at the age of 114 years. She had been a servant in George Washington's family, and been for a long time connected with the family of Gen. Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame. It was the habit of Gen. Sullivan to send to Joseph Eaton a small sum of money each year, to provide Sarah with such comforts as tea, sugar, coffee, etc. In 1854, the Baptist church building now standing in Cheshire was built, at a cost of some $700. Rev. Philander Kelsey was the first Pastor in this edifice. It was dedicated on the last day of the year, and a bell was hung in it the following year. Elder Jacob Drake was early on the ground, and co-operated with Mr. Wyatt. He was a surveyor, and was much among the people. He preached in the cabins, especially in those of Mr. Lewis and Roswell Caulkins. An incident is related which shows that "chickens" were not considered then the only thing fit for a minister to eat. He came out from Delaware one morning, in 1808, before breakfast, and a meal was prepared for him. The table was a puncheon, neatly smoothed off on the upper side, supported by pins driven into the logs of the cabin. When the meal was announced, he sat down to a single baked potato, with salt in a clam shell, and water in a gourd. This was the fare offered a minister, who had walked seven miles for his breakfast, and it is said he seemed to relish it as well as though it had been a fine dinner.

The Presbyterian Church came second in chronological order, its first minister being a Mr. Stevens, who came to Berlin on a missionary tour of exploration. Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, of Berkshire, was on the ground at an early date. Revs. Matthews, Taylor, Hughs and Hoge were contemporary with him. At an early time an organization of a Presbyterian church in Berkshire was called the Berkshire and Kingston Church, with a constituency extending from Kingston to Orange, and this continued to be the center of this denominational influence until 1828, the year of the great revival, when that part of the church south of Berkshire was set off and formed into the Presbyterian Church of Berlin. Among the number set off there were four elders, John Roloson, Paul Ferson, Milton Sackett, and Stephen Chandler. These composed the session of the new church, which at once proceeded to build a place of wor-

ship. The building is situated just south of Cheshire, and is a neat frame building, which cost some $700. The minister at this time was the Rev. Ahab Jinks. This man was peculiar in more respects than in his name. It is said, that, when a boy, he was the leader of a godless band of young ruffians, for whose sport he would mimic the preachers he heard, giving, their sermons verbatim. Going to hear Dean Swift, his course of life was changed, and he turned his ability toward the right. His trick of memory never left him, and led to some contretemps in which he was the least confused party. On one occasion he preached from Isaiah i, 2, an especially brilliant sermon to his parishioners in Berlin, which greatly impressed them, and it was generally remarked, that the minister had outdone himself. One of his parishioners went to Genoa in the afternoon, where he heard, to his utmost astonishment, the same identical sermon, delivered by Rev. Mr. Judson, the earliest of the Sunday-school agents. At another time, desiring to get up a camp-meeting in Berlin, Mr. Jinks preached a sermon which carried every obstacle before it, and aroused the people to the pitch of camp-meeting fervor. The arrangements were made for the meeting in the Dickerman woods, and it was carried on with great success. Near the close, Mr. Jinks invited a Rev. Mr. Pomeroy to assist in conducting the meetings. He came and delivered for his first effort the very sermon which had so aroused the people some time before. When asked to explain these coincidences, Mr. Jinks quietly remarked that he had heard them delivered, considered them good sermons, and thought he would give his parishioners the benefit of them. In 1832, Rev. Calvin Ransom was installed Pastor of this church. Five years later Rev. D. C. Allen succeeded him, and he in turn, after a few months, was succeeded by Rev. H. Shedd. In 1844, Rev. A. S. Avery was called, and in 1845, Rev. John W. Thompson was installed Pastor, and continued for a long time as Pastor of this church. Another church of this denomination was established at Berlin Station in 1876. The church was organized January 16, 1876, with nineteen members, and, in the fall of that year, a church building, costing some $1,700, was built. The church edifice is a neat one indeed, furnished with inside blinds, and presenting a very attractive appearance. The membership is now about sixty-nine. Rev. Thomas Hill is Pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the next organization in point of time in this township. Rev. Vinal Steward was the first minister of this denomination in the township. He came in 1814, and soon after organized a class, composed of Jacob Aye and wife, and his children—John, Jacob, Jr., Henry, Betsy, Katie, Polly and Peggy; Lewis Sherwood and wife, and John Lewis and wife. About 1829, they put up a hewed-log meeting-house, a little north of Cheshire Corners, in which they worshiped until 1845, when they held their services in the Presbyterian building. Some three years later the church erected their present place of worship in Cheshire at a cost of $500, dedicating it in 1849. In 1878, the society added a bell. The Cottonwood Wesleyan Church is located in the southwest corner of the township. It was called the Fairview M. E. Church about 1854, and continued for some twenty years. This organization died out about 1874, when the Christian Union occupied the building for about five years. On March 20, 1879, the Wesleyan Methodist Church was organized with fifteen members, and occupied the church. Mrs. Jacob Colflesh is Class Leader, and B. Hartley, Steward. Rev. Mr. Teter preached for two years here before the organization of a church, and was succeeded by Rev. L. White. Services, Sunday school and prayer-meetings are maintained throughout the year. The church has a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty, where services are held every alternate Sunday.

The Peach Blow Church, in the southern part of the township, belongs to the United Brethren denomination. It was organized in 1857, with about twenty members. Their meetings were first held in the schoolhouse on the west side of the township until the following year, when the present place of worship was erected on land belonging to G. A. Stover. The building, a neat frame, cost about $700. The first Pastor was Virgil Pond; the present one is Rev. Daniel Bonebreak. A good Sunday school is maintained the entire year. The tradition in regard to the name of the church is an interesting one. It was dedicated as Berlin Chapel. The trustees who had the matter in charge, decided to have the church painted white, but a third trustee, when the painter came on the ground, directed him to paint it red. So sash and woodwork, and altar soon glowed in that sanguinary hue. The astonishment of the majority of the Trustee Board can be better imagined than described. The minority member explained that he had a preference for the delicate tint of the peach-blow, and had thus changed the instructions

of the painter. The final upshot of the whole matter was that the peach-blow member retired from the unappreciative church, and the color of the church changed to white, but the name of peach-blow still adheres to the church. A few members of this denomination were settled about Alum Creek Post Office, and, previous to 1860, held meetings at the residence of O. R. May. About this time the project of building a church was inaugurated, and, with the earnest support of such men as Mr. May and Nathaniel Roloson, soon became an accomplished fact. The church is known as the North Berlin U. B. Church, although it was one of the conditions of Mr. Roloson's aid that it should be open to the use of all denominations. This gentleman gave the land on which the building stands. The first Pastor was Rev. William Davis. They maintain Sunday schools in the summer.

The Universalists, in 1820, made a short-lived attempt to gain a foothold for their doctrines. They held a camp-meeting in a grove near the bridge, south of Cheshire, a Mr. Rogers conducting the services. The effort created some little excitement among the evangelical organizations, but produced no permanent results. An incident is related in connection with this effort, which, for the time, created quite an animated discussion in church circles. One Sunday morning as the people assembled it was discovered that there was no pulpit. Of course, one must be had, and tools and axes were brought out to supply the missing enginery of the church. It is said that some from the evangelical churches aided in this work on Sundry, much to the scandal of the Christian community. Some ten years later a Mormon missionary made a visit and held a few meetings, but made no impression on the steady-going people.

In the matter of temperance, the first agitation was begun in public in 1832. A meeting was held in the brick schoolhouse across the street from where the Presbyterian church now stands, just south of Cheshire. A pledge had been proposed with two or three names attached, and at the meeting some eighteen more names were secured. A society was formed, and many more united. This pledge, however, did not exclude vinous or fermented liquors. About 1840, the movement in favor of total abstinence became general throughout the country, and the result in Berlin was to drive a good many out of the temperance society here. With the progress of thought, the sentiment of this community has advanced, and Berlin is abreast with the rest of the world in matters of temperance. Not a drop of liquor is offered for sale within her borders. About 1840, the proslavery sentiment in Berlin was very pronounced. No discussion of this absorbing question could be calmly carried on, and the presence of an "Abolitionist" created more excitement than the passage of a show now does among the children. Later, when antislavery sentiments had reached a larger growth, the flight of fugitive slaves was only conducted in safety when the darkness of night afforded concealment. But, notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, the "underground railroad" passed right through the village of Cheshire. From Orange along Alum Creek the fugitive from bondage made his way with the friendly aid of earnest men to Cheshire, thence to the Quaker settlement, and then on to Oberlin, or some other outlet. But all that has long since changed, and every honest man now goes his way without let or hinderance.

Sunday schools were early established, though not of the form we know in these days. The first effort in this respect was probably in 1815, by Mr. Goodhue, in the cabin occupied by the Widow Byxbe, sister-in-law of Col. Byxbe. There is no tradition in regard to its character or its results. Later, James and Paul Ferson, of Orange, taught a Sunday school. Mrs. Gregory, who lived at Berkshire, had an occasion to go East about the time when the interest in Sunday schools was at its highest there, and became greatly interested in the subject of introducing them in the West. On her return home, she communicated her enthusiasm to the Ferson brothers, who became prominent in Sabbath-school work, establishing at various places schools on the plan inaugurated at the East.

The first school in this township was taught by Joseph Eaton, in a cabin which stood west of Alum Creek, and a half or three-quarters of a mile north of the old Baptist meeting-house. The second was taught by Lucy Caulkins, in a cabin near where the block-house stood, about 1810. The first schoolhouse was built just south of the block-house, on a ridge of land which overlooks the creek, but was not much used. It was of the rudest sort, built of round logs, with paper windows, bark roof and puncheon furniture. A school was taught in a cabin near the bridge, opposite the place of John Jones. After this, the block-house furnished good accommodations for school as well as church, and was used for some years. There

were, in 1818, but four schoolhouses in the township, with an enumeration of about 100. They were distributed as follows: one in the northwest quarter, two in the northeast quarter—*i. e.*, one in the Durham settlement, and the other in the Eaton neighborhood—and one in the southeast quarter, situated across from the Presbyterian church, south of Cheshire. Peletier Morgan, an old Revolutionary soldier, was one of the early teachers in this latter schoolhouse. He carried his whisky in a wooden bottle regularly to school, and divided his attention between that and his pupils. A brick schoolhouse was substituted for this old one in 1826, with Joseph P. Smith as first teacher. The children of that day were not different from those of to-day. Full of mischief, they watched the teacher's eye, and were on furtive mischief bent at all times. An anecdote is told of Thomas Scott and Harry Hoadley getting bumped against the logs of the block-house by the teacher for punishment. The justice of the punishment they never questioned, but they sought to evade it in the future by having their heads literally shaved. At another time, a boy of eight years was observed weeping bitterly, and leading a youngster of some four years, who evidently did not comprehend the disturbance. On being asked the cause of his grief, the boy blubbered out that his brother "didn't seem to feel the importance of business, and he was afraid he never would." What solace could be offered to a mind thus stricken with grief, it is hard to conceive, but of such were the boys of the pioneers. Spelling-schools and singing-schools were engaged in at that time with far more zest than has come down with those institutions to us. And in the part not laid down in the programme—the going home with the girls—there was a zest which shows itself in the very stories of the time. Milton Sackett relates an incident which pictures forth the society of that day in a vivid manner. As is often the case nowadays, two boys had their hearts and attentions set upon one girl, and both proposed to himself to escort her home. While one of the contestants was lighting his torch of hickory at the old block-house fire-place, his rival, who had been quicker than he, just placed his torch in close proximity with the other's coat-tail. Of course there was a sudden hurrying about to extinguish the blazing coat-tail, but, in the mean while, the shrewd incendiary had gone off with the girl, leaving his rival to grieve over the lacerated state of his feelings, as well as that of his coat-tail.

Since the earliest authentic data at command—1837—the yearly increase in school population has been from 10 to 12 per cent. In 1837, the enumeration was 340; in 1858, about 530. The number in the last enumeration has fallen to 288. In 1837, there were seven schoolhouses; in 1845, there were ten; in 1853, there were thirteen; now there are but ten. Of these ten, all but two are good, substantial brick structures, furnished with improved school furniture. Ladies are largely employed as teachers, receiving from $18 to $25 per month. Gentlemen receive $35 per month. These prices are without board.

In compiling the above pages we have been greatly indebted to the manuscript of Mrs. Ripley, and to an historical sermon by the Rev. J. W. Thompson. These papers were written during the life of some of the original settlers, and clothe the scenes of long ago with a romantic interest that can be felt but not copied. To those whose ancestors came here as early settlers, as they trace their history in these pages, there must come as to no one else a feeling that

> "Something beautiful is vanished,
> Which we sigh for now in vain;
> We behold it everywhere,
> On the earth, and in the air,
> But it never comes again."

CHAPTER XVII.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP—THE EARLY SETTLEMENT—SOCIAL CUSTOMS IN THE WILDERNESS—HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES, ETC.

"Eschewing books and tasks,
Nature answers all he asks;
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy."—*Whittier.*

THE historian called upon to record the history of Orange Township from the earliest settlement, finds his duty a pleasure not unmixed with difficulties. For him no record exists, and only vague tradition, with here and there a fragment of personal reminiscence, serves, like a "will-o'-the-wisp," as an uncertain guide through the obscurity which the shadows of seventy years have brought about the early men and times. The early settlers were men and women of heroic mold. Though coming simply to find more room, cheaper lands, and to found a home, they met the trying experiences of the new country with a spirit that exhibited such characters as make the world's heroes.

"The applause of listening senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes,
Their lot forbade."

Slowly and laboriously they toiled through the unbroken wilderness, and here reared their first cabin. Here they dispensed their frugal hospitality, spread around their humble charities, and, with heroic patience and fortitude, endured the stern fate of the pioneer, unknown and unsung of fame. And yet,

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor."

What is now called Orange Township, was, before the pioneer's ax disturbed the native quiet of the woods, an unbroken forest of heavy timber. Oak, ash, beech, elm and hickory abounded, indicating a generous variety of soil. Sloping up, on either hand, from the Alum Creek on the east, and from the Olentangy on the west, the land forms a ridge of some elevation, nearly in the middle of the township, and is now traversed by the track of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway. The soil along the river bottoms, for the most part, is a rich alluvial deposit. The ridges which rise immediately back of these bottoms, are covered with beech timber principally, indicating a clayey formation. The same is largely true of the central southern portion of the township. In the northern portions existed, in the early times, a considerable extent of elm swamp, which, under the influence of clearing and tilling, has proven fine farming land of black, rich soil. Geographically, Orange Township lies next south of Berlin; is bounded on the east by Genoa, on the west by Liberty, and has for its southern line the southern line of Delaware County, and was known in the early survey as Town 3, Range 18. Alum Creek, rising in the northern part of this and Morrow County, passes through the eastern portion, and the stream, variously called Whetstone and Olentangy, runs just west, but curves eastward enough to cut off the lower western corner of the township. It would seem, from the configuration of the ground, that these streams would afford fine drainage for the whole township, but it is complained that the higher portion of the township is most in need of artificial draining. In looking on the map, it will be observed that the southwest corner of the township is cut off by the Olentangy River, and is annexed to Liberty Township. Thereby hangs a tale. Somewhere about 1824, Ebenezer Goodrich, living on this little point of land, was elected Justice of the Peace, by the citizens of Liberty Township. There seems to have been no suspicion on his part, or on the part of any one else, that he was not a citizen of Liberty Township, and he went on performing the ordinary duties of a Township Magistrate. Finally, it dawned upon some mind that Mr. Goodrich was not a citizen of Liberty, and, therefore, not eligible for the office he held. Here was a dilemma not easily evaded. All the business of an official nature that he had done up to this time was found to be void, and there seemed to be no escape from confusion worse confounded. A remedy was found, at last, in a

petition to the Legislature, in 1826, and the Olentangy was made the boundary line of Orange, in that corner.

Three places have, at different times, endeavored to concentrate the leading interests of the township within themselves, viz., Williamsville, on the Columbus and Sandusky pike; Orange Station, and Lewis Center. In this case the Bible rule of precedence has been observed, the last is now first. East Orange Post Office, more popularly known as Africa, though, perhaps, not aspiring to metropolitan distinction, should be mentioned as a marked cluster of dwellings, whose community exercises a decided influence upon the township.

Orange Township was a part of the United States military lands, and in the survey of those lands was known as Township 3, Range 18. When the first settlers came into this township they found Sections 2 and 3 a part of Liberty Township, and Sections 1 and 4 a part of Berkshire Township. On September 3, 1816, a petition headed by Alpha Frisbey, asking that the original survey of Township 3, Range 18, be set off as a separate township, to be known as Virgil, was granted by the Commissioner's Court. This severely classical name was endured by the plain settlers just six days, when another petition praying for a change of name to the more prosaic one of Orange was granted on September 9 of the same year.

It was in Section No. 2, then a part of Liberty Township, that the first cabin of the Orange settlement was built. Hither, Joab Norton, with his little family, came in 1807, and built his home near the house now owned by Mr. Abbott. His motive for moving into the wilds of the West seems to have been to please others rather than himself. His wife's father, John Goodrich, had become interested in the emigration movement, through a colony which had left his native town, Berlin, in Connecticut, and, possessed with the spirit of emigration, he sold his property and prepared to join his former neighbors in Worthington, Franklin Co., Ohio. Mrs. Norton, seeing her father's family about to go, at once urged her husband to accompany them. Mr. Goodrich and James Kilbourn, an agent for Section 2 of this township, added their influence, and won him over to the project. It is not unlikely that he was easily persuaded that the West offered advantages to him which he could not hope for in the East. He was a tanner and currier by trade, and the natural demand for the services of such a man in a new colony seemed to warrant his removal. The journey was at once undertaken. Getting together his worldly effects, he placed them with his family, a wife and three children, one scarcely a year old, in a wagon and started for the West. The start was made in September with an ox team, and it was not until the cold days of November warned them of the fast approaching winter that they reached Worthington. Here they prepared for the winter. Not content to be idle, Mr. Norton soon sunk one or two vats, and prepared to realize some of the brilliant promises of business which had dazzled his eyes in the East. His was not an unusual experience for that day. The business was not forthcoming. Nothing larger or better than woodchuck skins, and an occasional deerskin, could be had. Tired of this prospect, he at once set about finding a new business and a new home. He struck north, probably influenced by Kilbourn, who had land to sell, and bought some 150 acres, where he built his home. At this time the township adjoining on the west, had been somewhat settled, and named Liberty, a name that expressed the feelings of the early settlers, and was broad enough to take in the future township of Orange. Dr. Delano, the owner of Section 3, a resident of Woodstock, Vt., sought to give the name of his native town to the new township, and this name of Woodstock did gain a local popularity which disputed supremacy with that of Liberty, until both gave way before the present name of Orange. So late as 1812–13, commissions were dated at Liberty, and letters were directed to Woodstock, both names meaning the same place.

After rearing a shelter for his family, Mr. Norton's first care was to establish a business to gain a livelihood. While not neglecting the manifest duty of a pioneer, true to the instincts of his trade, he sunk vats, and prepared to do a little tanning "between whiles." About this time, 1808, Eliaphlet Ludington came from Connecticut, and, buying land in Section 3, of Dr. Delano, built a cabin just south of Mr. Norton, their lands adjoining. A little later in this year came William and Joseph Higgins, with their families, and their mother with the younger part of her family, consisting of Josiah, Elisha, Irving, David and two girls. The older boys were well educated, and possessed a high degree of culture for those days. Joseph was especially gifted as a penman, and it is said did marvelous things in counterfeiting others' writing. Such dexterity soon gave rise to a suspicion that he signed the counterfeit bills which

were issued for the South. There was no apparent ground for this suspicion, and the family was ostensibly as much respected as ever. A cloud did, however, come over them, and, as they soon left the township, not to be heard of again, it may be related here. It appears, that, before leaving Vermont, the father of the boys had left his family, running off to Canada with a younger, if not handsomer, woman. About 1812, he came to Orange with a desire to "make up." He seems, like a prudent general, not to have omitted in his arrangements to prepare for defeat, for he brought his companion in sin as far as Berkshire, and then went forward to spy out the land. He came to the house of McCumber, and, finding the latter's stepson, young Elsbre, about to go for an errand, persuaded him to take a token to Mrs. Higgins. Old Mr. Higgins knew his wife's weak point, doubtless, and sent his pocket-book with the simple instruction, "to hand it to the old woman." This young Elsbre, in passing, did, but, while Mrs. Higgins was contemplating the well-known relic of her husband, Mrs. Eaton rushed in on her, telling her her long-lost husband was at hand. The result was a reconciliation, which operated disastrously to the family. The change was soon marked by the little community. The former high estimation changed gradually to suspicion, then to distrust, and finally culminated in the arrest of the old man, together with the three younger boys, Josiah, Elisha and Irving, for counterfeiting. Dies, metal and a large quantity of finished counterfeit coin were captured, together with some paper money. Through some irregularity in the papers, the boys escaped, and, later, through some means, the old man escaped the just deserts of his doings. The family at once left the township, and were lost to view.

But to return to 1808. In this year Mr. Norton decided to return to the East on business, the importance of which was, doubtless, greatly enhanced by his longing to get a glimpse of the civilization left so far behind. Mr. Norton never became thoroughly reconciled to his new home, and it is a family tradition, that, had he not been cut off so early in life, the family would have returned to Connecticut. A letter written home, from Shippenburg, on the Alleghany Mountains, while on his way East, gives some idea of the magnitude of his undertaking. He writes that the weather was oppressively hot, that he had ridden fifteen miles before breakfast, and that, though the letter is dated July 26, 1808, he does not expect to see them again before the last of October, or the first of November. He also conveys the unwelcome news of the loss of his pocket-book, containing $25 in bank notes, a note of hand for $300, and sundry memorandum papers. This was no small loss for those days, and he notes in his letter the painstaking search he makes as he turns back to seek the lost property. Unfortunately, he found only the memoranda, and learns from some children, who saw the book hanging out of his pocket, the probable spot of its loss. He concludes that it has been picked up by some traveler westward, and adds, "God knows whether I shall ever see it again." He made this journey twice, riding a large, strong bay horse which bore the name of Sifax. This horse was a marked member of the family, and was especially valuable on the frontier. At this time horse-thieves were somewhat troublesome, but Sifax was not to be won, wooed they never so wisely. With a toss of the head and a parting kick, if molested, he would rush to the cabin, arousing the family with the noisy clatter of the bell he wore.

On his return from the East, in the fall of 1808, attracted by the new town, Mr. Norton went to Delaware, where he established the first tannery in that place. He bought a house built on a side-hill in the south part of the town, on the north part of the grounds where the university now stands. The front of the house had two stories, but the back part, from the necessities of the situation, had but one. The tanyard was immediately adjoining. Here business began to brighten, but the Nemesis of the early settler, the ague, laid its hand of ice upon him and shook him until he surrendered unconditionally. No inducement of gain could make him brave such terrors, and, selling out to one Koester, he returned to his farm. It was in this year, 1810, that Mr. Ludington lost his wife by death. She left an infant boy a few weeks old. This was the first birth and death in the settlement. Mr. Ludington, his home thus broken up and his courage gone, left for Connecticut with his infant son, and was never heard of by his neighbors in the settlement save through some vague rumors which are too indistinct to furnish data for history. In this year, the families of Nahum King and Lewis Eaton joined the settlement. These families lived and died here, and their descendants are still to be found in the township. In the following year, 1811, came James McCumber, with his third wife, and two sons by his former wives. Collins P. Elsbre, then a lad of

eleven years, accompanied his mother and stepfather. Mr. McCumber started from Dutchess County, N. Y., early in November, 1810. Taking a horse team, they came down the Hudson River and across it to Easton, Penn., thence to Harrisburg, through Charlestown, W. Va., and Zanesville, Ohio, to Granville, where the family stayed three weeks. Meanwhile, McCumber proceeded west to Worthington, and later brought his family there. Their stay here, however, was of short duration. Kilbourn, who seems to have been peculiarly fitted for a land agent, interested McCumber in the land further north, and, buying 150 acres, he settled on land situated about half a mile north of Mr. Norton on the same road, their farms nearly joining. The intimacy thus begun, increased until, in later years, the families were united by the marriage of young Elsbre to Matilda, third child of Mr. and Mrs. Norton. Mr. and Mrs. Elsbre, at this writing, are still living, a hale and hearty old couple of eighty and seventy-four years respectively, doing the work of the house and farm, upon their own responsibility, with as much apparent vigor as in years ago, and the historian is under obligations to them, and to papers in their possession, for many of the facts which appear in these pages.*

The first actual residence of McCumber's family was in the cabin left vacant by Mr. Ludington. The land purchased of Mr. Kilbourne was then in all its virgin grandeur, untouched by the remorseless ax of the pioneer. A place was to be cleared, and a cabin put up, and the little family found plenty for stout hands and willing hearts to do. While the men chopped trees, cleared away the brush, and rolled up the timber for the cabin, the women folks prepared comforts and such adornments for the inside as only womanly taste and ingenuity could provide in such times. In the fall they took possession of their frontier mansion, about 12x18 feet, and dispensed a hospitality commensurate more with the largeness of their heart than the smallness of their home. About this time, the cloud of war which culminated in the following year, began to cast its portentous shadows over the new settlement. By the treaty of Greenville, this county had been freed from Indian domination, and the Wyandots were only seen as they came down on hunting expeditions. But the trouble brewing on the frontier seemed to promise a serious experience for the unprotected settlements. As early as 1809, application for permission to form a rifle company had been made by Joab Norton and others. Permission was granted, and on June 24, of the same year, a company was organized with Mr. Norton as Third Sergeant. The company was composed mostly of Liberty men, and consisted of some forty officers and privates. Mr. Norton's rise in military affairs seems to have been rapid, marking him, inasmuch as the promotions were secured by popular elections, a favorite with his company. On the 12th of September of the same year, he was raised to Sergeant Major, to a lieutenantcy on September 6, 1811, and very soon afterward to a captaincy of his company. This organization was composed of the best material that the settlements afforded, and were uniformed and equipped in a way that made their wives and sweethearts envy the bravery of their dress. An old copy of the by-laws adopted by the company sets forth with minute particularity the prescribed uniform. It is provided, "That each and every member belonging to our company shall uniform himself as follows, viz., with a black hat or cap, and a bearskin on the same, and a cockade, and a white feather with a red top on the left side of the same, said feather or plume to be of seven inches in length, also a black rifle frock or hunting shirt, trimmed with white fringe, and a white belt round the same, and a white vest and pantaloons and white handkerchief or cravat, with a pair of black gaiters or half-boots and black knee-bands." It was further provided that the wearing of this uniform should be enforced by sundry fines. To be delinquent in the matter of hat, bearskin, plume, frock, vest, pantaloons, or gaiters, subjected the offender to a fine of 50 cents for each and every particular. In the matter of knee-bands, the fine was fixed at 6¼ cents. To be absent from muster on account of drunkennesss, waywardness or otherwise, threw the delinquent upon the discretionary mercy of the majority. Such was the discipline of the early military forces, and such the brave array in which they decked themselves. To the mind of the casual observer, the suggestion of that school-book poetry—

> "Were you ne'er a schoolboy
> And did you never train,
> And feel that swelling of the heart
> You ne'er can feel again?"

is irresistible. But this organization meant more than "boy's play," and it was soon called upon to act a manly part.

* Since the above was written, a distressing accident has removed Mr. Elsbre from this world. On February 16, 1880, while attempting to manage a bull, which he had driven into a stable, the infuriated animal turned upon him and gored him to death.

In June of 1812, orders came from Gov. Meigs to Capt. Norton, to call out his force, and, taking up a position on the "boundary line," to defend the frontier settlements against any hostile incursions. Capt. Norton at once promptly prepared to obey. There was a hurried summoning of the members of the company; there were hasty preparations for the husbands, brothers, and lovers, in the cabin homes scattered through the settlements, and many a brave but anxious woman's heart suppressed its sorrowful forebodings to cheer their dear ones on in the path of duty. An old copy of an address made to the company by Capt. Norton on the occasion of their final muster before starting on their march, has the ring of the true patriot and enthusiastic leader. Said he: "Fellow officers and soldiers of the Rifle Company: It is with pleasure I see so many of you assembled on this occasion. Many of us have met on this ground frequently and spent a day in the performance of military tactics, drank our grog and retired to our several homes, but this is a more serious call. We are now called on by the Executive of this State to go and protect our frontier from savage hostilities, provided they are offered. I have this much to say in your praise at this time, you have ever manifested a willingness to do your duty on every assemblage we have had since I have belonged to the company, but the thing is now not nominal but real. We are now to go into actual service, and let us view the subject on the worst side. Are we to meet with hideous savages painted in hideous warlike colors, threatening us with all the savage barbarity which imagination can paint? What are they? They are but the simple tools of British intrigue sent forth to disturb us of those superior blessings which we enjoy above that nation. They are hirelings, and of course, cowards, sneaking in here and there and doing a little mischief, and then running off. But you, my brave fellows, are freedom's children, born in a land of liberty and plenty, and, of course, will never submit to bondage. Let Britons, let savages, or any others of equal numbers, encounter with us, and we will maintain our rights. Such are the sentiments of my heart, and such, I trust, are the sentiments of yours." Here is voiced a knowledge of the causes of the war; a just appreciation of the dangers to be met, and a brave patriotism that expects to achieve success in spite of obstacles. It is not difficult to believe that the hearts of his followers were fired with enthusiasm, their courage strengthened, and their confidence in their leader redoubled, by this address. The dramatic utterances of a Cæsar or a Napoleon could do no more.

Preparations for breaking camp having been completed, Capt. Norton at once put his command upon the march for the "boundary line." He reached this point just on the north boundary of what is now called Norton Village. The history of the company at this point seems to have been rather uneventful, or the tradition of their doings has been lost. He afterward proceeded with his command to Sandusky, where he was engaged in building a block-house. He was here when Hull surrendered Detroit, and, in a letter home, gives a brief account of that affair. He also writes that when the block-house is finished he will have the command. In that event, he proposes to bring his family to him, and desires his wife to make the necessary arrangements for renting the farm. Among the papers preserved by his family, relating to this period, are several letters written to Capt. Norton, which present a vivid picture of the situation. One dated Clinton, Knox Co., Ohio, August 4, 1812, reads as follows:

SIR:—By request of Mr. Joseph Rickey's wife, I request you to inform him that his child is in dangerous situation; has been sick some time, and wishes, if in your power, to give him a furlough to come home for two or three weeks.

I am, sir, with due respect, yours, etc.,
RICHARD FISHBLACK.

CAPT. NORTON,
Sandusky.

SIR:—Be pleased to give my compliments to all your company; and tell James Miller to treat them with a gallon of whisky, and next mail I will send a bill to pay for it. R. F.

Whatever may be the truth as to the traditional character of ladies' postscripts, the one in the above letter was certainly not less important to the company at large than the body of the communication. Another letter informs the Captain that one who has been furloughed to attend the sick-bed of his wife, is still needed at home. His wife is not expected to live from one day to another, but, if the exigencies of the service demand it, his brother will proceed to the company and take his place. Thus, "will a man lay down his life for his friend." Such were a part of the trials of the frontiersman, whose burden was borne in the cabin as well as in the camp. Eventful careers that bear glory in their wake do not measure the cost of a nation's progress. Like the coral reef whose broad dimensions span only the tombs of countless

myriads of minute workers, so the civilization and country of which we are so proud to-day, have been nurtured and protected through the privations and struggles of thousands who never dreamed of a career. Thus the frontier soldier, patiently bearing his trials in obscurity, may draw consolation from the same source with England's inspired poet.

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

It seems from subsequent events that Capt. Norton for some reason failed to secure the command of the block-house at Sandusky, and retired with his company to his home. While encamped near the lake the troops and inhabitants were greatly distressed by miasmatic diseases, not thoroughly understood, which rapidly undermined the system. This is probably the reason for his early retirement. Other causes, no doubt, contributed their share. The payment of the troops was very irregular and uncertain, the commissary department was none of the best, and the demands of a frontier farm all tended to make the case a pressing one. On his laying down the sword he addressed himself to the demands of his farm. He was soon induced, however, to go at his trade, and, removing to Delaware, engaged in the tanning business, working for Koester, to whom he had previously sold. He worked here but a short time, when the germs of disease which were implanted in his system while at Sandusky wrought his death. He died July 17, 1813, leaving a wife and four children—Desdemona, now Mrs. Colflesh, living at Lewis Center; Edward, since dead; Matilda, now Mrs. C. P. Elsbre, and Minerva, now living in Wisconsin. Thus passed away, in his prime, the first settler of Orange Township—a man of deep piety, of cheerful disposition and large executive ability. He was born in Berlin, Conn., in 1780, and died in Delaware. He was buried with Masonic honors in the first cemetery laid out in the city. In addition to his military honors, he was commissioned January 28, 1812, as Justice of the Peace. His commission was dated at Liberty, and the seal of the State was affixed at Zanesville. After the settlement of the estate but little was left for the family. The war had prevented the development of the farm, and had deranged business, but what affected the result more directly was a circumstance growing out of his position in the army. While in command of his company, a large amount of rations in his hands was in danger of spoiling and proving a dead loss to the Government. Desiring to save this waste, he sold them, and turned the proceeds over to the proper officer. After his death, however, Col. Meeker, the Quartermaster General, brought suit against the estate and collected the amount, leaving barely the year's support allowed by law. Mrs. Norton lived to see her children in comfortable homes of their own, and passed her declining years in peace and plenty. She was born October 12, 1779, and died November 27, 1855, and was buried in the Liberty Presbyterian Church cemetery, where a tombstone bears the name of her husband as well as her own. The wedding of C. P. Elsbre and Matilda Norton occurred in 1825. For a year or two he worked upon a rented farm, but soon after bought the farm he now lives upon. In 1826, he, in partnership with one Tripp, started a "still" in the southwest part of the township, off in the woods near a spring; but the water was too strongly impregnated with iron for successful operation, and the business was removed to the Thomas farm, on the Whetstone. Here they conducted the business for a year with tolerable success, manufacturing about two barrels per day. They found their market at home, and, with no revenue officials to molest them, they did a thriving business in pure whisky at low prices. Mr. Elsbre soon sold his interest to a Mr. Thomas, but the business ran along only about six months and was then discontinued. Mr. Elsbre moved to his present farm in 1848, and has been working it ever since. He has had eight children, only three of whom are now living; two near by on farms of their own, and the third, a son, lives with him.

A peculiarity of the early settlement of this township seems to have been that there were two distinct streams of emigration coming in. One passed up where the turnpike now is, in the wake of Norton, and the other following the trail which passes along Alum Creek. The earliest settler on this stream, now in the township, seems to be Mr. Samuel Ferson, who, with his father and family, came from Pennsylvania, and lived in various parts of the State for short periods, finally coming, after the death of his father, to the place where he now lives. This was about 1819. With Mr. Ferson came his brothers, James, Paul and John, his sister Sallie, and a young lady, Margaret Patterson, who afterward became the wife of John; all, at that time, unmarried. They found a Methodist settlement on the ground, most of whom had become involved during the panic, which succeeded the war of 1812, and selling out left the country. Among the names which tradition has preserved

are those of the Arnolds, Stewarts, Asa and John Gordon. Little more is known of these persons, save the Gardners, whose descendants are now living in this neighborhood. The rest accomplished but little for the permanent settlement of the township and soon left to be heard of no more. The Ferson family all married and lived here until their death, save James Ferson, who lived here some three years, when he went to Michigan and engaged in teaching the Indians. In 1825, Samuel Patterson, with his father and mother, and two sisters, settled on the property where he now lives. These settlements were all on the east side of the creek. In the year preceding, David Patterson, Cyrus Chambers, Thomas McCloud and Nelson Skeels had established their homes on the west side. Lee Hurlbut seems to have preceded them some years on this bank of the Alum Creek. He came here soon after the war, in which he served a short time as substitute for his father, and established himself where he now lives. The marks of the squatter were found here at that time, but there remains now no clew to his identity. Mr. Hurlbut's father came from Pennsylvania and was the father of twenty-three children, most of whom were living and came into the township with him. Mr. Hurlbut was a good hunter and spent his leisure time with his gun, frequently bringing in five deer as an ordinary day's trophy. He was a man of strong proslavery proclivities and was passively opposed to the operations of his neighbors in forwarding runaway slaves. He gave the name of Africa to the spot properly known as East Orange Post Office, because of its antislavery propensities, a name that is likely to endure as long as any other.

The first mill in this township was a saw-mill, erected and owned by John Nettleton, about the year 1820, in the southeast part of the township. Fifteen years later it was changed to a grist-mill, and at once became noted for the fine quality of its flour. It 1838, it was sold to one Lichter, from whom it came into the family of the present owner, A. L. Tone, in 1845. The same stones do duty now as of old, and they maintain, thanks to the present excellent miller, the old-time prestige of the mill. Later, a saw-mill was built further to the south, by Fancher, but it has long since passed away.

Here, perhaps, the story of the early settlements should properly close, and yet the historian is loath to part company with those who lived so near to nature's heart. Plucked from homes of comfort and rudely transplanted in the wilderness, they drew from nature the comforts and adornments of a home, and decked their firesides with those social and domestic virtues which so often force from these later times a sigh for "the tender grace of a day that is dead." From the necessities of the situation, the hospitality of the early settlers was as spontaneous as it was generous, and they early became imbued with that spirit of philanthropy which Horace has embalmed in verse,—

"Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco."

Every new-comer found a cordial welcome, and willing hands were ready to aid in rolling up a cabin. Neighborhoods for miles about were closely allied by early social customs, which, in the spirit of true democracy, only inquired into the moral worth of their devotees. The lack of markets made food of the plainer sort abundant and cheap. Hospitality was dispensed with a lavish hand, and travelers were not only housed and fed without cost, but, all possessing that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin, he was sent on his journey, bearing with him the kindly benedictions of his host and a heart-felt God speed. The very earliest times, however, were not marked with such generous profusion. The first settlers were often driven to the very verge of starvation, and for years were forced to make long, wearisome journeys through an unbroken wilderness, over unbridged streams, frequently on foot, to procure the necessaries of life. For a year Mr. McCumber's family lived almost entirely without meat of any kind. Game abounded, but there were no hunters in the family, and the demands of the clearing prevented the development of any possible latent talent in that direction. For weeks the family of Mr. Norton depended solely upon bread made from Indian corn grated up; and all were forced to go as far as Circleville with wheat for flour. Mr. Elsbre relates how his step-father and himself went out to Franklin County, thirteen miles east of Worthington, for the first meat they had. There they bought a hog, killed, dressed it, put it in bags and carried it on their shoulders home.

The difficulty the early settlers met with in acquiring stock can hardly be appreciated at this day. Sheep were unknown and horses were only less unfamiliar. Cattle and hogs were easily kept, so far as feeding was concerned, but another difficulty involved them. The woods abounded with wolves and bears which soon learned the toothsome qual-

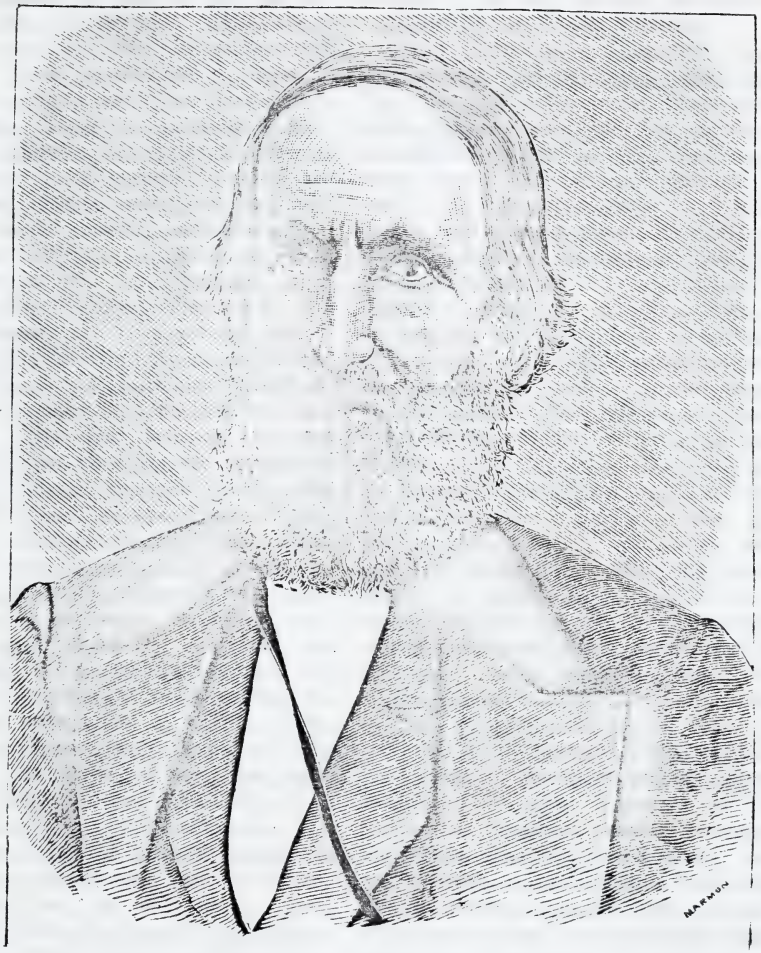
ities of beef and pork. No end of devices were invented to protect these valuable adjuncts of the early settlement from these wild marauders, but with limited success. Time and again were the early settlers aroused from their sleep to find the hope of a winter's supply in the clutches of a bear, or hopelessly destroyed by wolves. Hogs were allowed to breed wild in the woods. Occasionally they were brought into a pen for the purpose of marking them, by sundry slits in the ears. Such occasions were frequently the scenes of extreme personal danger, and called forth all the intrepid daring inculcated by a life in the woods. The animals, more than half wild, charged upon their tormentors, and then it was expected that the young man would quickly jump aside, fling himself upon the back of the infuriated beast, and, seizing him by the ears, hold him sufficiently still to perform the necessary marking. These hogs were sold to itinerant buyers who collected them in droves, taking them to Zanesville, swimming the Muskingum on their way. The shrewd settler always sold his hogs, the buyer to deliver them himself. This often proved the larger part of the bargain, and the dealer, wearied out and disgusted, would be glad to compromise the matter by leaving the hogs and a good part of the purchase price with the settler. The distance of markets was a great source of discomfort to the early settler. For years, salt, and iron of any sort, could only be procured at the cost of a journey of from twenty to sixty miles, to Zanesville, Circleville or elsewhere. Mr. Samuel Ferson relates that on the event of his marriage, desiring to buy a new hat for the occasion, he went to Worthington, Delaware and Columbus, and could not sell produce enough to buy the hat. He had five dollars in silver in his pocket, but the scarcity of that metal made it doubly valuable. There was no other resource, and he reluctantly produced the price of the hat. This scarcity of currency was another very serious obstacle with which the early settler had to contend in this township; and various devices were adopted to mitigate the evil. "Sharp shins," or, in more intelligible phrase, divided silver—half and quarter dollars—were largely in local circulation, but, as these were current only in a limited locality, it afforded only a temporary relief. Another device, adopted later, was the issuing of fractional currency by merchants, in denominations as low as six and a quarter cents. Exchange among farmers was simply a system of barter. Notes were given to be paid in neat cattle or hogs. There was also a distinction made whether these were to be estimated at cash or trade price. When the note was due, if the principals could not agree as to the value of the animals the matter was adjusted by arbitrators.

The difficulties of travel in the early day naturally suggest themselves, and yet it is impossible at this day to realize the situation. The only roads were a succession of "blazed" trees, while every stream flowed, untrammeled by bridges, to their destination. Gradually the necessities of the case demanded greater facilities, and the road was chopped out, so that by dint of skillful driving and strong teams, a light load could be brought through on wagons. The mail was carried on horseback, and this was the only thing that might be called a public conveyance. An incident related by Mr. Ferson gives a vivid picture of some of the difficulties encountered, and of the persevering energy by which they were overcome. His brother, William, who had settled at Columbus, had come to Orange to visit his brothers, before he returned to the East not to come back again. He had no team of his own, but if he could get to Zanesville by a certain time, he could get transportation with a man who made periodical trips to Baltimore, with a six-horse team and wagon to match. He prolonged his visit till the last moment, and then started with his effects and his family in a neighbor's wagon for Zanesville. On reaching the Big Walnut, the stream presented anything but an inviting appearance to the impatient traveler. Swollen by a freshet, the water, banks high, rushed along with a frightful current, bearing upon its surface large trees and masses of drift-wood. Like Cæsar at the Rubicon, there was no way but to go forward. A rough "dug-out" was discovered on the other side of the river, and, by dint of vigorous shouting, attention was secured from the inhabitants of a cabin near by. To the increase of their perplexity, it was learned that the man was away from home, but the woman, nothing daunted, when she learned their position, prepared to ferry them across. The wagon was completely dismembered, its contents divided in small packages, and this frontier woman, with the nerve and skill of a Grace Darling, landed every article safely on the other side. The horses were swum across, the teamster holding them off as far as possible, to prevent their upsetting the insecure craft. Mr. Ferson describes it as one of the most trying incidents of his life, his standing upon the brink of the stream and witnessing his brother's

wife and three children tossed, as it seemed, hither and thither in the mad current of the river. Another incident, related by Squire Strong, of Lewis Center, illustrates the capabilities of the women of the early settlements, though of a more domestic character. The scene is laid in Norton Village, in 1819. A girl who had been working for Mrs. Wilcox, of that place, had had a very attentive young man, and, coming to the conclusion to accept each other for better or for worse, they decided to go to her home in Knox County to have the marriage ceremony performed. They invited her brother and Squire Strong, then a young man always ready for a frolic, to accompany them. Each one furnished his own conveyance, as it was done on foot, and on Saturday night they reached her home, having accomplished the twenty-eight miles in some nine hours, the bride being, in the language of Squire Strong, "the best horse of the lot." After the preaching services on the following day, the ceremony was performed, and the guests sat down to a wedding-feast better suited for men and women of such physique than for the dyspeptics of a later day. Such a ready adaptation of means to ends, and such persevering energy in overcoming the natural obstacles of their time, may well cause the octogenarian of to-day to sigh over the degeneracy of our times.

No history of these times seems to be complete without some reference to the Indian, and yet there is but little to be said of him in connection with Orange Township. The treaty of Greenville had removed his habitation above the northern line of the county before the early settlers came. The abundance and variety of game, however, attracted numerous hunting parties of the Wyandots, but their visits were marked by nothing of any special interest. Occasionally a party, with skins or sugar to sell, would pitch their camp on some spot about which lingered some Indian tradition, and served as an attraction for the children of the settlers. Sometimes, on a bright night, the children would steal upon them unawares, and watch their uncouth gambols on the moon-lighted sward, but, on being discovered and approached by the braves with threatening gestures, they needed no second bidding to retire. There is no record of any disagreement with the settlers of this township, nor of their appearance later than 1812.

Beyond the few marks of the surveyor, there were no roads to guide the first settler save the Indian trails. These seem to lead somewhat along the line where the pike now is, and along the banks of Alum Creek, and on these lines emigration seems to have come in. It was not long before these main routes were blazed out, and this sufficed until the winter of 1812–13. During the war of 1812, these roads became of vast importance in a military point of view. All the stores for Harrison's army, as well as powder and shot from the State capital, had to pass over these two lines of communication, and it was no unfrequent thing to see long lines of pack-horses bearing supplies from Chillicothe to the army. During the winter that Harrison quartered at Delaware, a detachment of twenty-five men was sent to put up bridges over the streams, and to chop out the road through the Norton settlement. A like work was done for the Alum Creek road, which was, perhaps, more used for the army than the other. The soldiers detailed for this duty obeyed with great reluctance. The axes with which they were provided proved to be poor things made of cast-iron, and broke to pieces at the first trial. They were then forced to borrow of the settlers, and as all could not be supplied a part took their turn each day at hunting, a turn of affairs they seemed to enjoy. The roads thus laid out sufficed, with what work the settlers put upon them each year. In 1820, the State road was laid out, and the citizens of the townships along the line made "bees" and cut it out to the county line. On January 31, 1826, the Legislature passed an act chartering the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike Company. They were given the right to appropriate land and material very much as they pleased. The road-bed was eighteen feet wide, graded up from the sides where ditches were constructed eighteen inches deep, with toll-gates every ten miles. Mr. C. P. Elsbre contracted and built seven-eighths of a mile of this road, and afterward kept the toll-gate, near Mr. Gooding's farm, until it was removed. This road at once became the main thoroughfare for through travel. The stage line used this pike and all transportation was greatly benefited by its construction. Some years afterward, however, it became a great nuisance. The road was neglected; the stage line and heavy teaming cut it up and rendered it almost impassable, at certain times of year, for any but those who could afford to sacrifice horse-flesh in the wholesale style of a stage company. This, naturally, gave rise to considerable dissatisfaction, and a movement was inaugurated which dispossessed the monopoly of this road, though not without some resistance from the company. In this town



Nicholas Money

(Deceased)

THOMPSON TP.

477-478

Mr. Elsbre, as gatekeeper, made a vigorous defense of the property put under his protection, even, it is said, to the extent of brandishing his rifle. He, however, succumbed to numbers, and the toll-gate was soon a thing of the past. There seems to be some doubt as to the time when this road reached Orange. It is put in 1835 by those in position best able to know, and other dates seem to agree with this time. It must be remembered, however, that such an enterprise was of greater difficulty at that time than it would be now. Capital was less readily enlisted in such enterprises, and facilities for building such a road far less abundant.

In 1835, Anson Williams bought of De Wolf, who owned Section No. 3, a thousand acres covering the site where Williamsville now is. He first established himself in the southeast part of this tract, but, in the following year, came to the site of Williamsville, and, in December of that year, laid out what he promised himself would soon be a thriving village. The first man on the spot was, probably, William Dutcher, who purchased land from Mr. Williams, and settled there the year before. Mr. Williams' son-in-law, Isaac Bovee, also preceded Mr. Williams some months. Preparations were at once began to realize on his sanguine hopes in regard to the village he was founding. He built a large frame house for hotel purposes, and opened up, in one apartment, the threefold business of grocer, storekeeper and liquor seller. It is hardly to be expected that his anticipations would have taken so lofty a flight, unassisted by the imagination of others, and it is suggested that a Mr. Saulsbury, who lived near, a carpenter and joiner by trade, with a sharp eye to business, stimulated the natural ambition of Mr. Williams. The event proved that the prospect of the village's future growth was built on a sandy foundation. There was, at this time, a good hotel further north, where the stage changed horses, and which continued to do the bulk of the tavern business. This hotel was built of brick, in 1827, by Mr. George Gooding. Mr. Saulsbury was once or twice elected Justice of the Peace, and added to the importance of the aspiring village, by establishing the first manufactory of the township. In company with Squire Truman Case, he obtained permission of the State Penitentiary authorities, who then monopolized the business, to manufacture grain cradles. It is said that they turned out a superior article, using the artificial bent snath, which was then a novelty. Mr. Saulsbury has been lost sight of, but Messrs. Williams and Case died in the township, leaving a number of descendants, who are still there. Nothing now remains of Williamsville to mark the site of its former aspirations, save a church, built by the Methodists, but now occupied by the United Brethren.

Lewis Center as a village dates from the completion of the railroad through that point in 1850. The first settler in or very near that spot was John Johnson, who built his cabin in 1823, just east of the railroad, in what was then but little more than a body of water diluted with a little earth. The spot is marked by a well he sunk, and is now a good piece of meadow land. The Johnson family is remembered as a rough, hardy family, to whom even the ague had no terrors. A cabin was rolled up in the moisture, and a log bridged the way to the door. The first store kept at this place was by McCoy Sellers, and stood near the railroad track when it came through. The building is still there, and is occupied as a residence by Mrs. Colflesh. The name was given by William L. Lewis, whose widow still resides there. At the time the railroad was built, the company desired to make a station at that point, if the land could be donated. Mr. Lewis and his family had lived there, but at this time he was in California, his family being in the East. His property in the West was left in the care of Mr. Elsbre, who communicated the proposition of the railroad company. After consulting her friends, Mrs. Lewis gave her consent, and it was decided to make this the stopping-place in the town. Mr. Lewis returning soon afterward, found great objection to the location of the depot, and the company finally abandoned the site. Through the influence of friends, he afterward waived the objection, and the present depot was placed there. Lewis Center now contains, in addition to a good cluster of residences, the usual country store, a grocery, a warehouse, a shoe-shop, two blacksmith-shops, a cooper-shop, which turned out 6,000 flour barrels during last year, a good-sized school building, and two churches. A liquor saloon ekes out a scanty subsistence here. The post office is kept in the store and has two mails per day. A lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is established here. They were organized in 1870, and built a hall for their meetings. By some mismanagement on the part of some one, the lodge has become hopelessly involved, and the prospect at this writing is, that they will surrender their charter.

Orange Station had its origin in the difficulty attending the establishment of Lewis Station.

When the site was given up there, Mr. George Gooding, the elder, offered the company the use of ten acres so long as they would keep a depot there. This proposition the company accepted, and have maintained an office there until within the year past, when it was vacated. When this station was first established, Jarvis, who had kept store at Williamsville, moved his trade to that place. He left in the second year of the late war—1862—and was succeeded by a small grocery, which went with the depot. A post office was established here, but that was closed in the latter part of 1878.

East Orange Post Office does not seem to have had any special founding, but, like Topsy, "just growed." It is located on the east side of Alum Creek, where the roadway narrows between the hill and creek. It contains one or two houses and a blacksmith-shop, beside the Wesleyan Church building.

The Methodist denomination was probably the first church influence that found its way into the wilderness of Orange Township. A Methodist settlement on the east of Alum Creek is among the earliest traditions, and a church of that denomination was established in this neighborhood as early as 1828. Later, another was organized at Williamsville, but seems to have died out at an early day. In 1843, the fierce agitation of the slavery question in that body throughout the land, culminated here, as in many other places, in a separation—the antislavery portion organizing the Wesleyan Church. Their first services were held in a cabin on the flats, near the present residence of Samuel Patterson, with Rev. Mr. Street as Pastor. This church started with a membership numbering twenty-nine, which has since increased to fifty. In 1876, they built a modest building on the hill, at a cost of $800, where they now worship. In 1864, an M. E. Church was organized at Lewis Center, with a membership of twelve, which has since increased to ninety members. Their building, which cost at war prices $2,600, was dedicated November 4, 1866. In 1871, a parsonage was built, at a cost of $2,000. Since its organization, the church has maintained a Sunday school without a break, which now numbers about fifty members. A Catholic Church was organized here in 1864, and a frame building for worship put up. They are in a languishing condition, and have services each alternate Tuesday afternoon. A United Brethren Church was organized at Williamsville in 1877. This church occupies the building erected some years ago by the M. E. Church, but, at present, is not a very vigorous organization.

Among the earliest traditions before church organizations were effected, is found the name of Elder Drake, a Baptist preacher, who was one of the earliest settlers of Delaware City. He held services weekly at the house of Nathan Nettleton, an early settler on Alum Creek. Another name is that of a Presbyterian preacher, Rev. Ahab Jinks. He held frequent but not regular services about the neighborhood until the organization of a church in Berlin gave his followers a regular place of worship. The earliest Methodist preacher was the Rev. Leroy Swampsted, a rigid disciplinarian, an energetic worker and a man of good executive ability. He stood high in the estimation of the church at large, and was, later, agent of the Book Concern in Cincinnati. The organization of the first Sunday school is attributed to James Ferson, the older brother of Samuel Ferson, of this township. This school was organized in 1821, and held its sessions in the cabin of Mr. Ferson for three years, when his departure for Michigan temporarily broke it up.

It is not surprising where so firm a stand was taken in regard to antislavery principles, that there should be felt an active interest in the welfare of escaped slaves. It was a fact well understood at an early day, that the Pattersons were prominently active in the service of the "underground railway." Much service, in a quiet way, was rendered to fugitive slaves; but no pursuers ever came to this part of the township. A single exception to this rule, in the west part of the township, is related by Mr. Elsbre. A negro lad came to his cabin about Christmas, 1834, calling himself John Quincy Adams. He stayed with him until the following summer, when one day as they were at work on the pike, two negroes came up and recognized John Quincy. They proved to be runaway slaves from the same neighborhood as John. These facts excited in his mind a lively apprehension, and, fearing that they would be pursued and he involved in the general capture, he left that night, not to be heard of again for some years. His fears were only too well founded. The pursuers were put upon the trail of the boys by a neighbor—Mark Coles—who had previously known their master, and, one bright September night, as Mr. Elsbre sat with his little family enjoying a social chat with a neighbor, the door of his cabin was rudely opened, and a burly six-footer strode

in, carrying a club sufficient to fell an ox with. He proceeded, without uttering a word, to examine the trundle-bed where the younger children lay, and, with a glance toward the bed where Mrs. Elsbre lay with a two-weeks-old child, he wheeled toward the ladder and attempted to mount to the loft. This was too much for Elsbre's equanimity. He had repeatedly asked the meaning of the demonstration, but got no answer, and, seizing his gun from its place, he ordered the intruder to come down, or he "would put him on the coon-board in a minute." The rifle was unloaded, but, like the old lady in the story, he saw the frightful hole in the end, and came down to parley. Matters had rather changed base in the meanwhile, and Mr. Elsbre chose his own place for further talk. Still theatening with his gun, he drove the ruffian out of the cabin and the inclosure, to where his assistants awaited him. The negro boys who had been sleeping up-stairs, becoming aroused, took the first opportunity of escaping through a back window. Assured of their escape, Mr. Elsbre satisfied the hunters that there was nothing there belonging to them, when they left, not to disturb him again. In the year 1854, some thirty freed negroes were sent from North Carolina to the Patterson neighborhood to find homes. Their mistress had freed them in her will, and directed her executor to send them here. On their arrival, the friends of the anti-slavery movement were called together, and homes provided for all. They settled down in that neighborhood and stayed until, in the course of natural changes, the most of them have been lost sight of.

One of the pleasantest facts in the history of Orange Township is the prominent place which the public school occupies from first to last. Hardly had the first settlers rolled up their cabins, and cleared enough space to raise subsistence for their families, before the schoolhouse makes its appearance. The first settler barely reached this township in 1807, and eight years later we find the settlers drawing on their scanty means to give their children the beginnings of an education. In 1815, Jane Mather, the daughter of an early settler and the widow of a soldier of 1812, opened a school in the cabin of John Wimsett on the State road. Here she drew together a few of the settler's children, the beginning of District No. 1. As the attendance increased, a small log cabin was put on the east side of the road near where Mr. Dickerson lives. This cabin, if it could be produced now, would be a subject of more interest than the seven wonders. The cabin inclosed a space of about twelve by fourteen feet. The cracks between the logs were "chinked" and plastered with mud, save where for the purpose of light they were enlarged and covered with greased paper. Split logs provided with legs stood about the sides of the room, on which the drowsy school-boy of ye olden time conned his book. The school-books were the result of the provident care of the mothers, who thoughtfully packed them when starting from the East, and were not remarkable for uniformity of series. Who was Jane Mather's successor tradition saith not, but the old schoolhouse stood until about 1827, when it was destroyed by fire. It was replaced by a hewed-log house, provided with windows, a long inclined board along the side for a desk, and seats containing less timber. In 1822, Chester Campbell taught a school a little south of where Samuel Ferson now lives, but further than the bare fact, the historian has been unable to discover anything. Three years later a Mr. Curtis taught a singing school there. The date of the first frame schoolhouse is not known, but it cannot be far from 1850. It was located in Mr. Ferson's neighborhood, and for some years was the especial pride of that district and the envy of others less favored. The first brick schoolhouse was erected in 1868, in District No. 4, and cost when completed for use about $1,000. Seven of the eight districts in the township are thus provided. Blackboards and school furniture of the most approved pattern are found in each, marking an advanced position in this matter. The average attendance at each school throughout the township is about twenty pupils. The average price paid teachers per month is $28, the teachers providing their own board. The lowness of this price is explained by the fact that most of the teachers are ladies employed both summer and winter. There is also one special school district in Lewis Center. Here a school of two departments is maintained in the winter, and of a single department in the summer.

The town-house was built of brick, in the center of the township, at a cost of $825, in 1871. As is frequently the case, the question of its location was a vexed one. The people of Lewis Center naturally desired to bring every possible attraction to that point, and others preferred to have it centrally located. Trustees were nominated with the understanding that the building should be put as a majority of the votes should indicate. For

sufficient reasons, doubtless, it was thought best to ignore this stipulation, and a movement was made to build it at the Center. An injunction was interposed, and another election had, which resulted in placing it where it now stands.

In noticing the public institutions of the township, it will be in place to mention one it almost had, but failed to get. Bishop Chase, the uncle of a renowned nephew, for some time a resident of Worthington, where he taught school in his own house, was greatly interested in educational matters. In connection with another minister of the Episcopal Church, he conceived the idea of founding a college under the auspices of that denomination. He selected a spot on the farm of Mr. David Bale, in the southeastern part of the township, as the site for his proposed college. He interested the settlers in his project, and one day in the year of 1818, or thereabouts, they got together and cleared about ten acres. Shortly afterward he went to England to solicit subscriptions to put his college on its feet. Here he met with considerable success, but he never returned to Orange Township. His proposed college was built at Gambier, and called Kenyon for the lady who contributed a large amount to its construction.

CHAPTER XVIII.*

SCIOTO TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—CHURCHES—EDUCATIONAL—POLITICS—THE VILLAGES.

"Neither locks had they to their doors, nor bars to their windows;
But their dwellings were open as day, and the hearts of the owners;
There the richest were poor, and the poorest lived in abundance."

—*Longfellow.*

SCIOTO is a township that reflects credit on the good county of Delaware, and stands well in the sisterhood of townships. It originally lay wholly west of the Scioto River, and was composed entirely of Old Virginia military land. It was formed into a separate township December 7, 1814, by the granting of a petition by the County Commissioners, praying for a new township to be established in said county by the name and title of Scioto, which was to comprehend all west of the Scioto River, in what was then Radnor, and to run south to the mouth of Mill Creek. In 1821, after the formation of Concord Township, the boundaries were more expressly defined, and they were to begin on the west bank of Scioto River, at Dilsaver's Ford; thence west to the Union County line; thence south with said line to the middle of Mill Creek; thence eastwardly with the north line of Concord Township, to the Scioto River; thence up said river with the meander thereof to the place of beginning, and was bounded as follows: On the north by Thompson, on the east by the Scioto River, on the south by Concord Township and Union County, and on the west by Union County. About the year 1852, Scioto Township was allowed two school districts east of the Scioto River, the land so annexed was taken from the northern portion of Concord Township, thus interposing between Concord and Radnor, and extending to the western line of Delaware Township. Some few years later, another portion of Concord Township, situated directly west of the Mill Creek settlement, occupying the bend of Mill Creek south of it, was attached to Scioto for the convenience of those living on that tract, it being in close proximity to the voting place, and the school facilities afforded by the town of Ostrander. The present boundaries are as follows: On the north by Thompson and Radnor Townships, on the east by Radnor, Delaware and Concord Townships, on the south by Concord Township and Union County, and on the west by Union County. Scioto Township takes its name from the river Scioto, which is a corruption of the Indian Scionto, a name given to it by the Wyandots. The Scioto River flows through a portion of the township. Since the change made in the eastern boundary line, along its entire course through the township, the geological features presented are those of a bed of solid limestone rock, shut in by cliffs of the same material. In many places the river has forsaken its ancient channel, compelled to take a new course by the immense deposits of drift made by the melting glaciers which choked up the channel. Where this is the case, the water

*Contributed by H. L. S. Vaile.

seems to have washed the alluvial soil into the old channel and upon the bottom. On every hand are marks of the glaciers. Immense granite bowlders are seen in the fields, and in the bed of the Scioto, brought, no doubt, from the North during the drift period. The tributaries of the Scioto River, which flow into it on its way through the township, are Arthur's Run and Boke's Creek. The latter, named from an Indian chief of the Wyandot nation, is of considerable size, and has its source in the northeastern section of Logan County, and, flowing southeast through Union County, strikes Scioto Township in the northern portion, and thence from a northeastern to a southeastern course, flows into the Scioto River about two miles above Millville, receiving on its way the waters of Smith's Run, which flows into it about one mile and a half from its mouth. Mill Creek flows north from Union County into the southern part of the township, and leaves it at the northwestern corner of Concord Township.

The land near the Scioto River is rolling, and in many places deeply cut by the action of surface water, the result of heavy rains, and numerous rivulets formed from springs. The soil is rich, and with the "Scioto Bottoms" forms some of the finest farming lands in Delaware County. Back from the river, the land becomes more level, and is well adapted for grazing. Clay knobs are met with here and there through the township, from which excellent brick and tile are made. The lowlands of the interior have been well drained. At an early day, there were a few elm swamps, but these have in most instances been drained, and are now improved. The draining of the Burnt Pond situated on A. J. Robinson's farm, and said at one time to be the head-waters of Arthur's Run, is an instance of the improvements that have been made as regards the lowlands and swamps. This pond, which at one time was of considerable extent, has been thoroughly drained, and is now one of the richest portions of the above-named gentleman's farm. It was named from the fact that after it had been drained, it was set on fire, and the vegetable matter which had been accumulating for years burned with great persistency, and it was a long time before the fire could be extinguished.

The township is traversed by fine gravel roads from each side of which may be seen stretching away, fields rich with corn and waving grain in its season, together with fine orchards of apple and other fruit. The old Springfield, Mount Vernon & Pittsburgh Railroad, now known as the Short Line Branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, crosses the southern portion of the township, in direction south and west. Boke's Creek is the historical stream of Scioto Township. Upon its banks and near its mouth were placed the cabins of the first settlers. It is said that when the whites first came to the locality, they found the Indians friendly, and gained from them information which in those days was very valuable, namely, the location of the Salt Licks, the fords in the river, and the haunts of the water-fowl and deer, but no longer is the Indian seen in the forests, or in his birch canoe, skimming the waters of the Scioto. He has gone, and a few squalid savages wandering over the Western Plains are all that remain of the great Wyandot Nation. The common necessaries of life were difficult to procure. A journey of forty and fifty miles to find a market for their skins, and in exchange get a few things that were necessary for their comfort was no uncommon thing. It must be remembered too, that these routes were not over graded pikes and bridges, which to-day make even a journey of necessity one of pleasure and interest. But they journeyed on pack-horses, over Indian trails, thanking a kind Providence when the fords of the river were passable, and for their safe arrival at their destination.

In September, 1805, Richard Hoskins and his family, consisting of four boys and three girls, came over, in a packet-ship, from Wales, and, immediately upon their arrival, set out for the frontier. At that time there were no roads leading to the great Northwestern Territory, excepting a few that followed Indian trails and led to the forts on the border. These roads were used for the purpose of transporting to the forts supplies of food and munitions of war, and for miles, were cut through dense forests. Over these roads, with pack-horses, Richard Hoskins determined to brave everything for home and happiness. He struck out, and, after a long and tedious journey, arrived in Franklinton, Ohio, in December, 1805. In the following May (1806), he again "broke camp" and started north, on the Sandusky Military Road; reached the mouth of Boke's Creek, and settled there. There are none left of the original family, all having died, although there are several distant relatives living in Ostrander and in Marysville. At about the same time, and so close, in fact, that priority of date of settlement remains

somewhat in doubt, there came and settled on land near Hoskins, Zachariah Stephens, and, from the best information that can now be obtained, it is probable that he settled in June of the same year, 1806. Immediately upon his arrival, Stephens set to work and built a log cabin, finishing it a short time before Hoskins had completed his, and so has the honor of having built the first log cabin in this township. In the following year, assisted by Richard Hoskins and James McCune, together with help from the town of Franklinton, he put up the first saw-mill in Scioto Township, at the mouth of the creek. In November, 1807, Richard Hoskins went to Franklinton for supplies, and, on his return, was accompanied by James McCune and his family, who settled on a farm near Hoskins, in the latter part of November, 1807. James McCune and his family came from Ireland, and, hearing glowing accounts of the then Western country, turned his face in that direction, arriving in Franklinton in 1805. Growing discouraged at what he considered a poor opening in that vicinity, he was induced by Hoskins to move up the Scioto to Boke's Creek, settle on a fine piece of land and clear up a farm. His wife, who at present survives him, still lives on the old homestead, and, in her energy, is to be found a representative pioneer woman. Stewart Smith, an Irishman, whose father was in the rebellion of 1798, "left his home in Ireland, and, in August, 1808, came to Ohio and settled on Boke's Creek, near the run that bears his name. In the year 1809, three families came to the vicinity, Joseph Shrupe, Jacob North and Zachariah Williams. Shrupe came from Pennsylvania and settled on the bank of the creek opposite the mouth of Smith's Run. North came from the East and settled near the creek. Zachariah Williams and his family also settled on the creek. Williams had barely gotten his cabin up when he died, and was buried on the bank of Boke's Creek This being the first death in the township. Phillip Horshaw came to the settlement in 1809, and immediately upon his arrival put up a grist-mill, the first in the township. This mill was situated at Millville, on the site now occupied by the mill owned by Frederick Decker. In 1815, finding that milling did not pay, he began the manufacture of liquor in a small still-house near where Millville now stands. He continued in this business until 1822, when he sold out to Thomas Jones. Jones remained in the business for a number of years, and, at last, retired by selling out his interest to Joseph Dunlap, who continued to manufacture until 1836, when the entire business died out.

Richard and Evans Carr came into the township in the following year—1811. Tyler did not live in the township, but, when he first came, worked in Hoskins' mill. After working in the mill some few years, he bought the land upon which his son now resides, and upon which he lived until his death—October 23, 1855. Evans Carr settled near the town of Ostrander, where he still resides. John Sherman (not the present Secretary of the United States Treasury), came to the township from the State of Kentucky in 1814. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Vincent, his son, settled down near the Union and Delaware County line, where he died in 1862. His wife came to the township from the Blue Grass State in 1822, and still lives with her son, P. J. Sherman, on the old farm.

John Lawrence came to Scioto Township in 1814, and at once began to clear a farm at Edinburg (formerly known as Fairview), in close proximity to the farm of Mr. James Dodds. In the following year he died, and was the first one buried in the cemetery at that place. In the same year that Lawrence came to this locality, John Cratty cut his way through the woods, and settled on a farm near the present site of Ostrander. He was born January 23, 1792, and came from Butler County, Penn., in 1813.

When the town of Ostrander began to assume a prominent aspect, he moved into it, and made his home with his son, D. G. Cratty. He is a man who, throughout his life, has identified himself with the growth and advancement of the best interests of the township, and is highly respected by the citizens of Ostrander. He is one of the few survivors of the war of 1812, and a man whose hair is "silvered o'er with the snows of many winters." For over sixty years, he has been upon the roll of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812. The Dodds were natives of Pennsylvania, and, in the year 1813, came to Ohio. Over the mountains with their dangerous roads, and across the rivers, whose fords were almost impassable, journeying with tireless zeal and indefatigable energy, overcoming all difficulties, they at last reached Derby Plain, where they remained until 1815, when they moved to this township. On the 15th day of March of that year, they settled on Little Mill Creek, near the present hamlet of Edinburg. The mother of this family—Polly Dodds—died in

1815, a short time after they came, and was the second one buried in the cemetery at Edinburg, where, in the northeast corner, her gravestone, covered with moss, is still to be seen. The father —Andrew—died in 1820. When they settled in this locality, there were no roads in the township excepting the old military road, which passed north on the west bank of the Scioto River to Sandusky. In 1819, Joseph Dunlap began the survey of the first east and west road through the township, and James Dodds—a son of Andrew—carried the chain, which he now speaks of with great satisfaction. He was born in 1794, and lives in the hamlet of Edinburg—a hale old man of eighty-four. His wife still stands by his side, as she did fifty years ago, a help and a blessing. Joseph Dodds—another son three years older than James—enlisted in the war of 1812, and served several months. He died on his brother's farm in January, 1879, aged eighty-seven.

James Liggett came to this locality from Virginia in 1817, and settled right in the woods, upon land now comprised within the incorporated town of Ostrander. He was a man of great energy, and intensely interested in the growth and prosperity of the township. Quite a pleasant anecdote is related of him, which shows his political tendencies. He was at one time acting as a juror in Delaware, and, by a strange coincidence, there happened to be a gentleman from another portion of the county by the same name acting also in a similar capacity. Of course, after meeting each other, they began to look up relationship. "You spell your name the same as myself, I believe," said James Liggett. "Yes," said the gentleman. "You were originally from Virginia." "Yes," said the man. "You surely must be a relative of mine—but, by the way, what are your politics?" "I am a Whig," said the juror. "Oh, the d—l, you are no relative of mine! I never saw a Liggett that was not a Democrat," and they parted forever.

Asa Robinson, father of A. W. Robinson, settled on the Scioto River, near the mouth of Big Mill Creek, in 1815. He was a native of Massachusetts, and his wife was from Pennsylvania. They came to Franklin County in 1807. He died in 1866, but his wife is still living, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. In the following year, 1816, William Ramsey and H. G. Smith entered the township. Ramsey was born in the State of Kentucky on January 18, 1780. He located on the bank of Mill Creek. His father, John Ramsey, served as a soldier through the entire war of 1812. William died in March, 1878, at the advanced age of ninety-eight. Smith came from Massachusetts. He took an active part in the late war, and was a Captain in the Delaware artillery.

Solomon Carr came from Germany to Virginia in 1815, and from there to Ohio in 1817, settling upon the farm owned at present by his son, G. S. Carr, which is a part of the land comprised within the limits of Ostrander. George Bean was a native of Hardy County, Va., and came to Ohio from the Old Dominion in 1817, settling in Ross County, where he remained until 1819, when he removed to Scioto Township, and cleared a farm on Mill Creek. His son, Benjamin, now owns the farm. Although a large and spacious farmhouse is now the home of the latter, still the old cabin that his father first built, and in which he lived, has been allowed to remain, and stands just north of the residence, a fitting landmark of the past. Mr. Bean was one of the first Justices of the Peace in this township.

The Deans came into the State from Pennsylvania before it was admitted into the Union but it was not until 1829 that they settled in this township, near the present town of Ostrander. About thirteen years ago, the father dying, the family moved into what is now the village of Ostrander, where Samuel D. Dean, the son, at present resides. W. C. Winget, one of the most honored and respected citizens of Scioto Township, came in 1827. In 1853, Mr. Winget started the first store in the present town of Ostrander, which at that time did not contain a half a dozen houses. He still occupies the same old building, where he can always be found, waiting upon the good people of the town. Among those who came at a later date are William Loveless, who came from Maryland and settled in 1828, and who is now following his occupation as a farmer, just beyond White Sulphur Spring Station, and W. G. McFarlin, who settled at White Sulphur Station in 1837, and followed the occupation of mason for a number of years. His mother, sisters and brothers came here with him. The family came to this locality from Stark County, but were originally from Maryland. J. P. Owen settled in the township in 1834, and is a native of Wales.

The first marriage in the township was that of Robert Perry, who wooed and won the fair Sarah Hoskins. The ceremony took place in the log cabin of Richard Hoskins in 1808, and was performed by the Rev. Cloud, a Methodist minister, who had traveled all the way from Frankliuton for

that purpose. In the fall of the same year, Isaac Smart took unto himself pretty Margaret Smith. The first birth that took place was that of Hugh Stevens, a son of Zachariah Stevens, and the second birth was that of James McCune. The first death was that of Z. Williams, who died in 1809, and was the first one buried in the old cemetery on Boke's Creek. The second death was that of John Lawrence, who died at Fairview in 1815, and was buried in the cemetery at that place. The Rev. Mr. Cloud, who married Robert Perry and Sarah Hoskins in 1808, was most likely the first minister to enter the township, but whether he preached on that occasion is not certain, though quite probable. However, the first minister that came into the township for the purpose of preaching, was the Rev. Hughes, who held meetings at the cabin of Zachariah Stevens. To whom belongs the honor of being the first physician to practice in Scioto is not now certain, but it lies between Dr. Skinner, of Darby Plains, and Dr. Lamb, of Delaware. The country was so sparsely settled that there was no resident physician in the township, and the sick were attended by those from Delaware and other towns. The first store opened was at Millville by Benjamin Powers and Joseph Dunlap; Mr. Riggers was also interested in it. The first goods offered for sale were brought in by traders for the purpose of trafficking with the settlers and Indians. They generally put up a little shanty, and remained for a month or two, taking away with them furs and skins in large quantities. The first postmaster was Harry Riggers, who kept tavern at what was then known as "Riggers' Ford," on the Scioto, at the point where the Riggers' bridge was afterward built, and where the covered bridge on the Marysville pike is now situated. The mail was brought at first by messengers on horseback, then by the stage coach, over the old Sandusky Military Road. This tavern was a famous resort for travelers. It was the second one opened in Scioto Township, the first being by James Flannigan.

The first Justices of the Peace were John Cratty and David Shoupe, who, sitting on an old salt barrel, used to deal out even-handed justice to all. From a notice by John H. Mendenhall, Township Clerk, in April, 1855, we find that the following township officers were elected: Trustees, David Davids, Benjamin D. Good, William Honitor; Justice of the Peace, Henry B. Fulkner; Township Treasurer, William Warren; Township Clerk, C. D. Wolf; Assessor, Philander C. Beard; Constables, John Grove, Henry C. Hunt; Supervisors, John Van Briner, H. G. Smith, John Taylor, Samuel Strickler, Peter Baily, Luther Gabral, Martin Smith, Samuel Taylor, Luther Winget, I. B. Stotenberg, E. A. Ackerman, F. W. Felkner, Henry Caylor, David Phillain, William Stockard, John P. Owens, Philander Beard, D. F. Hontz, N. W. Sprague, B. Carr, D. Smith, John Decker, A. Trop, H. Wolford.

The present township officers (1879) are as follows: Trustees, Joab Leggett, J. W. Jones, Almon D. Good; Treasurer, William M. Warren, Jr.; Clerk Joseph Crawford; Constables, Joseph Leggett, E. W. Cuberly, W. P. Irwin; Supervisors, Amos Claflin, J. J. Decker, William Stover, Adam Newhouse, B. T. Benton, Alexander Newhouse, H. G. Smith, A. McFarland, Calvin Furgeson, John Gabrial, Daniel Mangans, Josephus Philipp, Frank Willis, Joseph Bean, Emery Sherwin, David Freshwater.

The words of love and light which first greeted the ears of the earliest settlers of Scioto Township were delivered in the cabins of Richard Hoskins and Zachariah Stevens, through the thatched roof of which beams of the sun came streaming down. The date of these first meetings cannot be definitely fixed, but the facts gathered indicate as early as 1810. In the year 1814 or 1815, three Presbyterian families, viz., William Cratty, John Lawrence and Andrew Dodds, settled in the neighborhood of Little Mill Creek, and, at first, connected themselves with the church at Delaware, which, at that time, was organized and in a flourishing condition, under the Rev. Joseph Hughes. The journey to Delaware, in those days, was quite an undertaking, as they were compelled to ford the Scioto, which, at certain seasons, was a dangerous, if not an impossible, undertaking. When this trip was impracticable, the next most available place of worship was in a log meeting-house at Darby, in Union County. The only route of travel to this was over a trail through the dense woods. About the year 1816, several other Presbyterian families were added to the settlement, and a number located on the Scioto River. With these acquisitions it was deemed advisable to organize into a separate church. A meeting was held and the proper authorities petitioned for the power, which was granted, but with a proviso to the effect that they should join with those in Radnor Township, and that the church be known as the Presbyterian Church of Radnor. This was

acceded to, and the organization consummated in the year 1816. The connection continued until the year 1834, when those of Little Mill Creek neighborhood, having received considerable accessions, were constituted, by the authority of the Presbytery at Columbus, under whose jurisdiction they were at that time, into a separate organization, consisting of twenty-four members, and to be known as the Little Mill Creek Presbyterian Church. The following are the names of the original members: James Dean, Hannah Dean, Hannah R. Dean, James Flannegin, Margaret Flannegin, William Cratty, Sr., Sarah Cratty, William Porter, Eleanor Porter, Samuel D. Dean, Eleanor Cratty, Willian M. Flannegin, Jane Flannegin, Mary Flannegin, Nancy M. Flannegin, William C. Dodds, Mary Dodds, Joseph Lawrence, Mary Lawrence, Eleanor Winget, Alexander Ross, Nancy Ross, Sarah Dodds. Nineteen members of the twenty-four were from the church at Radnor, and three were from the church at Marysville, in Union County; the rest were from the church at Delaware. William Cratty, Sr., William Porter and William C. Dodds, were elected Elders. The church, which served as the meeting-place of this society, was the first built in Scioto Township, and was located at Edinburg, about one mile north of Ostrander, on the bank of Little Mill Creek. It was built of hewn logs, and the work was contributed by the members. It was not provided with permanent seats for some time, in consequence of which, during service, the church presented a novel appearance, the congregation providing their own seats, being principally chairs used in their wagons riding to and from church. It was not until the year 1836 that a minister was secured as their regular Pastor, when the Rev. James Perigrin was called to the charge, he also filled the pastorate of the church at Marysville. He remained in charge about eight months, when, finding the work too difficult, confined his labors to the church at Marysville. In the fall of 1837, the two churches again united in securing the services of the Rev. W. D. Smith. He commenced his labors upon the 1st day of January, 1838, giving one-third of his time to the church at Little Mill Creek, for which he was to receive $133.33 per annum. In the year 1862, the church was removed to Ostrander, at which time its membership was fifty; it is now about sixty-six. Shortly after its removal, the name was changed to the Ostrander Presbyterian Church. At this time, the Rev. W. Mitchell was in charge, since which time the following have served as Pastors, and in the order named: The Rev. O. H. Newton, of Delaware; Rev. H. Shedd, Rev. Mason, Rev. H. Snodgrass, Rev. John Price, Rev. T. Hill. The Sabbath school, in connection with the church, was established in the year 1827, and has been continued ever since without an interruption, and, probably, very few Sabbaths have passed without a meeting.

The Regular Baptist Church is situated upon Mill Creek, in the southern part of the township. The first efforts to organize this church took place in the year 1828, and were but partially successful. Previous to this date, Elder Drake had held meetings in the cabins of the early settlers, and seems to have been one of the first to agitate the question of an independent church. The first permanent organization took place about the year 1835 or 1836, with a membership of eighteen, at which time a log meeting-house was built. Since the time of its organization five hundred persons have been received into the membership, either by letter or baptism, showing the earnest work that has been going on in this church. The present membership numbers 100, hard at work and enthusiastic. The log structure was used until the year 1853, at which time a fine brick church was built, costing $1,000. The Rev. W. S. Kent is the present Pastor.

The Millville Christian Union Church was the outgrowth of several denominations, and at first held its meetings in the Protestant Methodist Church, which that organization kindly offered them. It was in that church that a few members gathered on August 5, 1866, to hear the Rev. James F. Given, of Columbus. The first charge council met at Millville, about the year 1867, and engaged the Rev. W. W. Lacy to preach for them, the remuneration thereof to be $300 per annum. From that date until 1869 the membership so increased, and the enthusiasm and zeal was so great, that in that year they built a fine frame church at a cost of $1,400, which was dedicated at once by the Rev. George Stevenson, and thus they who were a short time before the recipients of others' charity, could point with pride to their church, the finest in Millville, if not in the township. This marked prosperity did not last long, and the decay and death of the church was almost as rapid as its growth had been, and to-day it is without a regular membership. The Methodist Episcopals occupy their building, although they do not own it. The following ministers had charge of the church from its foundation to the time at which it

ceased to exist as an organization: The Revs. W. W. Lacy, G. W. Hogans, J. W. Hoskins, Purdy King and Hawnawalt.

The Protestant Methodist Church was formed by members who had become dissatisfied with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and, leaving that society, built a frame structure in the town of Millville in 1844. The building was small, but accommodated the wants of the members until 1857, when it was re-built and re-dedicated by Thomas Graham, but it is now on the decline.

The Wesleyan Methodists originated from a series of union meetings, which were held with the Presbyterian Church at Fairview in the year 1854, and with the zeal and energy characteristic of new votaries, they immediately set to work, and, although their numbers were few, they succeeded in a short time in building a very substantial frame church, which, in the year 1859, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies. The church was at that time located about one mile west of the town of Ostrander, and had a large and flourishing congregation, and everything seemed to prophesy a long and prosperous future; but soon after the war, it was noticed that the lamps of enthusiasm were burning low, and that the old time zeal was rusting with inactivity. It was impossible to infuse new life and spirit into its members, and, in 1870, the fire in the altar died out, leaving the Wesleyan organization a thing of the past.

In the mean time, another society, that of the Methodist Episcopal, had sprung into existence, and, although young, was making great headway, and day by day, it continued to grow, and finally absorbed into its membership the remnant of the Wesleyan Church, upon the extinguishment of that organization. After the Wesleyan society had ceased to exist, it became necessary for them to dispose of their church, and, inasmuch as the Methodist Episcopals had treated them with such kindness, and a large number of the old members of the former had become members of the latter organization, it seemed peculiarly fitting that they should donate their edifice to them, and they did this in 1870, upon the following conditions: First, that the Methodist Episcopals would bind themselves to move the building to a suitable location in the town of Ostrander, and hold their meetings there, which proposition was agreed to, and in compliance with which it was taken from its position west of Ostrander and moved about halfway toward the town, when for want of funds with which to defray the expense, it was deposited in a field, where it remained for two years. About the year 1874, Mr. Welch, of Delaware City, took the matter in hand, and caused it to be moved to the present location in North street, Ostrander. The church was dedicated the same year, and the first Pastor was Rev. Boyer. The following Pastors have since officiated, William Dunlap, W. W. Davies, now a professor in the Ohio Wesleyan University, J. W. Donnan and the present incumbents, Lucas and Crawford. This church has been supplied in late years by young gentlemen from the university at Delaware, who propose to enter the ministry as a profession.

The United Brethren Church is pleasantly situated on the road from Millville to Ostrander, about two miles from the latter town, and is a frame structure, which cost about $600. The church was dedicated in the year 1866, by Bishop Weaver, of the Northern Ohio Conference. Previous to the building of the church, the society held their meetings in the schoolhouse, which stands opposite, and, at times, in the homes of the farmers. The first minister that held the charge was Chancey Barlow. The present Pastor is E. Barnard.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, which is situated about a mile above the United Brethren Church, and a short distance from the town of Millville, is a frame structure, and does not differ materially from that belonging to the United Brethren. It is somewhat larger, and cost about $1,000. It was dedicated in 1869, but at present there is no preaching within its walls, the Methodists having concentrated all their energies at Millville.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at White Sulphur Station is also a frame structure, and was built about the year 1864-65. In style and finish it resembles the general form of country churches. The subscription was gotten up by James Noble, and the amount paid was $1,000. This society was organized as far back as 1837. Its first meetings were held in a little log house, which stood 150 rods from where the present structure now stands. The latter was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Gurley, who at present resides in Delaware. The first minister was Stephen Fant, at present engaged in the manufacture of patent pills. The following ministers have been in charge since its foundation: Stephen Fant, Isaiah Henderson, Daniel D. Strong, John Parlett, John S. Kalb, John Omarod, William Dunlap, Rev. Boyer, J. H. Bethard, Anothian Gavitt, Christian C.

Wolf, W. W. Davies. At present there is no preaching at this church.

The pioneers, at a very early date, turned their attention to that institution, which at present forms one of the brightest features of our government—the common schools. In a rude hut, once owned and used by James McCune as a cattle shed, was taught the first school in Scioto. Soon after, a house was put up on the bank of Boke's Creek, of slabs from the neighboring saw-mill. Since that time there has been a vast improvement and change, as the following statistics will abundantly prove:

State tax for school purposes for the year ending August 31, 1879	$ 646 50
Irreduceable fund	41 96
Local tax for school and schoolhouse purposes	1,371 55
Total tax	$5,048 26
Amount paid teachers within the year in Primary Department	2,113 50
Fuel and other contingent expenses	654 64
Grand total	$ 2,768 14
Balance on hand September 1, 1879	2,280 12
Number of school districts	11
Number of schoolhouses	11
Number of rooms	11
Total value of school property	$ 8,000 00
Number of teachers necessary	11
Number employed during the year	18
Number of male teachers	8
Number of female teachers	10
Average wages of male teachers per month	$ 32
Average wages of female teachers per month	24
Number of male teachers who taught the entire year	2
Number of female teachers who taught the entire year	1
Average number of weeks of session	24
Rate of local tax for 1878–79, mills	¼
Rate of local tax for 1879–80, mills	1–10
Number of male pupils enrolled during the year	222
Number of female pupils enrolled during the year	139
Total number enrolled	361
Average monthly enrollment of males	155
Average monthly enrollment of females	108
Total monthly enrollment	263
In the Primary Department, males	110
In the Primary Department, females	95
Total in Primary Department	205
Number of males enrolled, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one	47
Number of females enrolled between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one	22
Total	69

Millville is a small hamlet pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Scioto River, about half-way between the covered bridge on the Marysville pike and the mouth of Boke's Creek. The old Sandusky Military Road passes through and forms the main street of the town. A good road partially graded and graveled connects it with Ostrander, while branching out from it in several directions are pikes leading to Delhi, Delaware, Ferrisburg, Richwood and Marysville. The nearest railway station is at White Sulphur, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, about two miles and a half directly south over the old military pike road. Millville, as its name suggests, was called so from its mill privileges, and the fact that the old grist and saw mill stood here before the foundation of the town. Millville has a large mill, two churches—the Christian Union (now occupied by the Methodist Episcopals), and the Protestant Methodist—a fine carriage and wagon shop, two blacksmith-shops, and a brick store in which the post office is located. At one time in its history, Millville was the largest hamlet in the township, and had a bright prospect for the future, but the railroad robbed it of its birthright and attracted the greater interest to Ostrander.

Over the brick store is the lodge-room of Ruffner Lodge, No. 330, I. O. O. F. It was organized and the first installation of officers and initiation of members took place in October, 1856, in the hall they now occupy, which is large and well furnished. It is in an excellent condition, having thirty members and a large sum of money in the treasury, besides owning their block and hall. It is related as an extraordinary fact that although this lodge has been in existence for so many years, the members have never as yet been called upon to defray the burial expenses of a dead brother. The lodges at Ostrander and Ferrisburg, in Union County, are outgrowths from this, and are evidences of the earnest work of its members. The following are the names of the charter members: William P. Crawford, William G. McFarlin, Thomas Silverthorn, Joseph Frankenfield, Hugh M. Stevens, James Cox and George Crawford. Of these W. G. McFarlin is the only one who takes an active part in the lodge proceedings. The present officers of the lodge are as follows: Adam Newhouse, Noble Grand; Marshal Howison, Vice Grand; I. Z. Calvin, Recording Secretary; J. T. Shrup, Permanent Secretary; J. W. Jones, Treasurer; Chancey Pearl, Inside Guardian, and W. G. McFarlin, Conductor.

The village of Ostrander is the largest in Scioto Township, and is situated in the south central part on the Short Line Branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, about seven miles and a half from the town of Delaware. It takes its name from a Mr. Ostrander, who, as a civil engineer, surveyed the line for the railroad. Great exertions were made by the representatives of Edinburg and Millville in the interest of their villages to cause the proposed railroad to be located through their respective places, but the decree was otherwise, and it took the present route, much to the disappointment of those who had labored so zealously in the interests of the neighboring hamlets. The results are that upon the once bare clay hill stands the little village of Ostrander, while its rivals, Edinburg and Millville, have gone into a decline. The town of Ostrander was laid out in the year 1852 by I. C. Buck, and originally consisted of 104 lots. The railroad passes through the center of the town in direction west and east, and the waters of Little Mill Creek flow just east of the town, touching the corporate limits. Although the town was laid out in 1852, it was not incorporated until May 18, 1875.

The first Council met April 5, 1876, and there were present, Mayor, D. G. Cratty; Treasurer, W.C. Winget; D. C. Fay, Clerk. The Council consisted of T. Mangans, J. H. Fields, Samuel Stricklin, G. S. Carr, F. W. Brown, J. B. Roberts. The present Mayor is H. B. Felkner; Treasurer, W. C. Winget, and Clerk, D. C. Fay.

The first Postmaster was M. C. Bean. Abner Said now fills the position, the post office being in his store. The first store was that of W. C. Winget; the first drug store was opened by Mr. Merriman; the first physician was Erastus Field, who came to Ostrander in 1849, where he now lives; Dr. Fay is another of the prominent physicians; the first blacksmith was William Fry, and the first tavern-keeper was Samuel Stricklin. The lodge of Odd Fellows was organized November 2, 1871, and the delegates who were authorized to institute it were from Marysville, Delaware, Ruffner and Beachtown. The lodge itself is an outgrowth from the Ruffner Lodge, at Millville, and was instituted by Grand Master H. Y. Beebe. It is the only secret society in Ostrander, and at present is in a very flourishing condition, having forty-three members. The following-named gentleman were the charter members: Daniel Dowart, D. G. Cratty, Robert McMillian, Isaac Anderson and D. C. Fay. The present officers are as follows: John Pounds, Noble Grand; James Jennings, Vice Grand; Homer J. Cowles, Recording Secretary; D. G. Cratty, Permanent Secretary. The lodge-room is a very pleasant one, situated in a large frame building opposite the store of W. C. Winget.

Ostrander has a good brick school building, in which is held a primary and high school. The following statistics will show its standing:

State tax, $120; irreducable fund, $7.84; local tax for school and schoolhouse purposes, $558.93; from fines, licenses, or tuition of non-resident pupils, $29.20; total, $747.85. Amount paid teachers for the year—primary, $150; high school, $360; total amount, $510. Amount paid as interest on redemption of bonds, $15.97; amount paid for fuel and contingent expenses, $190; grand total of expenditures, $715.97; balance on hand, $31.88; total valuation of school property, $1,600; number of teachers, 2.

Fairview, now called Edinburg, is the oldest village in the township. As early as the year 1815–16, the families of William Cratty, John Lawrence and Andrew Dodds came to the banks of Little Mill Creek, as we have elsewhere stated, and settled in the immediate neighborhood of each other, thus forming the nucleus for the hamlet. It is supposed that shortly after this, the town was laid out, and a plat made. Who platted it, and when it was recorded, are not known, as there is no date to the record. The town was laid out into twenty-seven lots. The principal street, running east and west, was called Harrison street. The streets running east and west were Columbus street, Franklin street and East street. On account of its beautiful location, it was called Fairview. Soon after the plat was made, others came and settled in the place, and it began to grow rapidly. Its situation and surroundings being so favorable, it was thought the place thus started would become of considerable importance. These anticipations were warranted, in a measure, by its gradual growth, and years later, when there were prospects of the railroad being located through its limits, it seemed as if their hopes were to be realized. But upon its taking its present route, about one mile to the south, the establishing of Ostrander as a station in such close proximity proved the death of Fairview. The people of enterprise, and those interested in shipping, were soon compelled to move to the railroad station, and but a few buildings now remain to denote the location.

The station at White Sulphur was established for the convenience of the Girls' Industrial Home, located in Concord Township. The station is established at the west end of the iron bridge, over the Scioto River, about five miles west from Delaware and two east from Ostrander. It takes its name from the Sulphur Springs at the "Home," and consists of only a few houses and a grain warehouse.

CHAPTER XIX.*

CONCORD TOWNSHIP—ITS DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY—SETTLEMENT—EARLY HISTORY—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—THE GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME—AN INCIDENT—BELLEPOINT.

"All honor be, then, to these gray old men,
When at last they are bowed with toil!
Their warfare then o'er, they battle no more,
For they've conquered the stubborn soil.
And the chaplet each wears is the silver hairs,
And ne'er shall the victor's brow
With a laurel crown to the grave go down
Like the sons of the Good Old Plow."—* * *

CONCORD is one of the most picturesque and interesting townships in Delaware County, and is rich in historical scenes and incidents. Its primeval forests, rolling rivers, winding creeks, babbling brooks, its green hills and fertile valleys, to one imbued with poetic fancy, present a field of inexhaustible wealth. The origin of the name, Concord, and its bestowal upon this township, is somewhat in doubt. There is a tradition that it was named from the old town of Concord in New Hampshire, made famous by the part it took in the war of the Revolution. In absence of proof to the contrary, we will willingly accord it the honor of thus attaining the name.

The township is very irregular in its boundaries, and more changes have been made in its territorial limits, perhaps, than any other subdivision of the county. Additions have been made to it, sections and lots have been taken away from it, and changed around, until the people used to get up of a morning in doubt as to whether they were in Concord or some other township. The county was originally divided into three townships, one of which was Liberty, and in it Concord was included. Union Township was formed June 16, 1809, and comprised in its limits all that part of Concord west of the Scioto River. On the 20th of April, 1819, Concord Township was created, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the county line between Franklin and Delaware Counties, on the east bank of the Scioto River, and running up the river to where the range line between 19 and 20, strikes the river; thence north on said range line to the southeast corner of fourth quarter, fifth township, and twentieth range; thence west to the Scioto River, thence up said river to where the State road from Delaware to Derby crosses the same; thence westward along the south side of said road until it strikes the westerly line of survey, and extra No. 2,994; thence southwardly on said line and on the west line of survey Nos. 2,993, 2,989, 2,998, 3,006, 3,005 and 2,991, to Franklin County line; thence east to the place of beginning. It was bounded on the north by Scioto, Radnor and Delaware Townships, on the east by Delaware and Liberty, on the south by Franklin County, and on the west by Union County and Scioto Township. About the year 1852, Scioto Township was allowed one school district from that portion of Concord east of the Scioto River, and extending north between the river and Delaware Township, to the south line of Radnor. A few years later, a school district in the southwestern part of Delaware Township was added to Concord. This was effected by a petition of the voters of that section, setting forth their preferences for Bellepoint over Delaware as a voting place. The shade of politics, however, is believed to have been the true incentive of the petitioners. Bellepoint was strongly Democratic, and Delaware was strongly Whig and afterward Republican; the petitioners were adherents of Gen. Jackson, and desired to vote with kindred spirits. A small triangular portion of the southwestern part of Liberty Township bordering on the Scioto River was once annexed to Concord, but in a few years was restored back to Liberty. Lastly, a school district was taken from the northwestern part of Concord, which lay in the bend of Mill Creek, and is now that part of Scioto Township lying below Ostrander and south of Mill Creek. With all these changes it would not appear at all startling, if the border-settlers of

*Contributed by H. L. S. Vaile.

Concord sometimes found themselves at a loss to determine just where they actually belonged. At present, Concord is bounded on the north by Scioto and Delaware Townships, on the east by Delaware and Liberty, on the south by Liberty Township, Franklin and Union Counties, and on the west by Union County and Scioto Township. Its greatest length from north to south is six miles and ninety rods; the greatest breadth is about three miles. That portion lying west of the Scioto River is embraced in the old Virginia military lands, in the survey of which, and its division into sections, quarter-sections and lots, each settler had his own surveyor, and his own idea of boundary lines. Hence, there is but little order or regularity in these subdivisions. The Scioto River flows through from north to south, dividing the township into two almost equal divisions. Originally the river was bordered by fine forests of oak, hickory, maple, walnut and sycamore. The banks, in some places, rise into precipitous cliffs of stratified rock, twenty to thirty feet high, which present a firm wall, defying further erosion. Mill Creek enters the township from the west, and flows into the Scioto at Bellepoint. Big Run and Deer Lick Run have their sources in the western part, flow in a southwestern direction and empty also into the Scioto. A number of other brooks and rivulets meander through different parts, but are so insignificant as to remain nameless.

The country back from the Scioto bottoms is generally undulating, except that portion lying between Bellepoint and Delaware Township. This, when the country was first settled, was a vast swamp, apparently valueless. But since the clearing-up of the forests, and an improved system of drainage instituted, the land has been gradually reclaimed, and instead of bog and treacherous marl are fertile fields, rather flat, but of extraordinary richness, near the river, owing to the many little streams flowing into it; the land in places is broken by ravines, presenting quite a rolling surface, but is highly fertile. Back from the river the land is rich, and produces grain abundantly. Owing to the heavy timber in this section, and especially along the river bottoms, rafting, in the early days of the occupation of the country by white people, was carried to a considerable extent, and was a lucrative business. Large rafts were gathered along the banks of the river and its tributaries, and at "high tide" floated down to Columbus, and sometimes even to the Ohio River. The raftsmen brought back groceries and such other goods as pioneer life demanded. The business of rafting was begun before the river was so much obstructed with dams as at present, though there were a few at that date, and many are the anecdotes told of the way these huge rafts were made to "shoot" the dams, but our space will not admit of a repetition of them.

On the west bank of the Scioto River, about two miles south of Bellepoint, and one mile from White Sulphur Springs, stands an old gray-colored stone house. In this old house, built in 1823, lives Mr. Benjamin Hill, the last of the "hermits," and a son of the first white settler in Concord Township. His father, George Hill, came to Ohio, and settled in this division of the county in 1811. He was a soldier of the war for independence, and, on the long winter evenings, when his children gathered around his knee for a story, he used to take down his old, long-barreled, flint-lock rifle from its customary place above the fire, and recount to them the hardships he had experienced in the old war of the Revolution, when, half-fed and half-clothed, he had followed the banner of Liberty under the immortal Washington. He came from Pennsylvania, Westmoreland County, and made the trip on pack-horses. Upon his arrival, he built a log cabin upon the site of the old stone house occupied by Ben Hill, and settled down among the Indians. Joseph Hill, another son of George Hill, served in the war of 1812, and carried the same rifle that his father had carried in the Revolutionary struggle. He was out but five months, and, on his return, reported to the few scattering settlers in this part of the country the surrender of Hull and the capture of Detroit. Mr. Hill's cabin stood on the direct trail north and south, and hence many of the soldiers of 1812 used to pass by, in going to and from the seat of war, and many were the exciting stories they told of the Indians, and "wars and rumors of wars." A man named Saunders, from Tennessee, being badly wounded, remained at Hill's cabin for some time. He reached the place by floating down the Scioto River in a canoe, which several of his friends had made for him in Hardin County, of linden bark.

There were no roads to Delaware as early as 1812. A great and almost impassable swamp lay between that place and the ford on the Scioto, at the mouth of Mill Creek. Even the pack-horse trail wound two miles south to avoid the treacherous bogs. The usual and safest way of reaching Delaware was by going north to what was known as

Riggers' Ford, and then striking the State road, one of the first roads through this portion of the county. Benjamin Hill, relating some of his recollections of pioneer life, when he came here a boy with his father, says: "The woods were full of wolves, which, in a long, hard winter, driven wild by cold and famine, would come often at night, and jump against my father's cabin door, in vain endeavors to break through. Many and many a night, we children would huddle closer together in bed, and cover our heads with the bed-clothes, when we heard the sound of the wolves around the cabin, shuddering as they made night hideous with their dismal howls, the lullaby most common to the children of the frontier. Woe betide the benighted traveler; if he escaped them it was by a miracle. The Indians told us that a pack once broke into their camp, and, before they could be driven off, had devoured two men and several children.

"Rattlesnakes were very numerous, often covering the driftwood in the river so completely that their mottled skins gave it the appearance of calico. They had a den in the cedar cliffs just below our house. My brother 'Josh' killed the king rattlesnake in our orchard. It was the largest of its kind ever seen in this locality, and weighed thirty pounds. Brother 'Josh' was once bitten by a rattlesnake, but upon frequent potations of whisky, he came out all right. George Freshwater met a similar accident, and was cured by a poultice given him by the Indians. We often tried to find out from them of what the poultice was composed, but without success. The secret they would never impart, and when they left the country they carried it with them."

Mr. Hill, the original settler of this township, has long since passed to his reward, and lies buried in the little graveyard on his original settlement, and, as we have already said, Benjamin, his last surviving offspring, lives upon the old homestead. His relatives are scattered around him. Solomon Hill, his cousin, lives just below him—a short distance from the sulphur springs. A niece, Mrs. Robinson, lives opposite him on the road to Bellepoint. His brother "Josh" and a sister, who were his constant companions for years, died two years ago. "Uncle Ben," of all his father's large family, is alone left; the grim tyrant has claimed the rest for his own.

"He laid his pallid hand
Upon the strong man, and the haughty form
Is fallen, and the flashing eye is dim."

For forty years, Mr. Hill has not left his farm; the things that are transpiring in the busy, bustling world around are unknown and unheeded by him. The Mexican war, the great rebellion, the trials and triumphs of the Government for nearly a half-century are to him as a sealed book, or "as a tale that is told." Once a pioneer, fifty years in advance of the time, he now stands half a century behind—a living monument of the past. Old and feeble, he is tottering on the brink of the hereafter, and soon he will know all.

The next settler in Concord was Christopher Freshwater. He came to the township about the same time as Hill, probably with Hill. They were brothers-in-law and neighbors in Pennsylvania. He bought fifty acres of land adjoining Hill, and was a carpenter by trade. On his trip from Pennsylvania to this State, which was made on foot, he carried his gun and "broad-ax" on his shoulder. Many of his relatives still live in the township, among them C. Freshwater, Jr., B. H. Freshwater, D. Freshwater, and George Freshwater. The latter is his son, and was the first white child born in the township. Joel Marsh settled here soon after Hill and Freshwater, and located near them. It may be that the handsome daughter of George Hill was the attraction which prompted him to build his cabin adjacent. At any rate, he was not long in wooing and winning this frontier maiden, whose marriage is chronicled among the early historical incidents of this section. They both sleep in the Hill Cemetery after a long life of usefulness. Josiah Marsh, their son, an old man now of eighty-eight years, lives but a short distance below Benjamin Hill's. He is a man of considerable natural ability, and, withal, quite a poet. At the close of the war, then past his threescore and ten years, he wrote a little poem, dedicated to the Union and the soldiers who fought to maintain it, which contains considerable merit, and, would our space permit it, we would gladly give it in this connection.

Another of the pioneers of this township, William Carson, came from Pennsylvania in 1806, and settled in Ross County. In 1821, he came to Concord and settled on the place where his son, C. T. Carson, now lives. Here he died in 1873, in his seventy-second year. George Oller came here from Loudoun County, Va., in 1839, and settled in a small cabin on the east bank of the Scioto River. He was an old soldier of 1812, and died at the age of eighty-four years. His sons, John, George and M. Oller, still live in the township.

and are wealthy and influential farmers. J. E. Hughes also came in 1839, and is a minister of the United Brethren Church. He was born in 1822, and his father dying soon after, his mother married James Kooken, the original proprietor of the town of Bellepoint. Mr. Hughes lives on the east side of the river, on the old section-line road, about half a mile from Bellepoint. His grandfather, J. O. Hughes, was, at one time, President of Miami University, and his father, J. S. Hughes, who came to the county in 1810, was the first Presbyterian preacher within its limits, and established the first church of that denomination in Liberty and Radnor Townships. He was a chaplain in the war of 1812, and was taken prisoner at the surrender of Hull, but was soon after exchanged and returned to his home at Delaware, where he died in 1823. James Kooken was from the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and came to Ohio in 1810. Soon after his arrival, the war of 1812 broke out, when he enlisted, and fought until peace was declared. After the close of the war, he carried the mail from Chillicothe to the frontier, and from 1816 to 1823, he was Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary. About the year 1824, he moved to Delaware County, and started a tavern three miles south of Delaware, near where the town of Stratford is located. In 1833, he moved to this neighborhood, and two years later, laid out the village of Bellepoint. John Robinson, from London, England, settled here early. A short time after his settlement in Concord, his wife died, when he married a neice of Benjamin Hills, and now lives just opposite to him on the road to White Sulphur Springs. William Jackson came to the township with his father when he was a mere child, and now lives about a mile from White Sulphur Springs. He relates as an incident of some interest, the fact that his grandfather was one of those, who, in colonial days, had to choose his wife by lot. He shut his eyes and "selected" her from a shipload of females that had been sent over to the colonies from the old country. Thus he "drew" what he always termed his "little Dutch girl." When he first married her, they were unable to understand each other, but soon learned enough to get along without trouble.

D. W. C. Lugenbeel, the veteran school teacher, lives near the Sulphur Springs. He is now engaged in teaching his fifty-third term without a single interruption. He was one of the first students admitted to the Ohio Wesleyan University after its opening, but left it after a course of several years without graduating. John Cutler was among the old settlers of Concord, and came from Delaware. He remained in his native State until some thirty years of age, when he came West and enlisted in the war of 1812, in a company commanded by Capt. Brush. After the close of the war, he returned to the State of Delaware, but came to Ohio in 1828, stopping first in Chillicothe, where he remained but a short time, then went to Columbus, and in 1830 came to Concord Township, and bought 800 acres of land. Here he lived until his death, which occurred about ten years ago, at the advanced age of ninety years. He was the first Treasurer of Concord Township. The following are a few of the early settlers who "bore the toil and endured the privations" of frontier life, and whose records could not be fully obtained: Daniel Creamer, Francis Marley, the old blacksmith, Joel Liggitt, Daniel Gardner, William Stone, Aaron Gillett, John Artz, Thomas Bryson, Gilbert Smith, John Black, Jacob Wolford, John Jones, and others, perhaps, who are entitled to the same honors, but whose names are now forgotten.

There is quite a colony of colored people who may be reckoned among the early settlers of Concord. The first of this race of "American citizens" who settled in this region was John Day. He was brought to Ohio a slave, by George Hill, when he came here in 1811, but immediately upon arrival he was given his freedom by Mr. Hill. John remained in the township for a time, when he went to the town of Delaware and opened a barber-shop. He is still living there, a feeble old man, and the business of barber is carried on by his son, John Day, Jr. A. Depp, another colored man, came to the township in 1834, and bought 400 acres of land. He is dead, and his wife, a very old woman, lives still upon the land where her husband first settled. John Day came long before Depp, but did not identify himself with the township as did Depp; who was a man exerting a large influence in his neighorhood. Upon his land was built the old colored Baptist Church, which is said by some to be the oldest church in Concord Township. "Depp's church," as it was called, was built of logs, and the cracks stopped with clay-mortar. However, the congregation growing smaller year by year, left the church nearly empty, and it was finally abandoned and torn down. Dr. Samuel White, another old colored settler, is well and favorably known to the citizens of the township, and came to the place where he now lives, half a mile south of the Industrial Home, in 1836. He

was born a slave, in the State of Virginia, but was a free man when he came here. His father bought him and his mother from their master, and then brought them to this settlement. Samuel White is a physician, and, although now sixty-four years of age, is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession; he ranks among the well-informed men of Concord Township.

The Mill Creek Settlement, as it is called, was made on Mill Creek. One of the first settlers in this locality was Seburn Hinton, who bought 1,000 acres of land here and settled upon it at a very early date. Col. Hinton, who received his military title, we believe, in the peace establishment, like many of the pioneers, had experienced few opportunities for obtaining an education, and was rather illiterate, but possessed excellent business qualities. He built a saw and grist mill on the creek, the first in the township, and did a large business in lumber; also in rafting logs and lumber to Columbus, and even down the Scioto to the Ohio River. He kept a store at his mill, which was another of the pioneer institutions of the township. Just the date of the building of the old Hinton mill is not known, but in 1838 it was somewhat enlarged, and a few years later, on account of the increase of business, new machinery was put in it. However, it still contains one buhr-stone, which was put in it by Col. Hinton, and to this day it is moved and shifted in the old-fashioned way—by a crane. Col. Hinton knew nothing of figures, and used to keep account by means of characters that he himself originated; each character standing for a certain sum of money. Although he did a large business, and, in its various branches, employed many hands, it is traditional of him that he was never known to make a mistake. In 1838, he sold out to Jabez Coles, and removed to Goshen, Ind., where he died some years ago at a ripe old age. Coles, who bought him out, continued the business as Hinton had begun it. He came from New York, but was originally from Connecticut. He married in New York, and his widow is still living in the western part of Delaware Township. She is eighty-seven years of age, and still persists in doing her own washing, regardless of the expostulations of her relatives, and, only a year ago, she spun a large day's work of wool, illustrating in a striking manner the energy of the pioneer ladies. After Coles had operated the mill for a few years, it became the property of Mr. Decker, who finally sold it to Cruikshank. Several other changes were made in the proprietorship, when Dr. Blymyer bought it. He made considerable improvements in it. Soon after it passed into the hands of Dr. Morrison, of Delaware, who still owns it.

Another of the early settlers in Mill Creek was William Smart, who came from Pennsylvania. He cleared and opened up a fine farm in this neighborhood, where he finally died, and was buried in the Mill Creek graveyard. Many of his relatives still live in this locality. Presley Said, another old settler, came from Bath County, Ky., in 1821. His son, Abner, is now Postmaster at Ostrander, but the old gentleman himself moved to Illinois some years ago. Daniel Robbins and Randall Murphy are also old settlers in this section. Robbins came in early and settled a farm upon which he died several years ago. Murphy bought land from Hinton, but at present lives in Delaware.

The water privileges of Mill Creek are excellent. The mills built upon its banks are able to perform their allotted tasks long after those on the Scioto cease operations in the dry season. This fact renders these mills of vast benefit to the surrounding country.

Among the early incidents of this township, we may mention that the first white child born was George Freshwater, who at present resides on Mill Creek. The first marriages were Christopher Freshwater and a sister of George Hill, and Joel Marsh, who married George Hill's daughter. Mr. Hill's mother was the first death. She was eighty years old when he determined to remove to the Western country, and, nothing daunted at the danger of such a trip and the great distance, came with her son to Ohio. She died in 1821, at the age of ninety years, and was the first burial in the Hill Cemetery—the first laid-out cemetery in the township. At her burial, many Indians were present, and looked on in great wonderment and curiosity at the ceremonies performed in the burial of the Christian dead.

The first road through Concord was the old military road, over which supplies were conveyed to our army at Fort Meigs. An Indian trail led up Mill Creek, and a pack-horse trail through the swamps to Delaware. But no township in the county is better supplied with excellent highways than Concord is at the present day. The first mill, that of Col. Hinton, has already been mentioned. The name of the first Justice of the Peace we were unable to learn. The first bridge in the township was built over Mill Creek, on the line of the old Sandusky Military Road, and was built by the people of the neighborhood. The first over the Scioto

River (in this township) was at the White Sulphur Springs. There was one built over the Scioto at Bellepoint, by Henry and Everet Sherwin. The span being long, however, and considered dangerous, it was taken down. A new bridge was afterward erected in its stead.

Upon the farm of Mr. Courtwright, about one mile below the Girls' Industrial Home, on the west side of the river, is a spot to which is attached a romantic legend; upon this spot stands the ruins of the "Haunted House." This ghost-like appellation long since became current among the good people of the township, and the county, for the matter of that. But the nursery stories told of this "haunted habitation" are too absurd for a work of this kind, and we leave them to newspaper reporters who wish to regale their readers with something to make their hair stand on end.

The first church building in Concord Township was an old granary, donated for that purpose by James Kooken. Soon after this, A. Depp (colored) put up a log-cabin church on his farm, as a place of worship for the colored Baptists. The Bellepoint United Brethren Church was formerly situated in close proximity to the old Oller Cemetery, about a mile below Bellepoint, on the east side of the river. The church was originally started by the Ollers, Jacob, Peter and George, and was a frame building. The early records are lost, and hence much of its history cannot be obtained. In 1864, being somewhat torn by internal strife and differences, some of the most prominent members left and formed a new society called the Christian Union Church. The frame structure, after existing for thirty-five years, was torn down, and the charge transferred to Bellepoint. The present church is a fine brick building, and is the first built at the village. It cost about $2,600, and the fund for its erection was raised by general subscription. It was dedicated by Bishop Weaver, of the Northern Ohio Conference, in June, 1873, and the first sermon preached in it was by Elder Long, a Christian minister. The names of the different ministers since its removal to the village are as follows: Revs. John V. Potts, J. C. Beady, D. W. Downey, J. B. Resler, J. H. Crayton, C. L. Barlow, C. F. Cinder, J. E. Hill and E. Barnard.

The new Christian Church was formed of dissatisfied members of the old United Brethren Church. The society was organized the first Sunday in April, 1864, at the house of Rev. R. Gates, and the first sermon was preached by him. For several years, the society had no meeting-house. They made an effort to buy the old frame church, but owing to the high price they were unable to do so, and for a time their meetings were held in private residences and, when the weather would admit, in the groves, "God's first temples." After great exertions, they at length succeeded in building a comfortable brick edifice, 40x30 feet, at a cost of $1,050. It was erected on the site occupied by the United Brethren Church. The following ministers have officiated since its formation: Revs. R. Gates, W. W. Lacy, George W. Higgins, Jacob Haskins, Levi Ely, Purdy King, William Davis and —— Hawermalt.

The Baptist Church is the first regularly organized society of that denomination in Concord Township. It is situated on the pike, a half-mile east of Bellepoint, and was established in 1853. The following ministers have had charge of the society: Rev. Levi R. Jones, who officiated from October, 1855, to March, 1860; Rev. R. Gates, who held the charge from March, 1860, to March, 1865, when he joined the Christian Union Church. The church then accepted the ministrations of Rev. Seth Gates, his brother, who had just repudiated the United Brethren Church. He officiated until 1869, when the church completely died out, and continued in a dormant state until 1879, and was then resuscitated. On the 24th of May, of this year, it was again opened for worship, and the day following, Rev. Isenbarger, of Delaware, preached an excellent sermon. Since that time, they have had their pulpit occasionally supplied by Pastors of other charges.

The Eversole United Brethren Church takes its name from old Father Eversole, who built it, and was long instrumental in keeping it up. As no records are to be found, an authentic history of it is not easily obtained. Its present Pastor is Rev. Mr. Bernard.

Many years ago, camp-meetings used to be in vogue in Concord, as they were in many other sections of the country. The first of which we have any account was held at the house of Mr. Eversole, near where the United Brethren Church now stands. After a few years, the place of holding the meetings was changed to grounds near Riggers' bridge, which spans the Scioto where the Marysville pike crosses it. The bridge is now in Scioto Township, but at that time (about 1838–39) was in Concord. For a number of years, this was a place of holding camp-meetings, and the scenes of

much good and some evil, as we shall have occasion to notice before closing this chapter.

The first school in Concord Township was taught at the house of James Kooken, and the first schoolhouse was the old granary donated by him for church and school purposes. A few decades make wonderful changes in educational advantages, even of a township, and to-day nine brick schoolhouses, large and commodious, and located at convenient distances from each other, show the facilities of the township for educating its youth. The following statistics taken from the Auditor's books will be of some interest to our readers: Number of schoolhouses, 9; number of districts, 9; number of teachers, 10; number of teachers who have taught the entire year, male, 2, female, 5; average number of weeks taught, 19; average wages per month, male, $26, female, $22; number of pupils, males, 193, females, 177; average monthly enrollment, males, 107, females, 101; average daily attendance, males, 81, females, 90; number of pupils enrolled between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, males, 40, females, 38. Amount of money on hand, $1,059.69; State tax, $528; local tax for school and schoolhouse purposes, $1,537,36; total, $3,159.19; amount paid to teachers within the year, $1,814. Fuel and contingent expenses, $354.46. The grand total of expenses, $2,168.46, leaving balance on hand, $900.73. Total value of school property of township is estimated at $6,400.

The White Sulphur Springs, or Fountain, as it is called sometimes, as elsewhere stated in this work, is the result of borings made in early times by Davis & Richards for salt. The well was sunk 460 feet, and, instead of salt, a great volume of sulphur water rushed out. The men, at what they supposed the failure of their efforts, left the well in an unfinished state. About the year 1842, a man of the name of Nathaniel Hart, believing there was money to be made by turning it into a watering place, bought the land from the owner, Christopher Freshwater, and put up one large building, and a number of cottages for the accommodation of guests. Mr. Hart sold out to Andrew Wilson, Jr., who, in renting to seekers after pleasure and health, retained possession of the property until 1865, when he sold out to John Ferry. The latter gentleman enlarged, remodeled and refurnished the house, beside building an addition, and put a great deal of money into it. In 1869, he sold the property to the State, and it became the "State Reform School for Girls," but, by a special act of the Legislature, in 1872, the title was changed to "The Girls' Industrial Home." This project of a home for girls was the result of a petition to the Legislature by some of the public-spirited and benevolently disposed citizens of Delaware County, who, seeing the fine property going to ruin and decay, and taking a deep interest in the furtherance of any public project for the benefit of unprotected girls, gave the subject their hearty support. The following is the act of the Legislature establishing the institution:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A REFORM AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That there shall be established, on land conveyed to the State for the purpose, a school for the instruction, employment and reformation of exposed, helpless, evil-disposed and vicious girls, to be called the State Reform and Industrial School for Girls; and the government of said school shall be vested in a Board of five Trustees, to be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose term of office shall be for five years, and until their successors are appointed, except those first appointed, one of whom shall hold his office for the term of one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, from the date of their appointment, and their terms shall be designated by the Governor; two of whom shall be residents of the county in which the school is located. If any vacancy shall occur in said Board by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall be the duty of the Governor to fill said vacancy by appointment, and the person so appointed shall hold his office until the next session of the General Assembly, and for twenty days after the commencement of said session. The Trustees shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid their necessary expenses by the State Treasurer on the order of the Auditor.

SEC. 2. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties, they shall take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation, to obey the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Ohio, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, which shall be recorded in their journal. They shall organize by electing a President and Secretary, who shall be of their number, and a Treasurer, who may or may not be of their number. The Treasurer, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall give a bond in the sum of $10,000, with good and sufficient securities, to be accepted by the Governor and deposited with the Treasurer of State, and he will properly account for all money that may come into his hands by virtue of his office.

SEC. 3. When the buildings are ready for occupancy, the Trustee shall give notice of the fact, and shall take charge of the general interests of the institution; shall see that its affairs are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Legislature, and of such by-laws as the Board may from time to time adopt for the

orderly and economical management of its concern: they shall see that strict discipline is maintained therein; shall provide employment for the inmates, and bind them out, discharge or remove them, as is hereinafter provided. They shall appoint a Superintendent, who shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed by them for cause, and such other officers to be nominated by the Superintendent as in their judgment the wants of the institution require, proscribe their duties, remove them at pleasure, appoint others in their stead, determine their salaries respectively, and exercise general supervision over the institution. A majority of said Board shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 4. All salaries shall be paid quarterly on the certificate of the President and Secretary of said Board, by an order drawn by the Auditor of the State on the State Treasurer, and all money for building purposes and current expenses shall be drawn in like manner, but not more than $2,000 shall at any one time be drawn from the State treasury. No Trustee, Superintendent, officer or employe of said institution, shall be interested in any sale, trade, or business carried on in said institution; and for any violation of this provision, such officer or employe shall be subject to a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $1,000.

SEC. 5. The said Board of Trustees shall receive and hold, or invest, all legacies, devises, bequests or donations made to the school, of every description, in behalf of the State.

SEC. 7. Whenever any girl above the age of seven and under the age of sixteen years, shall be brought by any constable or police officer, or other inhabitant of any town or city or township of any county in this State, before any Probate Court of the proper county, upon the allegation, or complaint that said girl has committed any offense known to the laws of this State, punishable by fine and imprisonment, other than such as may be punishable by imprisonment for life, or that she is leading an idle, vagrant or vicious life, or has been found in any street, highway or public place within this State in circumstances of want and suffering, or of neglect, exposure or abandonment, or of beggary, it shall be the duty of said Probate Judge to forthwith issue an order in writing, addressed to the father of said girl, if he be living and resident of the town, township or city where said girl may be found, and if not, then to her mother, or her guardian if there be one, else to the person with whom the girl resides, which order shall require said father, mother, guardian or other person, as the case may be, to appear before said Probate Judge to show cause, if there be any, why said girl shall not be committed to the reform school for girls established by this act; and upon the appearance of the party named in said order, or failure to appear, as the case may be, said Judge shall proceed to examine said girl and party, and hear such testimony as may be presented before him in relation to the case; and should it appear to the satisfaction of the Judge aforesaid, that the girl is a suitable subject for the reform school established by this act, he shall commit said girl to the same.

SEC. 10. The Trustees may bind out as an apprentice or servant, any girl committed to their charge, for a term not longer than until she arrives at the age of eighteen years; and the person to whom the girl is bound, shall, by the terms of the indenture, be required to report to the Trustees, as often as once in six months, her conduct and behavior, and whether she is still living under his care, and if not, where she is.

SEC. 11. A person receiving an apprentice under the provisions of the last section shall not assign or transfer the indenture or apprenticeship, nor let out her service for any period without the consent in writing of the Trustees. If the person for any cause desires to be relieved from the contract, the Trustees, upon application, may in their discretion cancel the indenture, and resume the charge and management of the girl and shall have the same power over her as before the indenture was made.

SEC. 12. If the person is guilty of cruelty or misusage to the girl so bound out to service, or of any violation of the terms of indenture, the girl or Trustee may make complaint to the Probate Judge of the proper county, who shall summon the parties before him and examine into the complaint, and if it appear to be well founded, he shall, by certificate under his hand, discharge the girl from all obligations of future service, and restore her to the school, to be managed as before her indenture.

SEC. 17. One or both of the resident Trustees shall visit the institution at least once a month, at which time the girls shall be examined in the schoolrooms and workshops, and the register inspected. A record shall be kept of these visits in the books of the Superintendent. Once in every three months the school in all its departments shall be thoroughly examined by a majority of the Trustees, and a report thereof entered upon the record.

SEC. 18. The Salary of the Superintendent shall be at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum and of the principal matron four hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 20. That said Board of Trustees, when appointed and organized under the provisions of this act, is authorized, empowered, and hereby is directed forthwith to purchase from the proprietor the property known as the Ohio White Sulphur Springs, situated on the Scioto River, in Delaware County, containing one hundred and eighty-nine acres of land, with all the buildings and appurtenances to the same belonging, the title to be examined and approved by the Attorney General; provided, the consideration to be paid by the said Board of Trustees for the premises aforesaid, shall not exceed the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars; which sum shall be paid on the order of said Trustees upon the warrant of the Auditor of the State, out of moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Signed F. W. THORNHILL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. LEE,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President of the Senate.*
Governor.

The law having passed, the following Board of Trustees were appointed, who elected Dr. John

Nichols, of Geauga County, to the office of Superintendent, F. Merrick (President), A. Thomson, M. D. Leggett, Clark Waggener and Stanley Matthews. The first report, November, 1869, shows an attendance of 6 girls. The next year, 1870, Stanley Matthews retired, and William M. Gravey took his place on the Board of Trustees. The report shows an attendance of 50. The next year, 1871, M. D. Leggett retired, and M. F. Cowdery was appointed to his place; number in attendance 104. In the year 1872, there was no change made in the Board; total number of inmates, 162, In the year 1873, there was no change in the Board, but a serious calamity befell the institution on the 24th of February; while a deputation from the Legislative Committee were making their annual visit to the house, and, while in the very act of expressing their opinions concerning the satisfactory workings and prosperity of the institution, fire suddenly broke out in the old mansion house, which was soon consumed, together with the chapel and Superintendent's home. The number of pupils this year was 185. In the year 1874, W. M. Gravey retired, and V. D. Stayman took his place. The number in the Home was 143. In the year 1876, J. K. Newcomer had taken the place of Clark Waggener on the Board; number of girls in attendance, 203. In 1877, Dr. Nichols retired, and Dr. Ralph Hills was appointed Superintendent. The report of 1878–79 shows the following expenses: Current expenses, $21,579.-75; salaries, $6,048.67; ordinary repairs, $634.88; library, $257.95; grading at new building, $69.-43; new brick family building, $5,578.64; furnishing new building; $1,200; building turnpike, $500; pumps, pipes, boiler, etc., for water supply, $171.37; removing old frame building, $300; gas works, $2,852.77. The report also shows that two of the Board, who have been with the institution from its beginning, retired, viz., Dr. Merrick and A. Thomson. The new Board of Trustees is as follows: F. A. Thornhill, President; J. W. Watkins, Secretary; T. D. West, H. R. Kelley and R. R. Henderson. Dr. Hills, the Superintendent, died in October, 1879, and Rev. Dr. Smith was appointed to fill vacancy. Number of pupils in attendance, 227.

While the citizens of Concord Township, and the surrounding community, are moral and law-abining people, yet the township was once the scene of a cold-blooded murder. The camp-meeting ground already mentioned was the place where it occurred. The circumstances are briefly these: On the 8th day of September, 1838, in one of the small cabins which stood along the road from the grounds to the ford on the river, the Bowersmith brothers killed an Irishman with a club. The difficulty arose out of a misunderstanding in regard to the hauling of some goods from Columbus for the Irishman to the camp-meeting grounds by the Bowersmiths. They demanded a certain sum of money for hauling the goods, more, it is said, than he had contracted to pay them. High words ensued, when the brothers left the cabin in a rage, but one of them, Levi, returned again and struck the Irishman on the back of his head with a club, crushing the skull. He was taken to the cabin of Protus Lyman, which is still standing at the west end of the railroad bridge at White Sulphur Station, where he soon after died. The brothers were immediately arrested, and, while in jail at Delaware awaiting trial, their mother died, and they were allowed to attend her funeral in charge of the Sheriff. Their trial took place at the May term following, and Isaac Bowersmith was acquitted, while Levi was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. There were three of these brothers, George, Isaac and Levi. Isaac is a rich farmer in Union County; Levi is a speculator in California, and George lives in Columbus.

The war history of Concord Township is similar to that of other townships, and of every other portion of the county. Some of the first settlers were Revolutionary soldiers, others served in the war of 1812, and the Indian wars of the period. In the Mexican war, the township was pretty well represented. Among those who engaged in the contest were Nathan Daily, James Cutler, Joseph Bergan, J. Riddile, Jacob Hay, Alvin Rose and George Taylor. Daily was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, Borgan was wounded, but recovered from it. The others all lived, we believe, and returned to their homes. In the late war, Concord, with the same zeal which characterized her people in these earlier wars, sent large numbers of her best sons into the army of the Union. Their achievements receive full justice in another chapter.

Concord, since its settlement, in 1811, has been Democratic in politics. In 1840, in the great Harrison campaign, when "log cabins and hard cider" was the battle cry, the Whigs carried the township by ONE vote, but such a departure from Democratic principles has never occurred since. From the organization of the Republican party, Concord has been as hopelessly in the minority, as in the

days of the old Whig party, and the township is still known as a Democratic stronghold.

The village of Bellepoint is pleasantly situated, in an angle formed by the junction of Mill Creek and the Scioto River. It was laid out by James Kooken in 1835, and was the result of a wild speculation. A few wealthy capitalists were going to slack the Scioto River, and thus subject it to steamboat navigation. These capitalists and speculators were going to buy large tracts of land, and sell it out at immense profits, and so become millionaires. Kooken, dazzled by these visionary schemes, was easily persuaded to come to this section and buy a large tract of land, upon which he laid out the town of Bellepoint, as above noted. It was in the form of a square, and consisted originally of 160 lots, which, for a time, went off rapidly at $50, and some as high as $75. Suddenly came the news that the fall of the river, between the new town and Columbus, was so great as to render slack-water navigation wholly impracticable. Land, which a few days previous had been held at $14 per acre, dropped to $1.25, and the "corner lots" of Bellepoint could not be given away. Kooken and a few others, however, not in the least discouraged, continued to push matters at the "Point," and by every means endeavored to build up their town, but their enterprise availed nothing.

A post office was established at Bellepoint in 1836–37, with Walter Borgan as Postmaster. Francis Marley kept a blacksmith-shop very early. His shop stood, not "under the spreading chestnuttree," but on the east side of the river. The first tavern was kept by Josiah Reece. The first church and schoolhouse, of which mention has already been made, were located at this point, and the first school was taught by John C. Cannon in 1835. He died in an unused cabin in the neighborhood, of exposure, resulting from protracted dissipation. The first sermon preached in the township, we are informed, was at the house of James Kooken, by Rev. Mr. Van Demem.

CHAPTER XX.*

RADNOR TOWNSHIP—SETTLEMENT—AN INCIDENT—THE WELSH LANGUAGE—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

"Yr hen Gymraeg iaith fy Mam."

AFTER the war of the Revolution and the passage of the ordinance of 1787, securing for freedom and free soil the vast domain northwest of the Ohio River, many emigrants from the principality of Wales, in the kingdom of Great Britain, reached our shores. Large settlements were made in Oneida County, N. Y., and Cambria County, Penn. When peace was secured with the Indians on the frontiers, adventurous Welshmen found their way into the great Miami Valley, and commenced a settlement in 1797. In the year 1801, a young Welshman naned David Pugh, from Faesyfed (Radnorshire), South Wales, after a perilous voyage of three months, landed at Baltimore, Md. Here he found employment, and acquired a knowledge of the English language. In 1802, he went to Philadelphia, where large numbers of his country-people resided. Here Mr. Pugh became acquainted with Dr. Samael Jones, who held a land warrant for 4,000 acres of United States military land, located in Township 6 and Range 20, of the United States Survey. Dr. Jones, recognizing the fitness of the young Welshman as a trusty, energetic and adventurous man, employed him to visit the new country, find the land he owned, and make a report. Early in 1802, David Pugh left Philadelphia on horseback, and in two months reached Franklinton, Franklin County, the nearest settlement to the land for which he was seeking. Guided by an old experienced backwoodsman, he left Franklinton, traveling northward through an unbroken wilderness, and in two days found the land called for in the warrants held by Dr. Jones. After ascertaining its boundaries and carefully examining the quality of the soil, the timber and the water privileges, he left the wilderness, and in the early winter, returned to Philadelphia and reported the result of his mission.

We may here add the following topographical and physical features as presumably embodied

* By Rev. B. W. Chidlaw.

in the report to his employer: A region, for farming purposes, unsurpassed in the State; rich and fertile land, well watered and timbered. The surface gently rolling or undulating, but not broken by rough and jagged hills or bluffs. Fine timber, such as oak, hickory, ash, walnut, hackberry, elm, sugar maple, etc., abounding in the greatest profusion. Without large water-courses, except the Scioto River, which forms the western boundary line of the township, but with numerous small brooks originating in its own territory and flowing into the Scioto River, affording excellent drainage to the land, and an abundance of stock water.

On the 2d day of March, 1803, in the city of Philadelphia, Dr. Samuel Jones sold this quarter of a township (4,000 acres), which was the southeast quarter of Township 6, in Range 20, to David Pugh, for $2,650, reserving 50 acres given to David Lodwig (a Welshman then living in Philadelphia), and 50 acres donated as a glebe for a Baptist or Presbyterian minister of the Gospel who would settle there. (See records Franklin County, book A, page 32.) On his return from the West, David Pugh met Henry Perry, of Anglesey, South Wales, and arranged with him to commence a settlement on the land which he had visited. Mr. Perry left his wife and several small children near Baltimore, and, with his sons Ebenezer and Levi, aged fifteen and thirteen years, made the journey on foot, enduring many hardships. Late in the fall of 1803, Henry Perry and his sons squatted on this land, built a cabin, and, during the winter, cleared a few acres, which, in the spring, they planted in corn, potatoes, pumpkins, beans, etc. Their food, except venison, wild turkeys and fish, and the seed used in planting the clearing, they had packed on foot from Franklinton, a distance, through the unbroken forests, of over thirty miles. In the early summer of 1804, Mr. Perry left the boys in charge of the improvement, and, on foot, returned to the vicinity of Baltimore, and with his wife Margaret and the children, after a long and toilsome journey in a cart, arrived back at his new home in the wilds of Central Ohio. The heroic and noble boys were found all right, with a fine crop and a cheery cabin to greet the re-united family.

In 1804, David Pugh again visited the West and surveyed his land into 100-acre lots; laid out a town near its center which he named New Baltimore. Mr. Pugh, in honor of his native county in Wales, called the township "Radnor." It is, however, of English and not of Welsh origin. After the conquest of Wales by Edward I, in 1282, the name was given to one of the twelve counties of the principality. The Welsh name of the county was "Maesyfed," signfying "the field of drinking." "Maes," a field, "yfed," to drink. Tradition and the songs of the ancient bards say that part of the country was so called because in a great battle the earth was saturated with the blood of the slain.

In July, 1804, Mr. Pugh sold, for $150, 100 acres of his estate to Henry Perry. This was the first land sold to an actual settler in the township. The same year, Mr. Pugh sold, in lots of 100 acres each, at the same price, to Richard Tibbott, John Watkins, John Jones (emigrants from Wales), Hugh Kyle and David Marks (from Pennsylvania). In 1805, the following families from Wales, Evan Jenkins, David Davids, Richard Hoskins and David Davies; and John Minter, from Pennsylvania, bought land and settled in Radnor.

David Pugh visited his native land in 1806, and, in 1807, returned to Radnor, accompanied by his sisters Mary and Hannah, with their husbands, David Penry and John Philips, welcome additions to the new settlement. The same year, Eleanor Lodwig with her children, Thomas, John and Letitia (her husband David had died in Franklinton), made Radnor their home. The following year, Benjamin Kepler, Elijah Adams, Thomas, Warren, John Foos and their families were added to the settlement. These original settlers encountered many difficulties and endured great hardships, but they struggled manfully and successfully, and are worthy of especial honor and grateful remembrance.

During the war of 1812, Radnor was a frontier settlement. A block-house of heavy logs, 18x20 feet, was built, and several times the settlers found protection within its walls. At one time, the danger of attack from hostile Indians was so alarming that the people abandoned their homes and fled for safety to a fort near Franklinton. After the war was over and peace was restored to the country, the flow of immigration brought many settlers to Radnor, among them Mrs. Wasson and sons, Joseph Dunlap, Samuel Cooper, Robert and John McKinney, Obed Taylor, James and Matthew Fleming, from Pennsylvania and Maryland. John Jones (Penlan), Walter Penry, Sr., with his sons Walter, William, Edward and Roger; Thomas Jones, with his sons John A. and Thomas; Ellis Jones, David E. Jones, Edward Evans (Ned Bach), John Owens, Roger Watkins, Watkin Watkins,

William Watkins, John and Humphrey Humphreys, Benjamin Herbert, Morgan D. Morgans, blacksmith; J. R. Jones, weaver; J. Jones, mason; John Cadwalader, Rev. David Cadwalader, David Lloyd, John Davies, cooper; Mrs. Mary Chidlaw, Robert and Stephen Thomas and others from Wales. From 1821 to 1831, a large number of families from Wales and different parts of our own country found homes in Radnor Township, and during this period, nearly all the land within its limits was purchased by actual settlers.

The unsettled life of the pioneers, and the dangers to which they were often exposed, are aptly illustrated by the following incident, which actually occurred in Radnor. In the early history of the township, the Wyandot and Shawanee Indians from the Sandusky reservation would frequently visit the settlement, and trade venison, moccasins and fur for corn or other produce which the inhabitants had to barter. The Indians were always well disposed and friendly; but, on one occasion, a number of the "redskins," in passing through the settlement, entered a cabin and stole a bandanna silk handkerchief. When the theft was discovered, two or three of the settlers went in pursuit of the Indians. They were mounted, using deerskins or blankets for saddles, and on a little stream, afterward called "Battle Run," they found the Indian camp. The squaws were there, but the men were out hunting. The stolen property was found, and the owner claimed and took it, the women remonstrating and yelling at the top of their voices. The captors mounted their steeds and beat a hasty retreat. Soon, as they were dashing through the woods, they heard the crack of the rifle. This note of warning increased their speed, and, as they were passing the cabin of Hugh Kyle, he saw Evan Jenkins in the lead and his blanket dragging the ground, as he excitedly spurred on his flying charger. Kyle called out to Jenkins to hold on to his blanket, but the fugitive returned the answer, "Let her go and be hanged; better lose the blanket than get cold lead." The next day, the Indians came to the settlement and invited the inhabitants to a council. They met at the cabin of David Marks, smoked the pipe of peace with assurances of mutual friendship, and that henceforth the rights of property would be sacred, and Evan Jenkins avowed that he would never again take a bandanna from the grip of a squaw.

When the county was organized in 1808, it was divided into three townships or districts, for the purpose of holding its first election. One of these townships was called Radnor, and comprised nearly one-third of the county. On the 15th of June, 1808, the County Commissioners, at their first meeting, created the township of Marlborough out of the original territory of Radnor, as was Thompson and Troy, some years later. Thus Radnor was cut and slashed, in the making of new townships, until brought down to its present dimension, which, in extent, is about ten miles from north to south, and from three to five miles in width from east to west. It is bounded on the north by Marion County; on the east by Marlborough, Troy and Delaware Township; on the south by Scioto Township, and on the west, the Scioto River forms the boundary line between it and Scioto and Thompson Townships. Radnor is one of the finest farming districts in Delaware County. Grain is very extensively cultivated, especially wheat, which is the main crop, though corn and oats receive due attention. Considerable stock is also raised, and a large number of fat hogs are annually shipped from the township.

For several years, amid privations and hardships, toils and dangers, the families of the early pioneers were wonderfully preserved from serious sickness and from death. The first death in the settlement was the mother of Hugh Kyle. By the aid of the "broad-ax" and the "drawing-knife," a coffin was made, and her remains were laid in the first grave dug for a white person in Radnor Township. As the first funeral in the settlement, it called out the genuine sympathy of all the inhabitants. They met at the house of their esteemed neighbor, and, with solemn tread, followed the humble bier through the forest to the sacred spot, where, with loving and sorrowful hearts, they deposited her remains in the grave, to rest in hope till the day of immortal awakening, when "they that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." This was the first fruit of the harvest of death gathered into the old cemetery in Radnor. The oldest marked grave in this burying-ground is that of "David Davids, aged 48 years, who died September 10," 1810. During the war of 1812–14, a company of soldiers were encamped in Radnor, and several of them died and were buried in the cemetery, and their graves are still recognized, but unmarked.

The early settlers of Radnor, for many years, had neither a doctor nor a drug store. In their sickness, they relied on remedies found in the woods or fields, and good nursing by kind neigh-

bors. The wild lobelia, the bark of the dogwood and wild cherry, and burdock root, were the remedies employed, and with encouraging success.

As we have seen, a large number of the early settlers of Radnor Township were natives of Wales. And from the time when the original pioneer, Henry Perry, and his heroic boys, Levi and Ebenezer, used their mother tongue in their first home there, the Welsh language, grand in structure, forcible in expression and euphonious in sound, has been extensively used in the township. In social life, in the marts of trade and in the religious life of the people, the old and honored vernacular was the language of the early settlers, and is still used in the family, around the domestic altar, and in the public worship of God. The Welsh language, the Welsh Bible and the Welsh preacher have left an impress on thought and life in Radnor more enduring than burnished brass or polished marble. Beneficent, elevating and pure, these influences have developed and nurtured the elements that produce true manliness and real success in life and destiny. The Welsh emigrants Americanized readily and thoroughly in all that pertains to good citizenship, yet they naturally cling, with justifiable tenacity, to the old vernacular, "yr hen Gymraeg, iaith fy Mam" (the old Celtic, the sweet language of my mother). The history of the Welsh language is remarkable in its origin; it dates to a very remote antiquity, and is, to-day, one of the oldest living languages. When Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, the "Cymraeg" was the language of the heroic Britons that successfully resisted the Roman legions and compelled an ignoble retreat. After the conquest of Britain by the Romans, the Welsh retained their language in its purity. The Norman and Saxon, the Pict and the Dane, depriving the Welsh of the best portion of their country, failed to destroy their language. Through successive ages, it has survived, and is now the language of more than one and a half millions of people in the principality of Wales, in the United States and Australia. In regard to the antiquity of the Welsh language, it may be truly said that it was gray with age when the English was born, and is now richer in its literature and more cultivated than ever before. Taliesin, a renowned bard of medieval time, has said:

"Ei Nef a folant,
Ei iaith a gadivant,
En grolad a gollant
Ond, gwyllt Walia,"

a prediction that the Britons would serve and worship God and preserve their language, but would lose their country, except the mountains in the West. The condition of the Welsh people to-day affords a verification of the prophecy of the old bard. The mountains of Wales, the land of their fathers, they fondly call their home. Their Welsh Bibles and their religious life are loved and cherished with absorbing fidelity, honoring their godly ancestry and the God of their fathers.

[The editor finds the following matter in the County Atlas, published in 1875, which he deems of historic value, and is unwilling to omit in the history of the township, although it has been overlooked by Mr. Chidlaw: "David Pugh, who built a cabin, in 1804, upon the site of his prospective town of New Baltimore, cleared a piece of ground, some three acres in extent, near by, which he sowed in "Welsh clover." The seed of this clover he brought from Wales, and found that it grew well and afforded most excellent pasturage. Perry Jones and David Marks, upon their settlement in the township, planted some apple-seeds, and, in time, the trees matured and furnished a supply of fruit. This was the first effort at fruit-growing in this section of the county. Mr. Marks was a prominent man, and afterward became one of the Associate Judges of the court. Elijah Adams, mentioned in the list of early settlers, was the first Justice of the Peace in Radnor, and held the office for many years. Thomas Warren opened the first tavern in 1811. This "ancient hostelry" was kept in a log building 20x32 feet, and two stories high. The tanning, which was as common then as milling, was done mostly at Delaware, and the milling itself was done, for years, at Meeker's, on the Olentangy, south of the town of Delaware. There were no mills built in Radnor for a number of years, except hominy mills, which were in common use. The first child born in the settlement was David Perry, Jr., and the second was Mary Jones (Mrs. Mary Warren), in the spring of 1807. Among the early marriages may be chronicled those of the two sisters, Margaret and Sarah Warren, to David Cryder and Montgomery Evans, respectively, in 1811. Mr. Chidlaw mentions, in a beautiful manner, the first death which occurred.]

The pioneers of Radnor were the friends of education, and when their children became of suitable age, they united together, built a log-cabin schoolhouse, and employed a teacher. No record or tradition points out the spot on which the cabin schoolhouse was built, and by whom the first

school was taught. Before the day of school laws in Ohio, the people of Radnor were a law unto themselves, and educational interests were cherished accordingly. In 1821, there were three log schoolhouses in the township—one on the farm of John Phillips in the southern part, another on the farm of Ralph Dildine, in the center, and another, in the northern part, near where the old block-house stood on the farm of Benjamin Kepler. The school term embraced three or four months during the inclement season. The teachers received from $9 to $12 a month, and boarded around. Their pay was largely in trade, produce, and goods manufactured with the help of the spinning-wheel, and the domestic loom in the skillful hands of the mothers and daughters that honored and blessed the early homes of Radnor.

One of the early teachers, who taught about 1818, was Roger Penry, a native of South Wales. He was a fair scholar, especially in arithmetic and grammar, and in general knowledge. He was in advance of the age, therefore his services among the youth of Radnor were not fully appreciated. Small scholars, both as it regards age and proficiency in letters were not his delight. But his disciples in Pike's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar were greatly benefited by his instruction. Another cotemporary was Christopher Moore, whose specialties in teaching were orthography and chirography, and in these branches of learning he was a genuine enthusiast. In Webster's Spelling-book he was at home, and in writing copies he was unexcelled. His spelling schools and matches were always great occasions, and attracted crowded houses. Gathered on a winter evening on the puncheon floor of the log schoolhouse, Master Moore with a radiant face, comfortably seated on his three-legged stool, and his scholars on split-log benches; in the blazing light of a capacious and well-filled fire-place, the work of the evening would commence. The master knew the text-book by heart; with closed eyes, smiling face, and quick ear he gave out the words. It required about four hours to spell from "ba-ker" through the hard words in the pictures and the solid columns of proper names at the end of the book. In a word, the earnest, interested teacher had scholars like-minded, spelling was a great business, and enchained the attention of all concerned.

One of these spelling-schools is well remembered by the writer. Master Moore was in his best trim. The first part of the evening was spent on words of three and four syllables. After a short intermission, brimful of fun and cheer, the contest on proper names began and continued until three trials were finished, and the winning side crowned with the laurels of triumph. The night was dark, our hickory-bark torches were lighted, and we left for our homes. A jovial youngster in his teens and bent on fun, carried our torch and led the way through the woods. We had to pass through a swamp, trees had been felled over the deepest water, and on these round logs we must walk. Our guide and torch-bearer, nearly safe on the other side, and the rest of us boys and girls strung along the log, commenced jumping on the log (the boy did), and produced such a motion that we lost our balance and fell in the water waist-deep. Wading for the shore, some were frightened, others jubilant, some crying, others laughing, but we all reached dry land in safety. Our torch was out, and the night was dark, and no road. We were in the woods, and at our wits' end. We groped our way as best we could, and erelong reached a fence, then we found our way home, amused with the adventure in the swamp, and the trick of our guide.

The following statistics will show the advancement made in education in Radnor in the last fifty years: Number of school districts 8, with a comfortable schoolhouse in each, seven of which are brick and one frame; estimated value approximating $7,000. Number of pupils enrolled, 261; number of children enumerated in township, 323; number of teachers employed within the year, 12; amount paid teachers during the year, $1,946.

Nearly all the pioneers of Radnor were religious people, and the history of religion in the township is coeval with its first settlement. For several years the people had neither a church nor a school, but any itinerant minister of the Gospel was kindly received into the cabins, and they gladly heard the Gospel from his lips.

The Baptist was the first religious society organized in the township. It was constituted May 4, 1816, in a log schoolhouse, on land owned by William Lawrence, Esq. The council consisted of Elder Henry George, of Knox County; Elder William Brundage, and Brethren Cole, Dix, Bush and Wilcox, of Marlborough Church, and Elder Drake, and Brethren Monroe and Phelps, of Liberty Church. The constituting members were John Philips and Hannah, his wife, William David, Thomas Walling, David Penry and his wife, Mary; James Gallant, Eleanor Lodwig, Daniel Bell, Reuben Stephens and his wife, Eliz-

beth; eleven in all. They had no Pastor for two years; Elders Drake, George and Brundage supplied the church with preaching once a month. From 1818 to 1824, Elder Drake served the church as Pastor, and his labors were greatly blessed. In 1827, the church called the Rev. Jesse Jones, at a salary of $100 a year, one-fourth in money, the rest in trade. He was an able preacher in Welsh and English, a scholar and a faithful Pastor. He served the church acceptably for two years, and returned to Oneida County, N. Y., where he died, an old man and full of years, honored and beloved by all that knew him. In 1830, Elder Thomas Stephen, recently from Wales, an eloquent and earnest preacher, was called to the pastorate and served the church for six years. He is now living in Oregon, enjoying the eventide of a long and useful life. Rev. William Terrer and Rev. Thomas Hughes preached for several years in the Welsh language. In 1836, Elder Elias George was called and labored successfully until 1842. Since that time, the following ministers have labored in the service of the church: Rev. James Frey, Rev. F. V. Thomas, Rev. D. Pritchard, Rev. T. R. Griffith, Rev. R. Evans, Rev. R. R. Williams, Rev. E. B. Smith, Rev. C. King, Rev. F. Dyall and Rev. William Leet, the present Pastor.

The first Deacons chosen at the organization of the church in 1816 were John Philips and David Davies. The first house of worship was built of logs, 20x22 feet, and located near the graveyard. The settlers, without regard to denomination, were glad to help build the house of the Lord. Each one brought a few logs already hewed, and assisted in the raising and completing of the tabernacle of the Most High. The memory of that old log church is yet fragrant, and cherished by the descendants of those whose piety and zeal secured its erection. In 1833, the congregation built, near the site of the log chapel, a neat stone edifice 30x40 feet, and, in 1867, the present house of worship, of brick, was built at the cost of $4,500. This venerable church of Christ, now numerically strong, and spiritually prosperous, in the sixty-three years of its existence, welcomed into its fellowship and communion over five hundred members; ordained four ministers, and sent out five of her sons to preach the Gospel, one of whom, Rev. W. Williams, is a very successful missionary in India; another, Rev. C. D. Morris, is the esteemed Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Toledo, Ohio.

The Methodist Episcopal Church had its representatives in Radnor at an early day. Tradition informs us that, in an early period of our religious history, an itinerant preacher found his way to the settlement and preached unto the people the word of the Lord. The cabin of Henry Perry, who was a Wesleyan, afforded a house for the faithful herald of the Cross, and there the first Gospel sermon was preached in the township—probably as early as 1808. Several years afterward, the cabin of Elijah Adams became a regular preaching place, and a class was formed. Among the first members were Henry Perry and wife, Elijah Adams and wife, Robert Perry and John Hoskins. In 1827, the writer attended a quarterly meeting held in the double log barn on the farm of Elijah Adams. With other boys, he sat in the hay-mow, for the crowd filled the barn floor and stable to their full capacity. The seraphic Russell Bigelow was the preacher. His text was, "Which things the angels desire to look into."—1 Peter, i, 12; and his theme, "The marvels of redemption." On the mind of a boy seventeen years old, instructed in the teachings of the Bible concerning the redeeming work of Christ, and in full sympathy with the eloquent preacher and his theme, the effect of this discourse was powerful and enduring. In 1838, a frame meeting-house was built, and the congregation supplied with preaching regularly. A Sunday school was established about this time, with Robert Perry as Superintendent. Beside the persons already named as the early Methodists of Radnor, may be enrolled George Wolfley, Duncan Campbell, David and Ebenezer Williams, John Owens, David Lewis, and families. In 1855, the brick meeting-house was erected—evidence of the growth and prosperity of the church.

The Radnor Welsh Congregational Church was another of the early established churches in this township. From 1818, when a large accession was made to the Welsh population of Radnor, meetings for prayer and religious conference were held in the Welsh language. These services were held in the cabin homes of the settlers, and sometimes in the log chapel, through the courtesy of the Baptist Church. In 1820, Rev. James Davies, of Aberhaferp, North Wales, organized a Congregational Church at the cabin of John Jones (Penlan). The original members were William Penry and his wife, Mary (who died in 1878, aged ninety-two years), John Jones (Penlan), and Mary, his wife, Margaret Morgan, D. Morgans and wife, John A. Jones and

wife. J. Jones (Penlan), and Walter Penry were chosen Deacons. Mr. Davies, the Pastor of this little flock in the wilderness, was a good scholar, educated in the Theological Seminary in North Wales, and an eloquent preacher. In 1822, he received a call to the city of New York, and labored there until 1828, when he returned to Radnor and served the church for five years. In 1825, Rev. James Perregrin, from Domgay, North Wales, came to Radnor and preached with acceptance for two years. In 1827, Rev. Thomas Stephens, from Oneida County, N. Y., accepted a call and labored with success for one year. In 1838, Rev. Rees Powell, from South Wales, became Pastor of the church, and continued until 1852. Under his labors the church increased. In 1841, the frame meeting-house, 30x40 feet, was built. At the the time, this was a great undertaking, but the people had a heart to work and to give, so that in 1842 the dedication services were held—a memorable and interesting occasion. In 1853, Rev. Evan Evans was called, and served the church for three years, preaching in Welsh and English with encouraging results. In 1857, Rev. Rees Powell was recalled, and labored successfully for five years. He still labors with acceptance in the neighboring Welsh churches of Troedrhiwdalar and Delaware, enjoying in his old age a warm place in the hearts of his numerous friends at home and in all the Welsh churches in Ohio. In 1863, Rev. James Davies, formerly from Hanfair, North Wales, but for several years the efficient Pastor of the Welsh Church at Gomer, Allen County, Ohio, was called. During his pastorate, the brick meeting-house was built at a cost of $3,000. From the subscription paper, we find that the following contributions were given: John Humphreys, $300; Robert Powell, $200; David Griffith, $100; James Thomas, $100; David Jones, $100; E. T. Jones, $100; Rees T. Jones, $100, and the following, $50 each: R. T. Jones, D. R. Griffith, Sarah Jones, John James, Owen Thomas, Evan Price, John P. Jones and W. P. Jones. On the 7th of April, 1867, twenty-three members were received into the church on profession of faith in Christ, the fruits of a gracious revival. The same year, the useful and venerated Pastor died, aged seventy-one years. His grave is in the midst of his people in the old cemetery, honored by a beautiful monument placed there by his sons, James and Benjamin Davies. In 1870, Rev. Thomas Jenkins, of Johnstown, Penn., was called, and his useful pastorate continued eight years. His successor is Rev. Mr. Evans, now entering upon his laborious preaching in Welsh and English, with prospects of building up the church in numbers, and efficient efforts for the extension of religion in the community.

Radnor Presbyterian Church dates its organization back to 1819. The Rev. Joseph Hughes, the first Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Delaware, extended his labors into Liberty and Radnor Townships. The church in Radnor, as we have said, was organized about 1819, and a hewed-log meeting-house, built in a beautiful grove of sugar trees, on the farm of Joseph Dunlap. The first Elders were James Fleming, Joseph Dunlap and William Cratty. In 1825, Rev. Henry Van Deman was called to the pastorate of the united churches of Delaware, Liberty and Radnor. June 3, 1826, a sacramental meeting was commenced; the attendance was very large and during its progress quite a number were added to the church. In 1829, the Welsh Congregational Church being without a Pastor, thirty of its members united with the Presbyterian Church, and John Penlan Jones was chosen an Elder. During the year, the additions to the church were sixty-five. In 1836, the pastoral relation with Rev. Mr. Van Deman was dissolved. The stone meeting-house on the bank of the Scioto River was built about 1840, but not finished until 1849. The old log church was abandoned, and, for several years, there was no Pastor. The only remaining Elder was James Fleming, who died in 1846, aged eighty-six years; a good man and a faithful officer in the church. In 1837, the Welsh members, for the sake of enjoying church privileges in their own language, amicably withdrew from the church. For several years, the want of a Pastor and the administration of the ordinances, the church languished; many of the old and faithful members had died, and the interests of religion in its bounds had sadly declined. In 1849, Rev. S. R. Hughes entered this neglected field and labored successfully in restoring the waste places of Zion, and the church was inspired with new life and vigor. David Davids was chosen an Elder, and, for some time, the only acting officer in the church. In 1857, Rev. C. H. Perkins was called to minister in the church, and Robert McKinney elected Elder. The ministry of Mr. Perkins was greatly blessed, the church increased in numbers and activity in Christian work. In 1871, the following constituted the eldership of the church: Robert McKinney, J. McIlvain, J. D. Newhouse and T.

H. Howison. In 1874, the sudden death of the Pastor, so beloved and useful, left the church vacant. Since his death it has had no settled Pastor, but is supplied with preaching and sustains a good Sunday school.

The Protestant Episcopal was another of the early church organizations of this section of the county. In 1836, Rev. Abraham Edwards, a native of Wales, educated at Kenyon College, and a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, labored in Radnor, preaching in the Welsh language. A church was established and a house of worship erected. David E. Jones, Richard Savage, William Watkins and Joseph Cox were the Vestrymen. In a few years, Mr. Edwards left the field, and after his departure, having no regular services, the church disbanded.

The Presbyterian Church was organized about 1848, and was composed of American families and the descendants of the old Welsh settlers. Rev. Henry Shedd, a faithful pioneer missionary of the Presbyterian Church and an able preacher, labored successfully in organizing this congregation and building up the interests of this church. In 1854, the brick meeting-house was built, evincing the earnest religious life of the people and their zeal in regard to the prosperity of Zion. The following are the ministers who have labored in this church: Revs. H. Shedd, M. Jones, John Thompson, H. McVey, E. Evans, D. Wilson and J. Crowe. The following have served the church as Ruling Elders: Messrs. Stoughton, Dr. Mann, Robert Danis, Robert Evans, J. Wise and R. Wallace. A Sunday school was organized soon after the church was formed, and has continued an important feature of church work, accomplishing much good.

The Welsh Presbyterian is of more modern organization than any other of the Radnor churches. Many of the Welsh settlers were members of the Calvinistic Methodist Church in Wales, but for many years they had no distinctive church relations, but united cheerfully with the American Presbyterians or the Welsh Congregationalists. About the year 1850, it was determined to build a church. In faith and church government, the Welsh Calvinist Methodists are almost identical with the Presbyterian Church in this country, and therefore they have adopted the name, and they maintain a correspondence with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, by sending and receiving fraternal delegates, and their young men are educated for the ministry in Presbyterian theological seminaries. The Pastors of this church have been Welsh-speaking ministers, good and faithful shepherds of the flock of Christ. Among them may be named Rev. Hugh Roberts, Rev. William Parry, and the present Pastor, Rev. Daniel Thomas. In 1877, the congregation built a house of worship, a neat and beautiful temple consecrated to the service of God and the promotion of religion in the community. Their Sunday school is conducted in the Welsh language and is attended by the parents as well as the children, a feature which everywhere characterizes Welsh Sunday schools, in Wales and in the Welsh settlements in this country.

The first Sunday school in Radnor was established April 18, 1829, in the log meeting-house. A constitution was adopted and signed by forty-two members, constituting the "Radnor Sunday School Union," John N. Cox and Morgan Williams were chosen Superintendents, and B. W. Chidlaw, Secretary and Treasurer. The payment of 25 cents constituted any person a member. The original records, still extant, show that the school was eminently successful. The following were the teachers: John Lodwig, John Cadwalader, B. W. Chidlaw, David Kyle, Miss M. A. Adams, Julia A. Adams, Mary Foos and Nancy Wolfley. Primers, spellers and the Bible were the text-books. The records show an attendance of from seventy to ninety scholars. One Sunday, 609 verses of Scripture were recited from memory, and in five months a total of 6,990 verses. In May, 1829, the Treasurer went on horseback with a large leather saddle-bag to Gambier, Knox Co., Ohio, and invested $6.75 in books published by the American Sunday School Union, and sold by Prof. Wing, of Kenyon College, an early and faithful friend of Sunday schools in Central Ohio. The books were of good service to the youth of Radnor, when they greatly needed such valuable helps in acquiring a taste for mental and moral improvement, and storing their minds with religious knowledge.

In after years, as churches were organized, other Sunday schools were established and exerted a wide and blessed influence on the rising generation. These schools have been conducted in the Welsh and English languages; popular sentiment has always been in their favor. At present, six Sunday schools are sustained in the township, and are accomplishing much good.

Memorial services were held last April (1879) in celebration of the semi-centennial of the organization of the first Sunday school in Radnor. The

pastors of the churches, and the citizens generally, entered heartily into the arrangement, resulting in an occasion of great interest. The services were held on Saturday and Sunday, April 19 and 20, 1879, in the Baptist meeting-house, while great numbers who could not gain admission were entertained with services at the Welsh Congregational Church. Hon. T. C. Jones, of Delaware, presided, and made the opening address in full accord with the spirit and object of the anniversary. The following ministers were present and participated in the exercises: Rev. C. D. Morris, Pastor of First Baptist Church in Toledo, once a scholar in the school; Profs. Merrick and Campbell, Revs. Hawn, Icenbarger, Owens, Squiers, of Delaware; Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, of Cincinnati; Rev. D. Allen, of Dayton, and the local Pastors and Secretaries, Thomas and Powell. The original roll of the members of the Radnor Sunday School Union was called: John N. Cox, Morgan Williams, John Cadwalader, J. Jones (Mason), John Davies (Cooper), John Jones (Penlan), John R. Jones, Edward Evans, David Lloyd, Margaret Jones, Walter Penry, David Penry, William Gallant, David Laurence, Benjamin Kepler, George Wolfley, David Kyle, B. W. Chidlaw, Henry Perry, David Griffiths, John Foos, Christopher Moore, Ralph Dildine, D. Campbell, David E. Jones, W. M. Warren, Elijah Adams, Robert Perry, Watkin Watkins, Hugh Kyle, Eben Williams, David Williams, Mercy A. Adams, Julia A. Adams, B. Adams, Jane Lloyd Nancy Wolfley, Crosier Fleming, John Lodwig, Ab. Adams, Martha Fleming. To this roll-call only one response was made. The only survivor present was Mr. Chidlaw. George Wolfley, W. M. Warren, B. Adams and Jane Lloyd are still living, but were not present, owing to distance and infirmities of old age. Mr. Chidlaw exhibited the old records —one of the books ("The Dairyman's Daughter") bought at Gambier in 1829, and a piece of a log of the old chapel. These relics attracted great attention, and the eyes of the numerous descendants of the early pioneer Sunday-school workers and scholars, sparkled with deep interest as they gazed upon the memorials of fifty years ago. These relics will be carefully preserved; and at the centennial commemorative services will be produced, when a few of the hundreds present today will survive the ravages of death, and participate in the services then held. Out of this original Sunday school, the following ministers of the Gospel have gone forth in the services of Christ: Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, graduated at the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1833; was Pastor of the Congregational Church of Paddy's Run in Butler County, Ohio, for five years, and in the missionary work of the American Sunday School Union in Ohio and Indiana for over forty years; Revs. Cadwalader and Owen, of Delaware; Revs. Lemuel and Benjamin Herbert, faithful itinerants in the Methodist Episcopal ministry in Ohio, and Rev. C. D. Morris, graduated at the Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y., and for more than ten years the esteemed Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Toledo, Ohio. This Union Sunday School, representing the unity of faith among the different denominations in Radnor, continued its healthful and elevating existence for many years, a factor of great evangelistic power and efficiency in educating the intellect and heart of the juvenile population, giving tone and character to society, and strengthening religious faith and life. In after years, church schools were organized, but the memory of the old mother school is a common inheritance to all her children, and together we rejoice that the Sunday school banner, with its divine text-book—sanctified literature—and oral instruction, was ever planted in Radnor, and now waves over six church Sunday-schools, doing a blessed work for truth and righteousness, helping to make our country Emmanuel's land, and us a people whose God is the Lord.

As the legitimate fruit of the religious character and pious lives of the early settlers, and the faithfulness of their descendants, no saloon for drinking and gambling has ever been sustained in Radnor; no convict has ever represented the township in the penitentiary; seven of her sons are ministers of the Gospel, and the voice of one has been heard in the halls of State legislation. And, as an evidence of thrift, enterprise and prosperity, farms in Radnor are never sold for taxes.

*Delhi was a small village, situated not far from where Mr. Pugh originally laid out his town of New Baltimore. Delhi was surveyed and laid out in August, 1833, for Edward Evans, who owned the land, and (to give its exact location) is on Section 2, of Township 6, and in Range 20, of the United States Military Survey. The first house in the place was built in 1805, on the site of the Welsh Methodist Church, but by whom we could not learn. It was occupied, however, in an early

*Mr. Chidlaw, in his history of the township, has overlooked Delhi altogether. So far as we have been able to learn any facts of its history, we will add them.

day by a man named Morgan Morgans. He was the first blacksmith in the village. The first store was kept by one Obed Taylor. He sold out to W. M. & James Warren, and went to Hardin County, and started a store near the present site of Kenton in that county. Thomas Warren came to Delhi in 1809. He kept the first tavern, was the first Postmaster, and eventually died in that village.

Since the building of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, which swerved a little out of its course for the purpose of scooping in a handsome subscription offered by the Delhi people—the name of the place has been changed from Delhi to Radnor, after that of the township. Of the early history of Delhi, we know but little beyond what is given above. Modern Delhi, or Radnor, as it is now called, contains three general stores. One of these is kept by John Powell, who has been doing business on the same corner for twenty years, and is a wealthy Welshman. Another of these stores is kept by E. R. Shork, but owned by a Mr. Cummins, and was established two or three years ago. The other store is owned and operated by Thomas & Jones, young men who have just started in business and are full of enterprise. The post office is kept in Powell's store by W. P. Harmon, who is Postmaster. The village has two blacksmith-shops, one kept by Hoard and the other by Jones, a Welshman. There are also two shoe-shops. Jones Brothers have a tile factory and saw-mill near the railroad station. They are young and enterprising business men, and doing well.

In addition to the above exhibit of its business, Radnor has quite a flourishing Odd Fellows' Lodge. It was instituted May 17, 1854, as Delhi Lodge, No. 250, I. O. O. F., with the following charter members: Thomas Morton, Benjamin Williams, John Baker, D. J. Cox and Thomas Silverthorn. At the organization, the following persons were admitted to membership: Joseph Turney, Valentine Dildine, W. C. Mills, Morris D. Morton, Thomas W. Rowland, Thomas Perry, Thomas W. Cox, A. G. Fleming, David Lawrence, G. S. Spicer, Robert Davis, William Evans, Evan T. Jones, Thomas P. Jones, Thomas R. Roberts, Ralph Minter, David L. Jones, G. Morrison, John T. Rowland and Thomas D. Griffiths. The elective officers were Thomas Morton, N. G.; Benjamin Williams, V. G.; D. J. Cox, R. Sec.; John Baker, P. Sec., and Thomas Silverthorn, Treasurer. The present membership of the lodge numbers about fifty, and the elective officers are J. P. Jones, N. G.; C. C. Miller, V. G.; M. Jones, R. Sec.; S. Lewis, P. Sec., and Thomas C. Evans, Treasurer. The lodge owns its hall and fixtures, and, besides, has a fund invested of some $2,000. Their hall is in a two-story brick building 22x50 feet in dimension.

As a matter of interest to its members, we make the following extract from an address delivered before the lodge, by Past Grand H. C. Olds, April 26, 1870, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Order in the United States:

"During our existence, we have admitted to membership by initiation, eighty-one, and by card, ten, making a total number of ninety-one; of this number, eight have passed from the earthly lodge to the grand lodge above. Quite a number of others have withdrawn, and are now members of other lodges. Three other lodges owe their parentage to this."

Since 1870, we are informed, there have been forty-four initiations, making the total number admitted 135, since the original organization of the lodge.

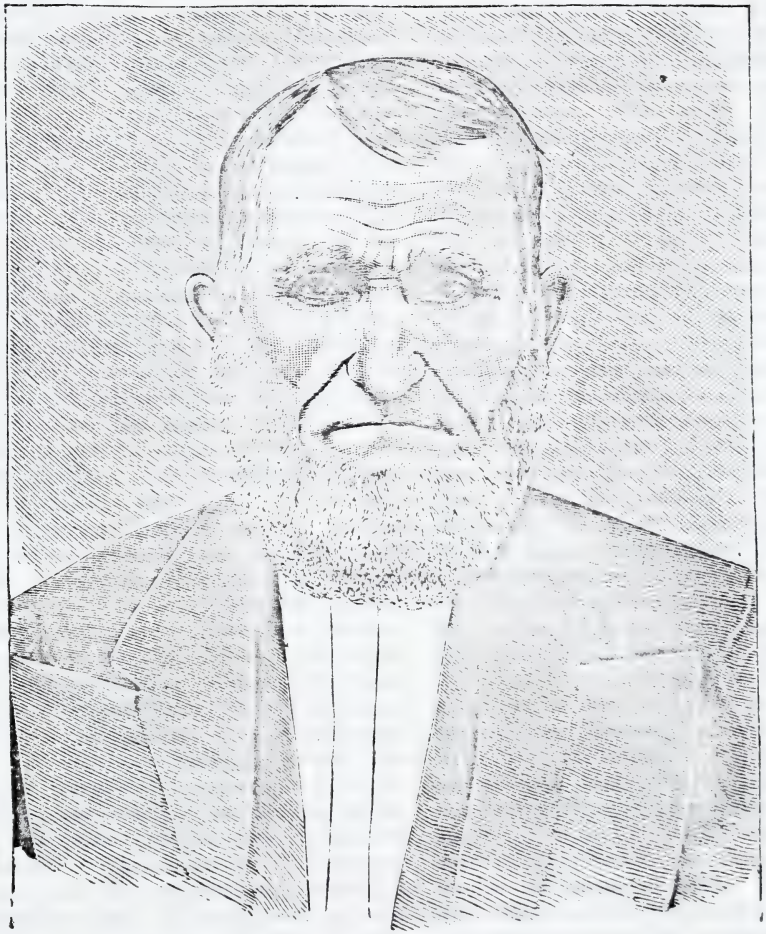
CHAPTER XXI.*

MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION AND SETTLEMENT—HISTORICAL SCRAPS—CEMETERIES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS—VILLAGE OF NORTON.

"Once o'er all this favored land,
Savage wilds and darkness spread,
Shelter'd now by Thy kind hand,
Cheerful dwellings rear their head.
Where once frown'd the tangled wood,
Fertile fields and meadows smile;
Where the stake of torture stood,
Rises now Thy churches' pile."

ABOUT Marlborough Township there clusters much that is historical and interesting. It takes its name from the fact that all the earliest settlers came from Marlborough Township, Ulster County, N. Y. It was erected into a separate township soon after the county was formed, as the following entry in the records of the Commissioners' Court will show: "A petition was this day, June 15, 1808, presented to the Commissioners of Delaware County, by Nathaniel Wyatt and others, praying for a new township, by the name and style of Marlborough, of the following boundaries: From the east of Range 18, of the United States military surveys, to the west side of Range 19, and from the south line of Township 6 to the Indian boundary line. Resolved by the Board of Commissioners, that the said petition be granted. The same is therefore erected into a separate and distinct township, by the name and style of Marlborough, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Township 6 and Range 18, of United States military surveys, then north on the east line of Range 18 to the Indian boundary line, thence westerly, with said Indian boundary line, to the west line of Range 19, thence south with the said west line of Range 19 to the south line of Township 6, thence east with the south line of Township 6, till it intersects the east line of Range 18 to the place of beginning." Although the proposed township was to cover a large area, it was some time before the requisite number of names could be obtained as required by law. A man by the name of Morgan, who had been working around and whose home was nowhere because it was everywhere, was the one called upon to save the township, as his name would legalize the petition. Like a true patriot, he allowed his name to be enrolled among the petitioners. After some delay, it was granted, and the ambition of the good citizens of Marlborough fully satisfied. The township touched the Greenville treaty line on the north, and was therefore on the frontier. On the east, it was bounded by Marion County and the townships of Lincoln and Peru, now a part of Morrow County; on the south by what are now the townships of Brown and Delaware, in Delaware County, and on the west by what is now Radnor Township. It originally embraced within its limits a part of Waldo Township, in Marion County, Westfield Township, in Morrow County, and the township of Oxford and the northern half of Troy, in Delaware County. On March 6, 1815, on petition of John Shaw and others, the township of Oxford was organized from Marlborough. On the 23d of December, in the following year, the north half of what is now Troy Township was taken off, but, notwithstanding this, it remained a large township until 1848. On the 24th of February of that year, an act, erecting Morrow County, took from the northeastern portion of Marlborough a part of what is now Westfield of that county, and to compensate Marion County for the large amount of territory it had lost, the northern part of Marlborough, now known as Waldo Township, in that county, was given to it. To-day Marlborough is but half a township, a mere shadow of its former magnitude. It is situated in the extreme northern part of Delaware County, Range 19, Township 6, and is bounded on the north by Marion County; on the east by Morrow County and Oxford Township, in Delaware County; on the south, by Troy, and on the west by Radnor Township. The Olentangy, called in some localities the Blue Whetstone, rises in the southern part of Crawford County, and flowing in a southerly direction through Marion County enters Marlborough Township just east of Norton, and flows through from north to south, receiving near the southern limits of the township the waters of the eastern and largest tributary called

* Contributed by H. L. S. Vaile.



James W Money

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also the Whetstone, which branch has its source in the extreme northern part of Morrow County and flows in a southwesterly direction. The Delaware Indians were very much attached to this river and were greatly affected when compelled to leave it. Along the banks they had many camps, and from there the hunting parties would go forth in every direction, sometimes for many "moons," but always returning to their much-loved river. Upon a small stream, called Sharp's Run, which flows into the Olentangy, near the line of Troy and Marlborough, they had a sugar camp, and for a number of years after the body of the Indians had been removed to other localities, small bands would come to this run and make sugar. The geological formations of this township, which are objects of interest, are the great beds of shale and the concretions, a description of which appears in another part of this work. Near the river, the country is badly broken by the many small streams that flow into the Olentangy, and the banks of the river slope back some distance from the river bed, which is wide and the water shallow. These are the results of the peculiar geological formations, the action of the water together with the frost and ice gradually wearing away the shale and slate cliffs; and, as this wear and tear has been steadily going on for centuries, the banks have receded until they are much farther apart than those of the Scioto, although the volume of water of the Olentangy is not as great as that of the former. Back from the river, both east and west, the land becomes more level, while here and there it is rolling. The rising ground is, in many localities, well wooded, as are also the valleys. The tillable land is well under cultivation, rich and bears abundant harvests. The soil is what is commonly designated as limestone land, while in some localities are met clay knobs, with here and there stratified beds of sand and gravel. As far as crops are concerned, there seem to be no specialties, the land being well adapted to the raising of a variety of grains, such as corn, wheat, oats, etc. Stock-growing receives prominent attention, and, in the cultivation of the farms fine orchards have become conspicuous, giving in return for their care an abundance of excellent fruit.

Nathaniel Wyatt and Nathaniel Brundige, to whom belong the honor of being the first settlers in Marlborough Township, came originally from Marlborough Township, Ulster Co., N. Y. Wyatt, being possessed of a roving disposition, emigrated to Virginia at an early date, and, settling down near William Brundige (father of Nathaniel), who had entered Virginia as early as 1796, married his daughter. When Wyatt first settled in Virginia, Nathaniel Brundige had not, as yet, left his home in New York, and it was not until 1798–99 that, through the influence of his father, who had returned to his old home on a visit, he determined to go to Virginia. It being impossible for him to accompany his father, the latter, with pen and ink, wrote out full instructions as to the route to be followed by his son, and started on his journey home. This paper, which served its purpose, was preserved by Nathaniel, and is now the property of his son John. Upon reaching the Old Dominion, Nathaniel settled down near Wyatt, where he remained until 1803. In that year, the tide of emigration had set in toward Ohio, bearing upon its bosom the families of Nathaniel Wyatt and Nathaniel Brundige, who, having reached the site of the old Indian town of Piqua, Clark County, where the great Indian chieftain, Tecumseh, was born, settled there. They remained in this locality for about two years, when Wyatt, having traded his cabin home and land, near Piqua, for a tract of wild land a short distance south of the old Greenville Indian treaty line, leaving their families within cabins near Piqua, they set out for the purpose of locating it. At that time, a dense forest lined both banks of the Olentangy, and covered the hills and valleys for miles in every direction, and it was only after the greatest labor that they succeeded in cutting their way through the tangled underbrush, which seemed to rise up to meet and obstruct their progress. At last, tired and footsore, they reached the bank of the Olentangy, at what is now David Dix's Ford, and camped over night. The next morning they forded the river, and soon succeeded in reaching the spot where Wyatt's land was supposed to be located, which was about one mile north of what is now the town of Norton. This was in the spring of 1806. Immediately upon their arrival, and as soon as the land was located, they put up a small log cabin, and, finding great numbers of sugar maples, began in a rude way the manufacture of sugar, using a small, iron camp kettle which they had brought with them. They remained here for a short time, when they both returned to Piqua, for the purpose of bringing their families up to the new home. Again there was the hurry and bustle, the necessary preparations for a sudden emigration, of which there had been, for both families, no less than three heretofore. After some delay, both families started, with

many fears and forebodings, toward their new home. There was ample cause for anxiety, for it had been but a very few years since "Mad" Anthony Wayne had gained his great victory over the Indians at the battle of the Maumee, resulting in the treaty of Greenville with the bloodthirsty Shawanees, and warlike Wyandots, Senecas and Delawares. The thought that they were to settle right on the border, within two miles of the treaty line, and in easy striking distance of the Indians still smarting under their defeat, caused a feeling of anything but security. A new road had to be cut for the teams, and again the ax resounded in the primitive forests of the Olentangy. After great trouble, they reached the log cabin at the sugar camp, where both families resided until Brundige could buy some land and build a cabin for himself. He had been here but a very short time when he met Col. Kilbourn, who had begun to survey and lay out the town of Norton. Kilbourn told Brundige that he had a fine piece of land that he would sell for $400. Brundige paid the money, and Kilbourn immediately returned to Chillicothe, had the land entered in the name of Nathaniel Brundige, and cleared $200 on a piece of land that he had not located. This land is a part of the farm now owned and occupied by John Brundige, and upon which Nathaniel immediately put up a log cabin, and moved his family into it. The remains of the log cabin can still be seen just northwest of the residence of his son.

Wyatt, assisted by his wife and sons, succeeded by hard work in clearing quite a number of acres of land. The first clearing they planted in corn, but the crop was nearly destroyed by raccoons, which at that time were so numerous as to seriously interfere with the raising of grain. In 1811, Wyatt built the first brick house in Marlborough Township, the brick for which was made from clay on his farm. The structure was a massive affair, and, with its high walls and gabled roof, was an object of much curiosity to the Indians. It was built for a tavern, and was the first hostelry in the township, and, in its prime, had a State reputation. It was situated on the old State road, and formed part of the celebrated Fort Morrow, the site of which, since the year 1848, has been in Marion County. Nathaniel Wyatt's son-in-law, John Millikin, was First Lieutenant under Capt. Drake, and his son William was Ensign under the same famous commander. He himself lent aid to the expedition which resulted at first so ridiculously, and, in fact, nearly all the soldiers of the war of 1812 that had to pass his home on their way to and from the seat of war, received aid and comfort from him. Gen. Harrison tarried for a short time under his roof, while many a wounded soldier found sweet repose around the hearthstone of the old red brick tavern. He died in 1829, and lies buried in the Wyatt Cemetery, which is situated on the farm first settled by him, just east of the house of his grandson.

Jacob Foust, with a large family, came to what is now Ohio from Pennsylvania as early as 1799. Upon his arrival at the Ohio River, he found it so swollen by rains that he was forced to camp until it subsided. Crossing near Wheeling and plunging into the forest, he started in the direction of Zanesville, at which place he arrived after countless trials, and quartered his family in a blacksmith-shop. In a short time, he moved to Ross County, where he remained until the spring of 1807, when he came up to the forks of the Whetstone, and squatted on land belonging to the Campbell heirs. He immediately put up a cabin, and then set to work clearing his land, gaining material assistance from his four stalwart sons. The first season, they cleared some five or six acres and planted it with corn. Everything grew finely, and there promised to be a large yield, but the squirrels and raccoons which had gotten such a high appreciation of corn from the destruction of the crop of Nathaniel Wyatt, came down in great numbers and destroyed the entire growth. All his family are now dead. The following story, illustrative of pioneer life, was told by Foust to Judge Powell many years ago. Soon after he had settled and raised his cabin, his wife was taken with a severe attack of chills and fever, and from that cause, she became dyspeptic. They had an abundance of corn-bread in the house, but this, she said, did not agree with her. She told her husband that what she needed was some wheat bread. Foust knew there was no flour within fifty or sixty miles, but from devotion to his wife, he determined to overcome all obstacles, and get the desired article. He took a bag of wheat on his back, went to Zanesville to get it ground, and then brought it back to his wife. William Brundige, the father of Nathaniel Brundige, did not come to this locality until 1808, when, accompanied by his family, he came up the Whetstone to the settlement. He is best known as Elder Brundige, and was the first Baptist preacher in Marlborough

Township. In 1810, when the few pioneers met for the purpose of organizing a church society, the first proposition, after the action of organization had been taken, was a motion asking the Baptist Church in Liberty Township to release by letter Elder William Brundige, whom they desired should preach for them. Immediately upon the receipt of the letter, Brundige handed it in, and was appointed Pastor in charge. He remained in this capacity for many years, and preached at the cabins of the early settlers. Upon his decease, his place was filled by Benjamin Martin. John Brundige came to the settlement with his father, Elder Brundige, and a few years after his arrival, William Drake and his family having entered the settlement, the daughter, Phœbe Drake, took captive the heart of John, and in a short time they were married, which was the first ceremony of the kind that took place in the township, and occurred about 1811. After Judge Drake had served his time on the bench, John Brundige was elected as his successor. He married twice. His second wife was a Miss Elizabeth Taylor, who did not survive him. Mrs. Dudley, the eldest daughter of Nathaniel Brundige, is at present alive, and is one of the oldest pioneer women in this township; she came here with her father in 1806. Her first husband was Elder Samuel Wyatt, who died in 1842. Her second husband was the Rev. David Dudley, who died in 1867. At present, Mrs. Dudley spends part of her time with relatives in Richmond, and part with relatives in Waldo Township, Marion County.

Capt. William Drake was from New York, and came to Ohio in 1810, but unlike his friends from that section of the country, he came direct to Ohio, and did not take the roundabout way, settling first in Virginia. On his way to Ohio, and when near the mountains, as he had taken the southern route and had to pass the Alleghanies, he happened to meet Col. James Kilbourn, who, at that time, was on his way from Chillicothe to New York City. The Colonel, immediately upon an introduction, asked Capt. Drake to what point in Ohio he intended to direct his steps. The Captain replied that he was going to settle in or near a town called Norton, situated in close proximity to the Olentangy River, in the Scioto Valley. "Oh!" said Kilbourn—who had but just laid out the town some two or three years previous, in which at that time, there was but one log cabin—"I congratulate you, sir, you are going to a perfect Eden. I am pleased that you have made such an excellent choice," and with a hearty grasp of the hand and a kind farewell, they parted. Drake, very much elated at the words of recommendation of Col. Kilbourn, pressed forward eagerly, and soon reached the Olentangy River, which he crossed, and passing through where the town of Delaware now stands, but which at that time contained but a few cabins, he hastened toward Norton. After going about seven or eight miles over hills and swamps, he suddenly came to an elevation somewhat greater than those he had crossed, beyond which he knew the "beautiful" little town of Norton was situated. After crossing the swamp which surrounded the base of the hill, and in the mire of which his team came very near being "stuck," he reached the summit and was rewarded by the sight of a little log cabin, on the side of which were stretched some half a dozen partially dried raccoon skins, and at the door appeared a man, brought out by Drake's frequent and forcible exclamations to his tired horses. "Where is the town of Norton?" inquired Drake. "This is all the town of Norton I know anything about," said Reed, the owner and inhabitant of the cabin, as he pointed with pride at his home. "Well," said Drake, who loved and appreciated a joke too well to get angry, "I must say that if this satisfies Kilbourn's ideas of Eden, I never want to hear his conception of h—l," and passed on to where the cabins of Wyatt and Brundige were situated, where he remained for a short time, and then bought land across the river opposite Brundige's, where he lived several years. It was while residing in his cabin on this farm that he organized the militia company whose "defeat" has given him such notoriety throughout the country. After the war of 1812, Capt. Drake in the succeeding years held several public positions of trust and honor. He was for a number of years one of the Associate Judges of Delaware County. His eldest son, Reuben Drake, married Mary Brundige, who was born in New York on the 9th of August, 1794. He died thirty years ago, one mile south of the town of Wyandot. His wife is also dead. Uriah, another son of the captain's, was murdered by the Indians on his way home from Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), soon after the war of 1812. It is supposed he was murdered for a new fur cap which he had on. The body was found in the river between two logs which were used as a foot-bridge across the stream. William Reed came to this locality as early as 1807, and is said to have been the first settler in what is now the town of Norton, and

was the man who greeted Capt. Drake in such a cordial manner. He was born in Ireland, and was in the war of 1812. Capt. John Wilcox was a very old settler, and came to Marlborough before the war of 1812. He gained his title in the Revolutionary war, being present at the battles of Saratoga Springs and Stillwater. He was at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, and in the severe fighting that preceded that brilliant achievement of the continental arms. It was Capt. Wilcox, who, coming into Norton, soon after the news of Drake's defeat, and, seeing a pumpkin that some mischievous wag had placed on a pole, mistook the same for the head of the infant son of Nathaniel Brundige, and spreading that report gave additional wings to the flight of the women and children who were hurrying South.

Faron Case, another pioneer, came to the settlement from the State of Connecticut, and after a wearisome and tedious journey, with the usual accident of wagon breaking down, etc., arrived in 1810, and began putting up a cabin and clearing the property now known as the Grady farm, situated on the pike road which runs from Delaware to Marion, through Norton. Thomas Brown came to Norton, and built a cabin near Reed's, in 1808. It was also a sort of tavern, but, being of such meager dimensions, it can hardly be dignified by that name. Brown was a blacksmith, the first in the township. James Trindle came to Marlborough Township in 1811, from the State of Virginia, He was engaged by Capt. Drake to haul provisions for his command, and was in the "defeat." It is said that he was the only man that stood his ground, and that if it had not been for the plunging of his horse, he would have killed Drake, by shooting him with his rifle, having fired at him under the supposition that he was the Indian chief. He married Anna Brundige, and by her had two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah. The former married Joseph C. Cole, and the latter married Hugh Cole. John Brundige, son of Nathaniel Brundige, was born September 10, 1813, on the very day that Commodore Perry gained his great victory on Lake Erie. When he was a babe, his mother having gone a short distance into the woods to do some clearing, he was left in a trough, and while the mother's back was turned an Indian squaw seized the child and started toward the river. The mother, seeing her with the child in her arms, gave chase, but she was unable to overtake the fleet child of the forest until she reached the bank of the river, when an old Indian took the child from the squaw and returned it to the mother with a gift of a quarter of venison, asking, in return, for some bread. The mother returned to the cabin and gave the bread, which they thanked her for, and then departed, having taken this strange course for the purpose of obtaining their object. John Brundige lives on the farm his father first settled upon, and the cabin in which he was born stands just northwest of his residence. Joseph and James Gillett came to this township in 1818 and 1819 respectively. They were brothers and emigrated together from Hartford County, Conn., but James remained one year in the State of Pennsylvania, while Joseph came direct to Marlborough Township and settled on a piece of land one mile south of Norton—the farm lately occupied by his son Herold. He was an old Revolutionary soldier, and died in 1836. When James came, he settled just west of Norton, on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Harvey. As soon as their cabins had been built, they began to clear their lands, using oxen to pull out stumps and drag logs. Wolves were very numerous, and the few hogs and sheep had to be shut up every night to be kept from them. Herold was once attacked by them while returning from a fishing excursion, and had to take refuge in an old deserted log cabin, where he remained until morning. They generally succeeded in clearing seven acres a year, after they got one year's deadening. Harvey Gillett cleared, for William Hinton, twenty acres at $3 per acre. He alone cut all the timber under eighteen inches, piled the brush and cut the logs for rolling in the short space of thirty-three days.

William Sharp was born, it is said, in Virginia, and from that State came to Ohio with his father, who settled at Marietta, in the beginning of the present century. A few years after, when Sharp had become of age, his father was very anxious that he should study medicine, and for that purpose he bought his son a large number of the medical works which were then authority, and, bringing them home, hoped to please his son, but William, to show his disgust for the science and his love for the woods, immediately shouldered his rifle and started for the Indian country. In the course of several months, in the mean time subsisting on the game he shot in the forest, he found himself near Norton; this was about the year 1809. He remained here for two or three years, and there joining the army went north to Sandusky. After the war, about 1814, he married Sarah Boyd, an adopted daughter of John Duncan.

He now built a cabin for his wife, but, although attached to her, could not resist the temptation of going into the woods on a hunt, and often would, after stocking his cabin with provisions, go on a hunt and be gone for one, two and sometimes three weeks. He was reputed to be the greatest "bee-hunter" that was ever in Marlborough Township, and it was said that he knew the Indian language well. He allowed his roving disposition to control him for several years, but at last he bought sixty acres of land from Joseph Cole, and settled down to a life of domestic happiness. About this time, several relatives of his came to this part of the country and brought to him all the old medical books which his father had bought; he suddenly acquired a taste for the same, and began to read medicine. On entering the practice, it is said that he never would take pay for any service he might render. He has been dead for a number of years.

Allen Reed came to this township from Ireland and settled on a piece of land near Norton. He was in the war of 1812 and is now dead. Ariel Strong came and settled on the Olentangy River soon after Foust had built his cabin, as early as 1808. James Livington and wife moved up and settled on the river soon after Strong, and was followed in 1810 by William Hanneman, who came from the State of Kentucky. Both were in the war of 1812. Isaac Bush, Silas Davis, Joseph Curran, all came into what was then Marlborough Township, prior to the war of 1812. They were practical, hard-working farmers, and contributed largely to the growth and improvement of the township. Joseph Cole, Levi and William Hinton, James Norris, Sr., and family, James Wilson, David Dick, James Duncan, Duval, Benjamin Martin came to Marlborough and located in what is now Troy Township, and are noticed in the early settlement of that township. The Duncklebarger brothers were also old settlers. They came from Philadelphia, Penn., and settled just east of Norton in the year 1815. Their names were Peter and Fred, and they were the first communists in a small way in Delaware County, as they owned everything in common. They each had half of the cabin, half of the land, half of the stock, and shared half the products. When they first came to the township, they were both unmarried, but soon after Peter married, and this seemed to cause the first estrangement in the brothers' friendship. Fred still continued to board with his brother's family and everything at least appeared to run as smoothly as of yore, until one winter's day the brothers, with their horses and sleigh, went to the mill at Delaware to have some corn ground; while returning, they, from some cause or other, quarreled and both got out, when Fred, taking up an ax, split the sleigh into halves, and each leading his horse and carrying his share of meal, started for home. Fred, soon after this, left his brother's home and built himself a cabin. It is told of Peter that, after being married a number of years and having several children, he determined to have them baptized, and upon his invitation a minister by the name of Hinkle came up from Columbus for the purpose of performing the ceremony. His arrival at the cabin created a great consternation among the children, and they all took to the wood. Upon Hinkle asking Peter how they could be caught and brought into the house, Peter said he didn't know, unless he let his hounds loose and caught them in that way. He was about to carry this plan into execution, when he was stopped by Hinkle. The brothers are both dead, and Peter's family is scattered. Ezekiel Van Horn, another old settler, who did much to improve the township, was a member of the first grand jury. Quite a number came in during 1815 and 1816. Among them were Elisha Bishop, Adin Winsor, Joseph Bishop, Isaac Stratton, Henry Coldren, Elisha Williams, George Jefferies, Thomas Rogers and L. H. Hall.

William Brundige was the first minister in the township, and preached in the cabins of the first settlers. Drs. Spaulding and Lamb, of Delaware, were the first physicians that entered the settlement in a professional capacity. The first birth was William, son of Nathaniel Brundige, and took place December 3, 1808, and the first death was Ruth Wyatt, daughter of Nathaniel Wyatt. The first marriage was that of John Brundige to Phœbe Drake, daughter of the Captain, and occurred in 1811. The first school teacher was Robert Louther. A man by the name of Case, who was a son-in-law of Col. Kilbourn, and lived in Worthington, offered the first goods for sale in the township. He opened up in Norton and remain there until he had closed out his stock. Nathaniel Wyatt was the first Justice of the Peace, and the honesty and integrity with which he decided all his cases is well known even to the present day in this section of the country. Thomas Jefferies was the first Postmaster, and kept his office at Norton. The introduction of apple-trees into this township was brought about in rather a curious manner.

One day, Nathaniel Brundige and wife, having left the children alone in the cabin for a short time, an old Indian came to the cabin door, throwing the children at once into a state of great fear. The Indian, in his rude way, gave them to understand that he was a friend, and, putting his hand underneath his mantle, brought forth four apples and gave them to the children, telling them to save and plant the seeds. This was done, and from those seeds sprang up the first apple-trees in Marlborough Township, a few of which can be seen at this day on the farm of Mrs. Mary Wyatt. The apples are known as fall pippins.

The first road located through the township was the old State or military road. It ran along the west bank of the river, and cut the town of Norton east of where the present pike runs through. The old road was abandoned when the Columbus & Sandusky pike road was given a charter, but can still be seen in many places where it is used as a lane by the farmers. The old road, although used by the military authorities, was, nevertheless, built by order of the County Commissioners, and, on leaving Norton, took a northerly direction, passing the cabin home of Nathaniel Brundige and winding around the knoll on which stood Fort Morrow, continued to Lower Sandusky. The first official record in Delaware County bears date June 15, 1808, and was the granting of a petition headed by Nathaniel Wyatt and others for opening this road. When the Columbus & Sandusky Pike Road Company obtained a charter, they ran the road a little west of the old military road, about where the present free pike road runs. The first bridge built in Marlborough Township spanned the Olentangy on the line which now separates the township from Marion County. The bridge was built by James Norris. After it had served its time, the present covered wooden structure occupying the same spot was built. This bridge was put up by a man named Sherman. The new wooden-covered bridge which spans the river at Kline's mill was built about the year 1874.

The oldest mill erected in this township is the old saw-mill, which, to-day, stands just in the rear of Kline's grist-mill, formerly known as Cone's woolen factory. This mill is situated on the Whetstone River, in the southeastern part of the township, and was built as early as 1820, by Robert Campbell, of Philadelphia. The mill is still in good order, and is said to be the best water saw-mill upon the river. About 1846, Luther Cone, brother to J. W. Cone, of Thompson Township, built the woolen-mill which stands just north of the saw-mill. This mill was run successfully for a number of years, and then purchased by Cline, who has recently remodeled it for the purposes of a grist-mill.

The old Baptist Church situated in what is now Troy Township, was the first to organize in Marlborough. Its history will necessarily fall within the historical limits of Troy. The Lutheran Church is situated just across the Olentangy River, east about a mile from Norton. The congregation used to worship in an old log schoolhouse, near where the present church now stands. Just when the organization took place cannot be ascertained, but the name of the first minister was Henry Cline, and it must have been at an early date. In the year 1852, from some cause a revolt occurred on the part of some of the members, the result being the organization of the German Reform Church. The Lutherans immediately set to work and built a new frame church, which was dedicated by Prof. Loy in the year 1853, and the German Reform congregation, not to be outdone, put forth their energy and, in 1855, also succeeded in building for themselves a frame church adjoining the Lutherans. It was dedicated the same year by J. G. Ruhl, who took charge as their Pastor, while the first minister in the new Lutheran Church was a man by the name of Gast. The little cemetery in the same lot in which the two churches stand is used conjointly by both congregations. The first interment in it was a man by the name of Snarr, who was buried there in 1835. He was poor and a stranger. The Baptist Church is situated in the village of Norton. The society was an offshoot from the Old Marlborough Baptist Church. The present building is a substantial frame structure, and was erected in 1859 and cost $1,200. It was dedicated in 1860 by James Harvey, who used to preach at Delaware. The following are the names of the ministers since its foundation: James Harvey, Thomas Jenkins, Mr. Weiter, C. King, Thomas Deal, Thomas Griffith. The Methodist Episcopal Church is a frame structure situated in the village of Norton, and was built in 1855, and dedicated by the Rev. Pilcher. There was an organization in existence some two years previous to this date, originated by the Rev. Plumer, and the class used to worship in schoolhouses and other convenient places. The church cost $1,200. The pulpit has been supplied of late years quite frequently by students from the uni-

versity at Delaware. The present Pastor is the Rev. Jonathan Look. The Wyatt Cemetery is the historical burying-place of this vicinity. It is situated across the line in Marion County, being located in that part of Marlborough set off to that county in 1848, and the white marble slabs mark the resting-place of the earliest settlers of Marlborough Township. Here lie the Wyatts, Drakes, Brundiges, and others whose names are familiar to the reader. The cemetery is pleasantly situated on a knoll near where the old fort once stood, and in sight of the military road. The occasion of the first burial in this cemetery cannot be ascertained, as a number of the soldiers of 1812 found their last resting-place amidst the evergreens that adorned its surface. Among the number was Capt. Flynn, who, after serving at different parts of the border, had been assigned to Fort Stephenson, then commanded by Col. Croghan. Soon after the repulse of the British and Indians by the brave defenders of that fort, the Captain received his discharge and accompanied by Maj. Daniels, who had also fought nobly, started in a hired conveyance to join their families in Chillicothe. While on their way and when near the present town of Marion, they were fired upon by the Indians, and Capt. Flynn was killed and Maj. Daniels badly wounded. The teamster succeeded in reaching Fort Morrow, and there in the Wyatt Cemetery, the Captain was buried. Maj. Daniels ultimately recovered and carried the news of Capt. Flynn's death to his family. Two soldiers, while on their way home from Lower Sandusky, were also fired upon and both killed by the Indians. When the bodies were found, the heart of one had been cut out and laid upon his breast. They were both scalped and otherwise horribly mutilated. Their bodies were taken to this cemetery and interred. Three soldiers of the war of 1812 died at the cabin of Nathaniel Brundige and were interred in the cemetery. A Capt. Yarnold, who was in Perry's victory on Lake Erie, is also buried in this cemetery.

The first school was opened by Robert Louther in a small log house east of the Olentangy River from Norton. Within the walls of this rude structure, the children of the pioneers gained their knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, which was limited, as the advantages were meager. Many an old citizen of these primitive times well remembers the trials he had to undergo in getting a little "learning," of the long tramps through the deep snow and through dark woods, where lurked the panther and bear. All these hardships come before the vision with peculiar brightness as the contrast with the present condition of things is appreciated. To-day the township is dotted with schoolhouses located in convenient places, and the farmer boy can easily gain the information that his father worked so hard and tramped so far to attain. The following are the school statistics of the township:

Money on hand September 1, 1878	$ 503 22
Total amount of money received in year ending September 1, 1879	1,592 09
Total expenditures during year	1,000 32
Number of districts or subdistricts	5
Whole number of schoolhouses	5
Value of school property	$3,000 00
Number of teachers employed during year—gents, 4; ladies, 6—total	10
Average wages of teachers per month—Gents	$29 00
Ladies	25 00
Average number of weeks of session	29
Number of pupils enrolled within the year—boys, 112; girls, 108—total	220
Average daily attendance—boys, 68; girls, 58	126

By these statistics it will be seen that although Marlborough is only half a township in area, it will compare favorably with its sister townships in educational matters.

Several of the old pioneers that came and settled in this township had been in the war of the Revolution. Capt. Wilcox has been mentioned previously as having gained his title in that struggle. The Wyatts, Brundiges, Coles, Reeds, Drakes, Trindle, Hannaman, Dix, Sharp, Hinton, Foust and White, are some of the names of those that participated in the 1812 war. The same heroic spirit that actuated the fathers in the old wars was to be seen, in a striking manner, in their sons, when the call for troops was made in the great rebellion. The Twenty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, seems to have drawn more than any other from this township, although the following regiments contained men from this locality; The Ninety-sixth Regiment, Fourth Regiment, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Eighty-second Regiment, Twentieth Regiment, Forty-eighth Regiment, Thirty-second Regiment, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Fifth Regiment, United States Army, and the President's Light Guards. Hugh Worline, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died in Danville Prison; G. Worline, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died in hospital. J. Weiser, Company D, Eighty-second Regiment, was taken prisoner at Gettysburg; exchanged in 1864, wounded at Atlanta,

and died on reaching home. D. Helford, Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment, died in hospital at Memphis. A. G. Taylor, Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment, and V. B. Thompson, Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment, were both captured at Chickamauga, and were starved to death in Andersonville Prison. A. Sales. Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment, was killed at Shiloh. Henry Houseworth, Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment, missing at Chickamauga. O. Lyman, Company A, Eighteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, captured at Chickamauga, starved to death at Andersonville. Of the two forts or block-houses in Delaware County, for the protection of the settlers, the one near Norton, called Fort Morrow, was by far the largest and most interesting. It stood near the Greenville treaty line, in the midst of the forest, which was unbroken for miles in every direction save by, now and then, a small clearing, upon which stood the lone cabin of a settler. The old military road wound round the knoll upon which the fort was built, and continued on its way north to Sandusky. The fort consisted of two block-houses situated at a short distance from each other, in direction northeast by southwest. Between the two was the brick tavern of Nathaniel Wyatt. The whole was surrounded by a palisade of strong oaken timbers substantially set into the ground and then sharpened on the top. One of the block-houses was built by the citizens of round logs. The first story was run up to a height of about eight feet, and the second was made to project over that of the first about four feet. The floor of this projection had small openings or port-holes; thus enabled those inside to better defend against a close attack or attempt to set the structure on fire by the besieging party. The upper story contained embrasures so arranged that rifles could be discharged in any direction. The door was composed of three-inch plank, double barred across and upright. To test it, a volley was fired into it at short range. In the story below slept the children, and above the grown people stood sentry. The other was built by the Government, and did not differ materially from that built by the citizens, except that the logs were hewn and the structure more compactly built. From this fort sallied forth that gallant command, who, with banners and bandannas streaming in the wind, went to the relief of Lower Sandusky, under Drake. Not a vestige of the fort remains, but there are several old settlers remaining who still remember its formidable appearance, and the great red letters, "Fort Morrow," painted on one of the logs in the southwest corner.

This is the only village in Marlborough Township, and is a very small place, celebrated chiefly for its antiquity. It is situated just south of the boundary line between Marion and Delaware Counties, the line running just along the northern portion of the town. The following is a transcript taken from the books in the Auditor of State's office. The record is in *Book C.* The exact date of its platting cannot be ascertained; when the plat was recorded, the date of recording the same was never put down, but the record just before bears date 1806, and the one after it 1807, so it is safe to conclude that it must have been recorded in 1806 or 1807. The following is the record:

"We, the subscribers, proprietors of the town of Norton, do certify that this is a true plat of the lots and public ways laid out of and established in said town. The in-lots are numbered in red, and the out-lots in black. The in-lot marked A is given for a space whereon to erect public buildings, either for the State, County or Town, and the in-lot marked B, is given for the use of the first religious society which shall be formed in said town, for their meeting-house, and for a green walk around said meeting-house. In-lot 46 is given for the use and benefit of a school in said town, and in-lot No. 49 for the use and benefit of said religious society forever. Said town all south of Spice street is in Range 19, Township 6, Section 2, of the Congress Military District, and the balance a part in Range 19, Township 7, Section 3, and a part in Range 19, Township 7, Section 4, in *Franklin County.*

Signed JAMES KILBOURN,
SAMUEL H. SMITH,
For himself, and as agent for WILLIAM C. SCHENCK,
JOHN CUMMINGS,
JOHN BARNETT.

When first laid out in 1806 or 1807, there was not a settler in the town, at which time it was within the limits of Franklin County, Delaware County not having been organized until two years afterward. The old military road as originally laid out passed directly through the town, and formed the main street. The Marion pike cuts the town diagonally through the center. The town was laid out in rectangular form, and consisted of ninety-four lots. The first man to put up his cabin in the town of Norton was William Reed. The first church in the town was the Baptist Church, and the first goods sold in the town was by Case; at this town was established the first post office, and in later years the first edifice that could be called a store. To-day, Norton consists of a few frame and one or two brick houses, two churches, one or two stores, blacksmith-shop, a

schoolhouse and town house. This last, in which public meetings are held, and in which the township records are kept, is situated just east of the more central portion of the town, near the Olentangy River. The building is a frame structure, and formerly was occupied by the United Brethren as a meeting-house, but this organization dying soon after the church was built, it was sold to the township. The town of Norton at an early date had a State reputation. It is older than Delaware, and its situation being so close to the Indian boundary line and contiguous to Fort Morrow, gave it a wide reputation.

CHAPTER XXII.*

TROY TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY—EARLY TIMES—SETTLEMENTS—THE MAIN SETTLEMENT—EARLY FACTS AND INCIDENTS—RELIGION AND EDUCATIONAL—ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.—WAR AND POLITICS—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

"Their history is written
In their race, and like the stars
They quietly fulfill their destiny."

TROY TOWNSHIP was organized from Marlborough and Delaware Townships on the 24th of December, 1816, as the following record will show. "The commissioners have this day granted the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Marlborough and Delaware Townships, praying for a new township of the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the range line between Ranges 19 and 20, thence east on the line in the center of the sixth township to the line between Ranges 18 and 19, thence south to the center line of the fifth township, thence west to the line between Ranges 19 and 20, thence north to the place of beginning. The same is hereby erected into a new township by the name of Troy." It is situated north of the central portion of the county in Range 19, Towns 5 and 6, and is composed entirely of what is known as United States military lands, and is part of the tract which was set apart by act of Congress, passed June 1, 1796, to satisfy the claims of officers and men who participated in the war of the Revolution. In area, the township is five miles square, and comprises four sections of four thousand acres each. Moses Byxbe, Sr., who took an active part in opening up Delaware County, owned large tracts of the bottom lands of this township, which he sold to the early settlers at prices varying from $2.50 to $4 per acre.

Troy Township is bounded on the north by Marlborough, on the east by Oxford and Brown, on the south by Delaware, and on the west by Radnor. The Olentangy River flows south through the township, a short distance east of the central part, receiving from the east its largest branch, called the "Horseshoe," from the fact that it flows into the Olentangy at what is known as the "Horseshoe" bend of that river. From the west it receives the waters of Wild Cat Creek, Norris Creek and Clear Run. The river has a winding course, with angles and curves almost innumerable. The geological formations are identical with those of Marlborough Township. On the west the corniferous limestone; the Hamilton group following the course of the river, and the Huron shale outcropping on the eastern bank. The land near the river, and in localities where it has been broken by the smaller streams, is rolling, but in the west it becomes level. The soil on the river bottom is a rich loam, and a long narrow strip of land of the same character is met with in the western part of the township bordering on Radnor. The soil on the uplands is a yellow clay, which produces well, and is held in high favor as wheat lands. The surface is rolling enough to drain well, and artificial drainage is little used. The farms are under good cultivation and well stocked. The timber is valuable, consisting of oak, sugar maple, elm, ash, walnut and hickory. This township, lying as it does near the city of Delaware, possesses an excellent market for its productions, and its good pike roads leading to the city give it an advantage in this particular over some of its neighbors. In many other respects, however, it is less fortunate. Not a city, town, village, nor even a post office is to be found within its territory, and the people are compelled to go to Delaware, Eden Station, Delhi, Norton and even to Ashley for their mail. There

* Contributed by H. L. S. Vaile.

is not a mill, excepting perhaps a portable saw-mill, nor a store of any kind within its boundaries.

It has been said that the pioneer of to-day, hastening to the rich prairies of the Far West in the easy railroad car, turning the soil with the steel plow, building his cabin from lumber bought at a flourishing railroad station near his claim; locating, in many instances, on land of the Government, which requires only that he shall live upon it to be his; gathering his crops and sowing his seed by means of labor-saving and improved agricultural machinery, knows absolutely nothing of the great obstacles which were met and overcome by the pioneer of this wooded country in the beginning of the present century. The early settler of Troy found the Indians in full possession of the soil. Game of almost every description was to be found in abundance. The waters of the rivers and creeks teemed with fish, and these, together with other favorable surroundings, rendered the locality especially attractive to them. At "Horse Shoe Bend," in this township, the Mingoes had a large village. To this tribe belonged Logan, who immortalized his name by his wonderful eloquence, and by his magnanmity toward the white prisoners that fell into his hands during the Indian wars of his time. Other tribes, once powerful like the Mingoes, were to be found at times in the Scioto Valley and upon the banks of the Olentangy, but war, pestilence and famine had reduced them in numbers until they were but remnants of their former greatness. Still the settlers had enough cause of fear, as is shown by the following incident. The Delawares and Wyandots, who frequented the locality at one time, joined forces and sent a war party into Pennsylvania to depredate upon the inhabitants. After several skirmishes, in which a number of prisoners were taken, among them a young white girl, the Indians started for their camp, situated on Clear Run, in this township. They were pursued, however, by a party of whites, among whom were two brothers of the captive girl. They traced the band to the Olentangy, but on arriving at a place near where the old stone mill is situated, just north of Delaware, they lost all trace of them and were about to return, when one of the party noticed smoke ascending above the trees, a mile or two toward the north. The rescuing party cautiously advanced, and, coming upon the Indians unexpectedly, drove them into the woods and rescued the girl unharmed.

As already stated, Troy Township was formed in part from the township of Marlborough. Many of the early settlers of the one are entitled also to the same honor in the other. Therefore, if some of them find themselves in their neighbor's log cabin instead of their own, they will bear in mind the difficulty of keeping within proper geographical limits, when boundaries have been so often changed. The line which separates Troy and Marlborough territorially, crosses the Olentangy just north of the old Marlborough Baptist Church, and can easily be located, but the line that separates the old settlers of the two townships is as tortuous as the Olentangy itself. The Wyatts and Brundiges had settled in the northern part of Marlborough Township as early as 1806, and Foust and Drake coming in shortly after, and others, there were soon a number of cabins where the town of Norton now stands, but the lands which are now comprised within the limits of Troy Township were not settled to any great extent for several years after. In 1814, when James Norris and his family came to the county, there were only seven families in the township, viz., William Reed, Levi Hinton, Duval, William Hinton, David Dix, Joseph Cole and Duncan. For a few years after the creation of Troy Township, emigrants came in considerable numbers, and the lands were rapidly taken up.

Joseph Cole, one of the earliest settlers of this township, was originally from New York. From that State he emigrated to Virginia, but the highly colored stories, told by his friends and relatives, of Ohio, determined him to make that State his home, and in the latter part of 1808 he came hither, reaching the settlement on the Olentangy, near Norton, in December of that year. Soon after his arrival he purchased 640 acres of land in what is now the extreme northeastern part of this township, where his son, Joseph C. Cole, now resides, and upon this he immediately proceeded to erect a cabin. All the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life surrounded him here. Often he was forced to leave his wife and family of little ones at their cabin home in the woods, while he made a trip to Zanesville for the necessaries of life. The nearest grist-mill was at Franklinton, in Franklin County, and hither he journeyed to have his corn ground. He erected the first brick house in Troy Township on the spot his cabin occupied. The brick entering into its construction were burned on his place. Mr. Cole was elected Justice of the Peace in 1815, an office which he held for twenty-one years. In all this time, not a single decision of his was reversed by the higher courts. Often he would pay the constable his fee, and

settle a case between disputants, without letting it go to trial. He was one of the original founders of the old Marlborough Baptist Church in 1810, and it was at his cabin that the first meetings of that society were held. He died in 1849, and sleeps in the graveyard adjoining the old church, of which he was a prominent member. His wife survived him and died in 1868, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The only members of his family now living are Margaret, Hugh and Joseph. The latter, the youngest of the family, was born in what is now Troy Township. Margaret, the eldest child, was eleven years of age when her father's family came to this locality, and of necessity shared in the hardships that surrounded them. She it was who, when her father was away, had to go alone into the woods, and following the sound of the tinkling bell, through underbush and swamp, find and drive home the cows. Many times, in company with Sarah Boyd, an adopted daughter of John Duncan and afterwards Mrs. William Sharp, she would go to the barn, put down a floor of wheat, jump on a horse and after treading it out separate the chaff from the grain by means of a sheet. She once made a trip with her mother through the woods to Franklinton for the purpose of getting a set of dishes, but on arriving there they were unable to find two pieces of the same pattern, and so were compelled to return without them. When the alarming news came that Drake had been defeated and her father slain by the Indians, she bravely took her sister by the hand and, in company with little Hugh and her mother, went to Delaware. On the way, becoming very thirsty, she knelt down and drank water from a horse track. She married Eleazer Main, a soldier of 1812, and as his widow draws a pension. She still lives in the old brick house built by her husband, and is a silver-haired matron of eighty-two years.

Hugh Cole was a babe when his father came to this township, and the first event he distinctly remembers was, when about five years old he, in company with his two elder sisters, went over to the State road to see Harrison's army pass by. At the time of Drake's defeat, the family, having fled from their homes, were taken into a farmer's wagon, at the town of Delaware. Impelled by curiosity, young Cole drew aside the curtains of the wagon, at the end, and startled the rest by the cry of "Here comes Daddy," and sure enough, with his horse on the gallop, his father did come and soon proclaimed the hoax. For four years, Hugh carried, on horseback, the mail from Delaware to Mansfield, commencing at the age of sixteen. During the service, he experienced some exciting adventures. At that time, the road to Mansfield was nothing but a pack-horse trail, and the trees were so close to it that one could touch them from his horse. Mr. Cole relates that upon one occasion he was riding along, utterly unconscious of any danger, when his horse suddenly stopped and seemed determined to go back toward Delaware. Following the gaze of his horse, he thought he discovered a man's arm protruding from behind a tree. He had heard there were highwaymen in the country, but never having been molested, he had paid but little attention to it. He felt for his pistol, and found to his dismay that he had left it at Delaware. What to do he did not know. His impulse was to take the back track. Turning his head, he saw the shadow of another man on the trail behind him. Seeing that there was but one alternative, and that was to push on, he leaned forward upon his horse as low as possible, and sinking the spurs into the animal, made a dash to pass the tree behind which the man was stationed. Just as he got opposite, the robber sprang forward and seized him by the leg with one hand, and struck at him with a dagger which he held in the other. On account of the rapidity with which the horse was going, the robber miscalculated, and the dagger sunk into the saddle, just back of its intended victim. Clinging tightly to his saddle, the momentum of the horse tore him loose from the vice-like grip of the robber. Thus rescued, he reached Mansfield in safety. Shortly after this he married. At present, he is living in Ashley. David Dix, Sr., familiarly known as the "Green Mountain Boy," came from Vermont, and when ten years of age went with his father's family into Wayne County, Penn. His father was a militia man, and was with Washington at the siege of Yorktown. David remained in Pennsylvania until he arrived at his majority, and then started for himself. A few years subsequently, having accumulated some money, he came to Ohio, and settled on the Olentangy, in what is now Liberty Township, in 1807. He lived for a time when he first came to the county, with an old Quaker by the name of Mordecai Mitchner. Upon his arrival he began prospecting and looking for a suitable location, which he found at last in this township. The land is now occupied and owned by his son David Dix, Jr. In the fall of 1807, he returned to Pennsylvania, married, and in the

spring of 1808 moved his family out to Liberty Township and into the cabin of the old Quaker. In the fall of 1808, with the assistance of two hired men from the settlement in Liberty Township, he put up a small cabin, on the land he had located, a short distance from the present frame structure of his son. They passed the winter, however, at the Quaker's cabin, and in the spring of 1809 moved to their new home. At this time, their only neighbor was Joseph Cole, and it is said that the first knowledge Cole had of the new arrival was through the sound of Dix's ax. After getting well settled in his cabin, Dix immediately began clearing, and in the following fall four acres of corn showed that he had not been idle. He was the first clerk of the old Marlborough Baptist Church, and held that position for many years. His death took place August 26, 1834, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was buried on the farm, not far from the site where his cabin was located. Among the next arrivals we find the Hintons and Duvals. Levi Hinton, a half-brother, and William Hinton, a full brother of Col. Hinton's, came from Kentucky and settled near the center of the township. They are both dead and their families are scattered, not one of that name now living in the township. Duval was a relative of the Hintons, and came with them from Kentucky. He settled on the farm now occupied by Charles Blymyer. John Duncan came to Troy Township from Virginia, as early as 1810. He was originally from North Carolina, and was a brother-in-law of Joseph Cole. At his death he left no children, and his wife also dying, not a relative survives him. Comfort Olds came to this township at an early date, and followed the river up to the "Forks." The only cabins he passed were those of David Dix and Joseph Cole. Nathan Roath and Pierce Main came as early as 1810. The former settled on land near David Dix. His wife died soon after he came, and was buried in the little cemetery on Dix's farm. This was the first adult death in Troy Township. The latter came from Pennsylvania and settled on land in the northeastern part of the township. He has been dead a number of years, and lies buried in the Marlborough Church graveyard. Joseph Curren came to Ohio from the Old Dominion, and settled in Troy Township about 1812. He bought land from Joseph Cole, and, after building a cabin and clearing a few acres, sold out to James Norris, Sr., in 1814, and buying land in Marlborough Town-township, moved to that locality.

James Norris, Sr., came from Portsmouth, Ohio, to Worthington in 1811, and after having provided his family with a suitable dwelling, he obeyed the call for troops, and joined Harrison's army, which was then on the march north to Fort Meigs. He was with that army when besieged at that place. After the siege was raised, he returned to his family, and in 1814, moved into what is now Troy Township, settling on land now known as the Shultz farm. At this time, William Norris, his eldest son, was eleven years of age, who still lives in the township, and can look back upon his past life with satisfaction as one of usefulness and activity. He is popularly known as Judge Norris from having held the position of Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court for six years from 1842. He was associated on the bench with Judge Swan, who has since gained a high reputation as a writer on law. It was while Judge Norris occupied this position that he, together with Col. Andrews and Col. Lamb, built by contract thirty-one miles of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. Many reminiscences which he relates of pioneer life are interesting. When a new-comer or some neighbor, ofttimes some miles away, wished to erect a cabin, it was customary for the men of the settlement to turn out and lend a helping hand, thus making short work of the job. The lack of markets made such food as could be raised by the settlers very cheap, indeed it was years before there was a home market sufficient to create a reasonable demand. The traveler was always welcome, and found free and generous entertainment wherever he might stop, and ever carried with him the good wishes of his host. It was necessary to go as far as Zanesville for salt, and to Franklinton to mill, while occasionally trips were made as far north as Lower Sandusky for the purpose of trading. The stock all ran unrestrained in the woods, and the clang of the cow-bell told where they were to be found, perhaps in the clearing, or browsing in the timber. A pig that couldn't outrun a bear had no show for an existence. The miasmatic fevers induced by the noxious gases arising from the decay of the over-abundant vegetation upon the woodlands long hidden from the rays of the sun, were combated by teas made from herbs, to be found in the immediate vicinity, and roots from the forest. Physicians were rarely called, and then only in extreme cases. The inability of the settler to pay them when called, tended to disparage their settling in

so new a country. They were therefore "few and far between." James Norris, Jr., another son, was a mere child when the family moved into Troy Township. When he had grown to be quite a boy, he assisted Joseph Cole and others, in blazing the road through from Delhi to the old Marlborough Baptist Church. Some years previous to his death, he constructed a small mill which was a novelty in its way. The grinding-stones were made from "nigger heads" found on the banks of the Olentangy, and a team of horses, hitched to a lever which was attached to a center piece of the top stone, was the power that turned the mill. "The meal was a little coarse" says an old pioneer, "but then it was better than nothing." Before leaving the history of the Norris family, it may not be out of place to mention the heroic death of Dr. James Busby Norris, who was a son of Judge Norris. He, while located at the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., in the practice of his profession, responded to the call for aid made by the yellow-fever stricken city of Vicksburg in 1878, and met his death in that city while battling with that disease. His remains lie interred in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, an innovation the Secretary of War acceded to without objection.

Sabeers Main was born in the State of Connecticut before the Revolutionary war, and although never a resident of this township, or even of Ohio, yet he was represented with numerous descendants here, in the early settlement, and deserves a passing notice by way of introducing this numerous family. He was a little under age when the war for freedom commenced, but determined to enlist, which he did, and was assigned to the army under Gen. Greene. After being with Greene for some time, the regiment he was with was placed under Gen. Putnam. He served in the capacity of a spy, often penetrating the British lines for the purpose of gaining information for his commanding officer. After the close of the war, he married Hannah Cole, a native of New York, and moved to Virginia, where he died. He left a widow and several children, all of whom were early settlers in this township. The names of his sons who came to this county are as follows: Timothy, Sabeers, Eleazar, John, Jonas, Thomas and Lyman, the latter being the only one now living. Eleazar Main was the first of the family that came to Ohio. He was induced to leave his home in Virginia by Joseph Cole, who had returned to that State for the purpose of moving his brother-in-law, John Duncan, to this country. It was in the early part of the year 1813 that he reached the then little village of Delaware, and on learning that Gen. Harrison's army was besieged at Fort Meigs, he enlisted, and accompanied the detachment which went to its relief. He returned and lived for a time with the Cole family, and marrying Margaret, the eldest daughter, soon after moved to the farm where his widow still lives. In 1824, he built a brick house, the second one of the kind put up in the township. The brick for the same were burnt from clay taken from the bank on the farm of Joseph Cole. For over half a century this old brick house has defied wind and weather, but it shows signs of decay, and erelong another old landmark will be numbered with the past. Eleazar Main gave freely to the support of the Marlborough Baptist Church, and when he died in 1871 was buried in the graveyard adjoining that church. Sabeers and Timothy Main were the next of the family that came to this settlement. They arrived August 10, 1815. The former remained one year at Cole's, afterward removed to the farm now occupied by his son Jonas Main, and, putting up a cabin, began to clear the land. He died March 14, 1869. His wife was Sarah Wright, who moved into Virginia from North Carolina, and who died in 1859. Timothy and his family settled on the farm now occupied by Mr. Simpson. His demise took place a number of years ago, and his sons have moved from this locality. Lyman and Thomas Main came to this locality about 1815 or 1816, with their mother and sisters. When they arrived they were compelled to live for a short time in the cabin home of a relative, until they could rear one of their own. Their cabin was put up on the land now occupied by Mrs. Williams. Thomas was quite young when he arrived, and lived with his mother until he attained his majority. He then married Anna Russell, and moved to the farm upon which his son Ezra now resides, and which he had purchased from a man by the name of Wilson. He built a cabin and lived there for some time, and then built a frame house nearly opposite to where his cabin was located. He moved into it, where he died in 1867. Lyman in 1823 was married to Hannah Martin. The ceremony took place in the cabin of his mother, and was performed by his brother Timothy, who was a Justice of the Peace. At this time, a great deal of sickness prevailed in the neighborhood, and of the guests who attended no less than seven were stricken down with the chills. Immediately

after his marriage, he left his old home, and cut his way through the woods to the farm he at present occupies. Here he built himself a cabin. He deserted this in 1835, and moved into a frame house that had been once used as a schoolhouse, and which he had bought, and moved to a short distance above the old log structure. A few years later, this home accidentally caught fire and burned to the ground. His present residence was its immediate successor. In his earlier days, he was a a great hunter, and among many other stories the following is related of him: One day, just as the sun was setting, he was attracted by the cry of his favorite hound, and from its tone knew it must be in trouble. Without stopping for his rifle, he hastened toward the spot from which the sound came, and found the dog in the embrace of a huge bear. Not thinking of danger, he grasped his hunting-knife and closed with the bear. Bruin with a stroke of his huge paw knocked the knife out of his hand, which compelled Lyman to seek safety in a rapid retreat to his cabin. Having gained that refuge, he took down his rifle, and the bear, which had now almost reached the door, was shot dead. Jonas Main and John Main seem to have been the last of the family that came to Ohio. Jonas, soon after his arrival, married Polly Cole, and settled near the "Horse Shoe," and has been dead a number of years. John settled just north of where Lyman Main lived, and the brick house now occupied by his son marks the site of his old log cabin.

Benjamin Martin, about 1811, emigrated from Virginia, a State which contributed largely to the settlement of this township. The family started in bad weather, in the winter, and at times were compelled to camp for a week, on the bank of a river, before they were able to cross. At one time, they had to sleep in an old still-house, and the baby nearly froze to death. At another time, the horses strayed away, and it was a week before they could be found. These delays postponed their arrival at Deer Creek, Ross County, where his uncle resided, until 1812, and, having stopped his wagon for the purpose of taking out his goods and placing them in his uncle's cabin, an officer came along and drafted him into the army. He was immediately assigned to a detachment going to the front and marched with them to Sandusky. His uncle in the mean time placed the family in a small log house that had been used as a barn, and fixing it up made them as comfortable as possible. Mr. Martin remained in the army and in Ross County three years, and in 1815 came to Troy Township, settling on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Nehemiah Martin, and near Joseph Cole, who was his neighbor in Virginia. Soon after his arrival, he handed in the following letter to the Marlborough Baptist Church, and was admitted to fellowship and licensed to preach:

"*To whom it may concern:* Whereas, our beloved brother and sister, Benjamin and his wife Peggy Martin, being about to move out of the bounds of our church, have made application to the church for a letter of dismissal, which letter was granted by us; we do therefore recommend them to the orderly members in full union, communion and fellowship with us, and where joined to any church of the same order and faith they will be considered as dismissed from us, and may the Lord make you all to be numbered among the jewels of Zion's kingdom, is the prayer of your unworthy brethren in Gospel bonds. Done at our church meeting for the transaction of business on Saturday October 5, 1816. (Signed) PETER JACKSON.

After William Brundige had ceased to preach, Mr. Martin took his place, and was the first resident preacher in what is now Troy Township. By his first wife, Margaret Wright, he had fifteen children, and after her death, in 1850, he married Mary Conger, who survives him. James Martin, his eldest son, was born in Virginia and came with his father to the settlement on the "Horse Shoe." In 1823, having married Dorcas, a daughter of Sabeers Main, he moved upon the farm he occupied until his death in 1880. It was at the raising of his barn that David Carter was killed. James Martin early took an active part in the Marlborough Baptist Church, and has ever evinced the greatest solicitude concerning its prosperity. His remains find their last resting place in its graveyard. Samuel Wells, another old settler, came as early as 1811, and was in the war of 1812. He has been dead for a number of years. Jeremiah Williams came to this section from Virginia, a short time after the Mains reached the settlement. He had been a school teacher for a number of years previous to his coming. Upon his arrival he bought land of Joseph Cole and built a cabin. Mr. Williams was the first man to introduce writing paper into the township. He died about 1819, and was one of the first buried in the Baptist Church graveyard. Henry Cline came in 1815 and bought land just north of David Dix's farm, where he died in 1875. He owned a large tract of land, now the property of his sons. Henry Worline was a neighbor of Cline, and married his sister. Both families came to Troy

from Fairfield County, Ohio, but were originally from Pennsylvania. Thomas Gill, a brother-in-law of Carter, came from Virginia in 1816. He settled on the farm now occupied by Cline, where he died. The Salisburys also came at an early date and settled on a farm near where Joseph Main now lives. The head of the family is long since dead and his relatives are scattered. George Hunt came previous to 1817 and was employed about the settlement as a hired hand, but never contributed upon his own responsibility to the permanent improvement of the township. At about the same time, Samuel Gilpin, a native of the State of New York, came and settled on the "Horse Shoe." He took out a contract to clear one hundred acres of what has subsequently been known as the "Brown Corn Farm." It consisted of two hundred acres of dense and tangled growth of underbrush, trees, driftwood, etc. And for this labor he received one hundred acres of the land. David Carter came about the year 1817. He was a stonemason by trade, and married a sister of Thomas Gill and through him was connected with the Mains. He settled, when he came to this locality, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Simpson. His unfortunate death caused profound sorrow in the community, and the circumstances attending it are remembered by many to the present day. In 1823, James Martin had invited his neighbors to help him put up a log barn. Carter was among the number, and while assisting to place a log in position, it slipped and, striking him on the head, inflicted injuries from which he subsequently died. This accident cast a gloom over the settlement, and for some years afterward was wont to bring up sad memories at all similar gatherings.

Drake's defeat and the feeling of alarm and suspense necessarily arising from the war of 1812, caused a break in the line of emigration, and it was not until 1817 that the next influx occurred. There came about this time, the Crawfords, Eagons, Moses, Bushes, and somewhat later, the Williamses, Darsts, Jacksons, Cozards, Willeys, and Inskeeps. James Bishop came from Virginia in the year 1827. He held a captain's commission in the war of 1812. Having learned that his old friend Joseph Cole was doing well in the valley of the Scioto, he determined to come to this neighborhood. After trying in vain to enlist his father in the undertaking, he mounted his horse and started alone. Upon reaching Columbus, his horse gave out from exhaustion, and he was compelled to continue his journey on foot. He stopped at Joseph Coles, where he remained for a short time, and then buying a piece of land in the neighborhood, erected a cabin. He is still living in the township.

The first minister that preached to the people was William Brundige, and the first after the organization of the township was Benjamin Martin. The first physician came into the township at a later date. The only ones the settlers had access to at an early date, lived at Delaware, Delhi, Ashley, Norton and other neighboring towns. The first birth was Robert Cole, who was born February 8, 1810, but died soon after. Rebecca Roath, wife of Nathan Roath, was the first called to seek the "undiscovered country," dying in May, 1810. Thomas Gill was the first blacksmith, and as business did not warrant him in locating permanently, he used to shift his quarters as occasion required. Joseph Cole put up the first grist and saw mill, and he was also the first Justice of the Peace. He was elected to this office immediately after the organization of the township. The first marriage was that of Eleazar Main and Margaret Cole, and took place on the 24th of February, 1814. A small distillery, built and owned by David Bush, was one of the early institutions of Troy, but never amounted to much. Bush put up the first frame barn in the township, while Norris erected the first house of that character. In connection with the building of the first two brick houses in the township, the following incident is related. The mortar for the same was being tramped by oxen, and Hugh Cole's sister, who was quite small, was sitting on the bank near by watching the operation, when from some cause one of the oxen became rampant, and making a dash toward the little girl, caught her clothes on his horns, and with a toss of his head landed her in the bed of mortar, almost under his feet. Hugh who happened to be standing near, seeing the danger his sister was in, leaped into the mortar bed, and, seizing her in his arms, rescued her from peril. The first bridge over the Olentangy in Troy was built by Joseph C. Alexander, at Cole's mills in 1840. The first or nearest approach to stores were trader's tents. These traders came up into the settlements with goods which they would dispose of to the settlers and the Indians. They generally came from Worthington or Chillicothe. There never was what might be called a store in the township. The first and only post office was at the house of Cole, and he was the

Postmaster. The office continued but a short time, and the citizens were compelled to receive their mail through offices situated in other townships. The first dam was the "brush" dam at Cole's mills.

About the year 1806, a tornado passed over a portion of Delaware County, which, on account of its strength and destruction was designated as "the Great Windfall." Many of the early settlers remember windfalls which did considerable damage, but this was the most devastating of which they have any recollections. It struck Scioto and Thompson Townships, and with a curve swept across the northwest corner of Delaware Township into Troy. Here, in some cases for a mile wide, the great trees were prostrated, and it seemed as if a mighty scythe had cut a swath through the forest. For many years after, the path could be discerned by means of the smaller timber and the decaying logs.

The first church built in this township, and around which clusters the most historic interest, is the old Marlborough Baptist Church. The records from which we take the accompanying sketch are very full and complete, and appear to have been made a short time previous to July 14, 1810, and show the causes of organization. They run as follows, no attempt being made to change their diction: "It pleased God in His good providence to remove a number of His people to this part of the world; and we were from different parts of the country, and strangers to each other. We became acquainted in the love of Jesus Christ and the profession of our faith in God, and Brother Joseph Cole gave them permission for meetings to be held at his house, and also did a number of other people open doors likewise, and it pleased God to cause Elder Brundige's lot to fall amongst us, and we are to be constituted into a church July 14, 1810, by Elder William Brundige and Elder Jacob Drake."

The first meeting of the Baptist Church at Marlborough took place the Saturday before the third Lord's Day, July 14, 1810, and the following are the minutes of the first meeting:

"The church proceeded to renew covenant and found a union, and Joseph Cole was chosen Deacon on trial, and David Dix, Clerk.

"The church voted to give Elder William Brundige a call to the pastoral chair of the church, and the clerk was instructed to write a letter to Liberty Baptist Church, requesting a dismission for him from that church, and to lay the letter before the church for inspection at our next church meeting, which is to be held at the cabin of Brother Joseph Cole." After the first meeting the letter was written to Liberty Church, and after being approved was sent to Liberty Church.

August 19, 1810. The church met at Brother Joseph Cole's cabin on Saturday before the third Lord's Day in August. Elder Wyatt was chosen Moderator. The church proceeded to renew covenant and found a union. The following is a copy of the letter sent to William Brundige from the church in Liberty.

Elder William Brundige living a member in full communion with us now living in the bounds of a sister church of the same faith and order, and being desirous of a letter of dismission from us so that he may join them, and applying now by the mouth of Elder Wyatt for a letter, we now give him a letter as a minister of the Gospel and recommend him as such, and being in good standing with us at this time, and as soon as he is joined to another church of the same faith and order, he will be considered as fully dismissed from us. This letter is given at Delaware town by order of the Baptist Church of Liberty.

(Signed) JOSEPH EATON, Clerk, August 10, 1810.

Elder William Brundige came forward to join the church, and gave in his letter of dismissal from the pastoral charge of Liberty Church, and was appointed to the pastoral chair of the church.

In 1810 occurred the first withdrawal, Pierce Main severing his connection with the church.

The meeting on the Saturday before the third Lord's Day in April, 1811, was interrupted by the male members of the church being called to military training.

May 16, 1813. No meeting of the church, as the men were called to the field against the enemy.

The meeting in June, 1813, postponed on account of the men being under arms to repel a threatened attack of the British and Indians.

The meetings in August and September also postponed on account of a threatened invasion of the enemy.

In March, 1814, Pierce Main came forward, and, after confessing his fault, was re-admitted into the church. The following is a copy of the letter of dismissal of Nathaniel Wyett, the first settler in this section of the county, from the Liberty Church.

The Baptist Church, called Liberty Church, in Delaware County, State of Ohio, holding the doctrine of unconditional election, justification by Jesus Christ, justification by the spirit of grace, the resurrection of dead, both of the just and the unjust, etc. *To whom it may concern:* That our Elder Nathaniel Wyett has

requested a letter of dismissal from this church as his local situation, and the helps we are blessed with in the church justify his request. We do now dismiss him as being in full fellowship with us, and as such we recommend him to the other churches of the same faith and order.

Done on July 8, 1815. JOSEPH EATON, *Clerk.*

Saturday before the third Lord's day in December, 1815. The meeting was opened by prayer and praise. The Church proceeded to business. Joseph Cole was chosen moderator, and the church proceeded to renew covenant and found a union. The church took up the request from the members in Radnor Township, which was laid into the church at our meeting in November, praying that they might be constituted into a separate church. It was acted upon, and voted that they might be constituted into a church, separate and distinct by themselves. DAVID DIX, *Clerk.*

It was not until about 1819 that the society built their first church. It was constructed of hewn logs, from Joseph Cole's land. The situation was the same as now occupied by the new church, which overlooks the river in the extreme northern and eastern part of the township.

In 1836, they tore down the old log church. Joseph Cole bought it and moved it to his farm and placed it opposite his house, where it can be seen at the present time. It is now used as a hay barn. A frame one was then built, which they occupied until 1873, when it was replaced with a new one. The present church is an elegant structure, large and commodious, and is built of brick and freestone, at a cost of $3,300. The first minister that preached to the society was William Brundige.

The first Methodist organization in Troy Township was the Windfall Class. It took its name from the fact that it worshiped in a small schoolhouse on the southwest corner of Hiram Welch's farm, which was situated in the path taken by the "Great Windfall," of 1806. This organization had an existence as early as 1834, and continued for a number of years, but had no church building.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, situated just above Judge Norris' farm, first came out as an organization and at first worshiped in the schoolhouse situated near where the present structure stands. The first frame structure was built upon the site of the present brick church, and was a very cheap affair. Soon after it was put up, they were joined by the "Windfall Class," and worship was continued for some time. At last their building becoming so poor and dilapidated as to seriously inconvenience those worshiping in it, the services were discontinued, and in 1867, finding all efforts to rebuild it unavailing, it was sold to J. B. Jackson for $25, and moved by him to his farm near by, where it can still be seen. It was not until 1872 that the organization again showed signs of life and activity. In that year, the congregation built a fine brick structure, at a cost of $2,200, which was dedicated the same year, by D. D. Mather.

The Baptist Church, which is situated in the eastern part of the township, near the "Horse Shoe," owes its origin to the revolt of Elder Biggs and other members, in 1856, from the old Marlborough Baptist Church. The church is a frame structure.

The Grange Society have quite a fine hall in this township. It is situated nearly in the center of the township, opposite the brick M. E. Church. The building is a frame costing $600 and was built by Robert Jones. The land was donated by Judge Norris. The society was organized in the summer of 1874. The first officers being: J. B. Jackson, W. M.; B. F. Fry, O., and Richard Wallace, Secretary. The present officers are as follows: J. B. Jackson, W. M.; W. H. Pool, O.; Miss Joan Norris, Secretary.

The first school was taught in 1814 by Miss Electa Wilcox, in a log cabin, that stood in a sugar-maple grove, and had been used as a camp by Mr. Cole. After Miss Wilcox had taught a few winters, a subscription was raised, and a log schoolhouse built. The following description from a pioneer will give perhaps an idea of the probable style of this structure. "It was one story high, built of logs, the cracks being filled with clay mud. The windows were made by cutting out a section of a log and pasting a greased paper over the aperture, thus supplying both frame and glass. The fire-place and chimney were formed by cutting a huge opening through one end of the cabin, thus building out and around it with clay, mud and sticks, and extending this crude structure to the ridge pole. In the cold days of winter, it required the services of about three boys to supply wood for the fire, and three to bring water to keep the schoolhouse from burning down. For seats, they either had a section of a log, or else sat on a three-legged stool." This contrast with the school buildings and their facilities of to-day, is in keeping with the present condition, in all else that goes to refine and elevate, as compared with the surroundings of primitive times. Now large and commodious school buildings with modern

appliances are to be met with in convenient places throughout the township. A corps of competent instructors are maintained, leaving no excuse for not securing a good education. The following school statistics will be found of some interest:

Amount of money on hand Sept. 1, 1878.....	$716.79
Total amount of money received during the year ending Sept. 1, 1879.....	2,581.20
Am't paid teachers during the year, primary	1,416.90
Fuel and other contingent expenses.....	207.49
Total expenditures.....	1,624.39
Number of sub-districts and districts.....	8
Whole number of schoolhouses.....	8
Total value of school property.....	$3,200
Number of teachers employed at different times during the year, gents 5, ladies 10	15
Average wages of teachers per month.....	$31.20
Average number of weeks the school was in session.....	26
Number of pupils enrolled during the year, boys 137, girls 136.....	273
Average daily attendance, boys 80, girls 72,	152

At present, the schools are in an excellent condition, and in many instances are being taught by young men from the Ohio Wesleyan University who are compelled to teach to procure funds to carry them through to graduation.

The section of what was at one time so familiarly known to the earlier settlers of Troy Township as the United States Military Road, but which at the present time is rarely spoken of in the township, from the fact of its having been long since obliterated, was the result of the following petition, the first official record of Delaware County.

June 8, 1808. "A petition for a county road on west side of Whetstone (Olentangy), beginning at the Indian boundary line, thence to Delaware, thence to south line of the county, as near the river as ground and river angles will admit. Petition granted, and Moses Byxbe, Nathaniel Wyatt and Josiah McKinney appointed Viewers, and Azariah Root, Surveyor." This road was immediately surveyed and laid out, and at the southern boundary line of Delaware County it connected with the Columbus road, and at the Indian boundary line it joined with the road north to Lower Sandusky. Soon after it was laid out, it was used by the military authorities as a channel for supplying the northern forts with war materials, and hence derived its name, although the part in Delaware County was built by order of the Commissioners, on the petition of private individuals. The road between the old Marlborough Baptist Church and the town of Delhi in Radnor Township was first laid out in the following unique manner. Joseph Cole had long appreciated the fact that a road ought to be cut through the woods between the two points, so that the members of the Baptist congregation living in Delhi could conveniently reach the church. One day, Mr. Cole, accompanied by several men, went out to locate and open the road. James Norris, Jr., being one of the number, was told to proceed two or three miles in advance, in the direction which the road was to take, and, climbing a tree or standing on the roof of a cabin, to blow the large horn which he had in his possession. He did as directed, and the chopping party, following in the direction of the sound, opened the road through to where Norris was found astride the roof of a cabin. Again he was sent in advance, and by repeating the operation, the entire road was opened between the two points. The "Horseshoe" road was located about 1828, and lies east of the Olentangy. It opens up the Horseshoe bottoms. This road is what is known as a mud road, the pure significance of which can only be appreciated after a thaw in winter, or a hard rain in spring. The Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike was built as early as 1833, and runs north and south through the township, a short distance west of the old military road and of the Olentangy River. It was half dirt and half plank, and in some localities, where the land was low and marshy, trees were felled across the road-bed and a sort of corduroy formed. An incident which happened in connection with a toll-gate on this road in Troy may be of interest. It seems that just before the charter was revoked, the Company allowed the road to run down until it was a miserable affair, and at the same time exacted a heavy toll. The citizens became very much dissatisfied, and one night a mob came up from Worthington and began tearing down the gate which was situated about five miles from the city of Delaware. The gate-keeper, Thomas F. Case, fired upon the party, and wounded a man by the name of Ingham quite seriously. The parties went to law, and for many weeks the case attracted a great deal of attention. About 1842, the charter of this company was recalled by the Legislature, and, in 1869, the Delaware & Troy Pike Company received a charter which was virtually a continuance of the other. This Company located the present road, which, with a few alterations, represents the course of the old Sandusky road. A toll was collected on this road for a few years after it was established, but, on petition of the citizens of Troy and vicin-

ity, it was made free. The pike road which connects Delhi, in Radnor Township, with Ashley is also free, and passes in almost a direct line east and west through the northern part. It was built in 1870. The old road to Ashley was blazed through sixty years ago.

The first bridge in Troy Township was built over the Olentangy, near Joseph Cole's, by Joseph Alexander, in 1840, and served its purpose for nine years. About the year 1850, its place was supplied by a new structure which stood for ten years. This bridge was built by James Bishop, Christian Black and Elihu Clark. The present one, a covered bridge, was built about the year 1860, by a man named Landon, who lived in Sunbury. There is a new covered bridge which spans the Olentangy River just southeast of Judge Norris' farm. It rests on two strong abutments of limestone, and serves as a great convenience, as, heretofore, in the case of high water, the traveling public have been necessitated to either go up the river to Joseph C. Cole's, or down to the stone mill near Delaware, for the purpose of crossing. Previous mention has been made of the fact that the first mills built in Troy Township were put up by Joseph Cole. They comprised a saw-mill and a grist-mill, and were situated just north of the covered bridge that crosses the river near the old Marlborough Church. To-day, a few of the old timbers which composed the dam may be seen in the river near the place. All other traces of the mills have disappeared, and even the location is known but to a few. The saw-mill was put up about the year 1820, and was built of hewn logs. The grist-mill was built about three years later, of sawn timbers. The stones that were first used in this mill, were made from a granite bowlder gotten out along the bank of the river. They were dressed and put in position by Henry James. The first meal that was ground was used in powdering the hair of Newman Haven, the millwright. The dam was situated just above the mills, and was known in those days as a brush dam. It was constructed of brush, dirt and stones, with a few logs, and was a crude affair. Subsequently, during a freshet, it succumbed to the pressure, going down stream with the foaming water, and, in its stead, a more substantial one was built. Some time after the completion of the latter, an accident occurred in its connection, which came very near closing the career of Mr. Cole. Its seems that the water had forced its way through a weak place in the dam, gradually increasing the crevice until it had washed out a large hole in the bottom, through which the water was pouring with a fearful velocity. Mr. Cole, seeing the danger that threatened the rest of the dam, immediately got a corps of workmen and began repairing the break. While standing, looking down into the hole, superintending the filling, he lost his balance and fell into the boiling, foaming vortex. In an instant he was swept through the dam into the deep water beyond. Hugh Cole was engaged in hauling logs to help repair the dam, and was just returning with one when he saw his father fall into the hole. The next moment he saw him struggling in the branches of a submerged sycamore-tree which had floated over the dam a few days previous, into which the current had carried him. He sprang to the ground, and, cutting the hame-string, took one of the horses out, jumped upon his back, swam him across the river to where a "dug-out" was tied, and, pushing that into the stream, paddled to where his father was and brought him to the shore. It was found upon examination, that Mr. Cole's right arm was dislocated, and that he was otherwise badly bruised. He told his son that in three minutes more he would have been compelled to release his hold, and in all probability, he would have been drowned. It may not be out of place to give another instance connected with this dam, that resulted more fatally to one party at least. In 1832, Thomas Willey and Nathaniel Cozard attempted to cross the river just above the dam, in an old "dug-out." It seems that neither one of the men had had much experience with that kind of craft, and, as the river was high and the current swift, they were carried over the dam. By a strange coincidence, Hugh Cole was riding along the bank and saw the men pass over. Dashing his horse into the angry waters just below the dam, he seized Willey by the hair as he was going down the last time, and brought him safely to shore. Cozard was carried down stream and drowned. His body was found soon after about a mile below the dam.

In the year 1832, Lyman Main put up a saw-mill on the "Horseshoe Creek," built a dam and ran the mill for a number of years. The mill has long since disappeared together with the dam, leaving the waters of the creek to flow unimpeded to the Olentangy. About the years 1834 or 1835, Timothy Main built a saw-mill on Horseshoe Creek, near the edge of Oxford and Troy Townships. It was used for a number of years,

and then disappeared with the demand that called it forth.

"Audaces fortuna juvat." This old saying, which now has become almost a proverb, seems very expressive of the people of this township, and, as they behold the records of the past in war and in peace, they can well exclaim "Fortune favors the brave." Many of the early settlers of Troy Township had been officers and soldiers in the Revolutionary war, to whom a grateful and bankrupt Congress gave the only compensation they could, namely, a liberal donation of its Western land. The war of 1812 came, and the settlers and their sons again left the plow in the furrow, and the ripe grain standing uncut in the field, to hasten to the relief of Fort Meigs and Lower Sandusky. There were a number in this township who went with Drake, and were with him in his glorious campaign. The Mexican war did not take many from this township, but the war of the rebellion called every man from his field or fireside to do for the Union. The names of the brave sons of Troy will long be remembered, and the many incidents of their camp life told anew, for no matter what the political cast of the township, it entered heart and soul into the grand object of preserving the Union. As far as politics is concerned, this township can, we think, hold the banner as being the most evenly divided township in the county, or in the State, for that matter. The following statistics will give an idea of the strength of both parties:

Governor—Charles Foster, Republican, 107; Thomas Ewing, Democrat, 108. Lieutenant Governor—A. Heckenlooper, Republican, 107; M. V. Rice, Democrat, 108. State Senate—Thomas Joy, Republican, 112; F. M. Marriott, 104. Representative—John Jones, 109; D. H. Elliott, 107. The Supreme Judges, Auditors of State, Attorney General and County Commissioner each had 108 votes.

The early record of the township officers is missing from the Clerk's books, and the earliest record which can be found bears date April 4, 1823, and is as follows:

"At the election held for the purpose of electing township officers, the following were elected to their respective offices:

Trustees—Timothy Main, Peris Main, Jonas Main; Constables, Sabeers Main, Elijah Williams; Treasurer, David Tarboss; Supervisors—Solomon Aldrich, Henry Cline, David Tarboss, John Main; House Appraisers, Timothy Main, Sabeers Main; Overseers of the Poor, David Dix, David Carter (killed); Fence Viewers, David Dix (John Wilson), Samuel Wilson; Clerk, John Wilson.

Present officers are as follows:

Trustees—John Downing, John Shaffner, Henry Main; Constable, James Main; Treasurer, John D. Williams; Assessor, John Barber; Land Appraiser, Ephraim Willey; Clerk, S. Willey; Justices of the Peace, Charles Blymyer, William Pool; Supervisors—Wilbert Main, Madison Main, Cornelius Marsh, William Pool, David Williams, John Barrett, Henry Ward, James Miller, H. A. Silverwood, David Dix, Jr., Samuel Willey, Ezrah Darst, Anthony Smith, James Landers, William Downing, Albert Shultz, John Coufer.

CHAPTER XXIII.*

OXFORD TOWNSHIP—ORGANIZATION—EARLY FAMILIES—PIONEER ENTERPRISES—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

"So centuries passed by, and still the woods
Blossomed in spring, and reddened when the year
Grew chill, and glistened in the frozen rains
Of winter, till the white man swung the ax
Within them—signal of a mighty change."—*Bryant.*

OXFORD, like some other political organizations that have passed into history, has had its rise and decline. Its earliest organization was a part of Marlborough and with it extended its authority to the lake shore. After some seven years of this subordinate rule, a petition was presented to the County Commissioners by John Shaw and others, praying for the erection of Oxford into a separate township, which was granted March 6, 1815, with boundaries as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the sixth township, Range 18, United States military lands, and running thence north on the east line of Range 18 to the Indian boundary line; thence westerly on said line to the east line of Range 19; thence south on said range line to the south line of the sixth township; thence east on said line to the place of beginning." Three years later, all that part of Radnor Township which was situated due north of Oxford, and north of the Indian boundary line, was attached to this township. In 1822, on the formation of Westfield Township, Oxford furnished the territory, and in 1847, when Morrow County was formed, a strip one mile wide and five miles long was taken from the north side and added to Westfield Township. Oxford at present is five miles long east and west, and four miles wide north and south, and bounded on the north by Westfield, on the east by Perry, both townships in Morrow County; on the south by Brown, and on the west by Troy and Marlborough. The surface of the township is generally level, though somewhat broken in the northwest corner along the Olentangy River which passes through that corner of the township. Along the west branch of Alum Creek, which passes almost the entire width of the township from north to south about a half a mile from the east end, the surface presents the same broken features. About the center of the township, the Basin Branch forms a junction with Alum Creek. This branch is large enough to run a saw-mill, and just at this point was the site of the first mill erected in the township. The soil is generally a low black loam, originally very wet, almost swampy, but by a regular system of drainage there is scarcely an acre in the township that has not been reduced to good tillable land. In the sections noted as rolling, the soil is principally clay, but well adapted to the products of this region and is profitable for farming purposes. The timber comprises the various oaks of this climate, hickory, ash, elm, and beech. There was formerly considerable walnut, but the demand for this timber and the consequent market for it has resulted in removing all of this kind, save here and there a solitary tree. An occasional sycamore of fine growth is found and finds a ready market. The farms have nearly all been well improved and are managed with all the advantages of improved tools and methods, and prove generally profitable to their owners. Corn is the chief product, and is raised in large quantities. Wheat is also a profitable crop here and a considerable amount of it is raised. A good deal of grain is shipped annually at this point, though perhaps not so large a quantity as formerly, the farmers of late turning their attention to stock-raising and consuming their grain at home. This is one of the best shipping points between Columbus and Cleveland.

The settlement of Oxford Township began nearly as early as any other part of the county, but it grew up very slowly for several years. In the year 1810, a settlement was begun in the northwest quarter of the township, around what is now known as Windsor's Corners. The first settler in this section was the father of Ezra and Comfort Olds, who built the first cabin, a log structure, twenty feet square. In the fall of the same year, or perhaps the following spring, Henry Foust, a young unmarried man, settled on a farm a short distance east of the Olds farm. He was

*Contributed by J. F. Doty, Esq.

married, in 1812, to Mary Olds, and lived on the place until 1878, clearing the forest by his own effort, and raising a large family. The youngest child, Albert, still lives on the homestead. Old Mr. Olds often related, during the latter part of his life, of his going to election in Oxford Township when there were but five voters, who appointed him the first juror from the township in the courts of Delaware County. Two years later, a young man by the name of William T. Sharp came as far as Norton, with Gen. Harrison's army. He was not a soldier, however, and liking the country, determined to make it his home. He lived for some time in the family of Henry Foust, and later settled about a mile down the river, on the farm now owned by Albert Gillet. He raised a large family, the gentlemen of that name known in the county as stock-dealers being his sons. One of these, Samuel Gillet, lives within a few rods of the old homestead, and was, during the late war, Captain of Company D of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Among the first families who came here, but a few years later, was Aden Windsor, who settled on the farm at the corners. In the year 1832, he built a brick house on his farm, which was the first brick residence in the township, and it still stands a silent witness of the passing years. The owner of this residence lived but a few years to enjoy the comfort thus prepared, but the property is still in the hands of the family. About the time he erected the dwelling, Mr. Windsor put up a frame barn, across the road from his house, and it still remains, though considerably the worse for the half-century's exposure to the elements, without the protection of paint. Soon after the war of 1812, David Kyrk came into this section. He was a soldier in that war, and still lives here, nearly ninety years old, on his original farm. He is one of the very few remaining pensioners of 1812. His has been a remarkable constitution, and after a long and active life, he has only recently become unable to walk from his farm to town, a distance of four miles.

In 1810, a settlement was begun in the southeast part of the township, known later as the Alum Creek District. Andrew Murphy, from Pennsylvania, was the first settler, but was joined, soon afterward, by James McWilliams, Hugh Waters, Henry Riley and Henry Wolf. Some seven years later, that section of the township where Ashley has since risen was settled by Robert Brown, his farm occupying the southwest quarter of the village. His cabin home stood on the ground now occupied by the Ashley Hotel. In the following year, Ralph Slack came up from Berkshire and settled on the farm now occupied by the southeast part of the village. His cabin was built near the site of the residence of Bennett Brundige. About the same time, his brother, John Slack, settled on the farm next east, across Alum Creek, his house being near the present residence of Joseph Evans. Elijah Smith settled on the farm now owned by Howard Rogers, about 1815, and Calvin Cole settled, about the same time, on the farm next east of John Slack. In 1819, Adam Shoemaker settled a short distance north of the present village of Ashley, but moved, a few years later, to a point just east of the village. He had a large family of boys, who settled about him, so that at present there are more of his descendants living here than of any other of the early families. In 1823, Amos Spurgen settled on the farm now occupied by the northwest quarter of the village, and three years later, Thomas Barton settled on the farm next northwest of Ashley. The latter raised a large family, who remained here, and are now in possession of the original lands of their father.

Section 3, the southwest quarter of the township, was sold to John Rathbone, of New York. His patent was issued for 4,000 acres, and was signed by John Adams, President of the United States, May 3, 1800. This land was not brought into the market, however, until 1842, when it passed to his grandson, Hiram G. Andrews, of Delaware, who immediately put it up for sale. It was laid off into forty sections of 100 acres each, and the first purchaser in the following year was Griffith Thomas, and soon after, Evan McCreary bought a lot. Isaac Clark, George Houseworth and N. E. Gale were among the purchasers of this land, which sold at from $3 to $8 per acre. At this time, this land was heavily timbered, and much of it so wet that it was considered almost worthless; for years this section was known as the "great south woods." To the early settlers the prospect must have been very discouraging, but, by great energy and industry, this section has become the abode of some of Oxford's most thrifty farmers. The lands are generally cleared, drained and in good condition for tilling, and the farms to be found here cannot be excelled in the county for their production of corn, wheat, pasture, stock, etc. The rude log cabins that sheltered the first owners have given way to

good commodious farm dwellings, several of them made of brick. Seth Slack built the first brick house in this section.

The early pioneers found this township a favorite hunting-ground of the Indians, and numerous parties of the Wyandots roamed through the forests in search of game. A well-beaten trail ran along the banks of Indian Run, by which they came from their reservation. They continued to make this their hunting-ground as late as 1815, when they began to be crowded out by the whites. After this, up to as late as 1820, an old chief of this tribe, called Scionto, came to the township trapping, and often made the residence of Joseph Cole, in the edge of Troy, his headquarters. The old chief became quite a favorite of the family, and was remarkable for his friendliness to all whites. Wolves and deer were found in abundance, and an occasional bear added to the sport of the huntsman. The wolves were especially bold and troublesome, and the settlers were obliged to build a protection for their stock.

The first election under its own auspices was held in Oxford at the house of Henry Foust, and later at the house of Elisha Bishop. In 1820, when James Madison was candidate a second time for the Presidency, an election was held here, at which David Elliott, John Shaw and Henry Foust were Judges. There were two Clerks, and beside the Board there were two votes cast. The first Justice of the Peace was Andrew Murphy, who was succeeded by Ezra Olds. The latter served for thirty years. The introduction of those pioneer industries which are found indispensable in isolated settlements, was quite late in Oxford. There were older settlements all about, and it was not until the people felt able to indulge in the luxury of a convenient mill, that such an enterprise found encouragement enough to start. It was not until 1832, that Milton Pierce and Henry Riley built the first saw-mill in the southeast part of the township, at the mouth of Basin Branch. Here it stood until age rendered it too infirm for service, when it was rebuilt by Lewis Powers. It still stands, owned by Benjamin Martin, but has for the past few years been out of service. A grist-mill was built about the same time, a little further up the stream, by Hosea Waters. The buhr-stones were made of large "nigger-head" bowlders, and were run by horse power. This was rather a slow way to make flour, but it proved a great improvement on the plan of going ten, fifteen or twenty miles to mill. A tannery was started by George Claypool in 1824, a few rods south of Windsor Corners. It afterward passed into the hands of Jonas Foust, and at a still later day, into the possession of James J. Sherwood.

Another noticeable fact is the late date when the cabins began to be superseded by frame dwellings. It was not until 1840 that the first of these latter structures was erected for Henry Foust. A mechanic by the name of Harkness did the work, and the lumber was procured at Joseph Cole's mill, in Troy Township. The building still stands, but forty years of exposure to sunshine and storm without the protection of paint, has given it an aged appearance.

The first death in the township was that of a child of Comfort Olds, in the year 1812. No graveyard had yet been laid out in Oxford, and the interment was made in the cemetery at Norton, which was an older settlement. The grave was dug by Henry Foust. The first birth in the township was that of Job Foust.

Oxford has but one village, a flourishing little town of about eight hundred inhabitants, situated just north of the center of the township, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway. The original name of this village was Oxford, but was subsequently changed to Ashley. The ground was owned by L. W. Ashley and J. C. Avery, and was platted by them on June 15, 1849, the County Surveyor, Charles Neil, laying it off in sixty-nine inlots. On the 6th day of August, 1849, Henry Lamb and S. Finch made an addition of eighty-three inlots to the town, numbering from seventy to one hundred and fifty-two, inclusive. June 18, 1850, J. C. Avery, S. Finch and Henry Lamb made an addition of fifteen inlots, from one hundred and fifty-three to one hundred and sixty-seven, inclusive. Two years later, Messrs. Lamb and Finch platted ten outlots, from A to K, inclusive, and, in 1860, L. W. Ashley added three more lots. Hugh Cole and John Doty made a small addition in 1877, making a total of 183 in and out lots. In May of the year succeeding the platting of the village, Lewis Purmort started a small grocery and dry-goods store on the Shoemaker farm, one-half mile east of Ashley. Later in the year, Aloy Patee built the present Ashley Hotel, and was its first proprietor. In the fall, Purmort moved his stock of goods into what is now the gentleman's sitting-room of the hotel. He remained here for about a year, while he built a storeroom on Lot No. 33.

He moved into his new building and continued his enterprise about three years, when he disposed of the business. Mr. Purmort has engaged in various enterprises and is still a resident of Ashley. In the spring of 1850, he and Milton Smith built a saw-mill on the railroad grounds for the company. In the following year, Hiram M. Shaffer built a frame storehouse on Inlot No. 69, and the firm of Miller & Mulford, of Mount Vernon, put in a stock of dry goods. About this time a post office was established here, and J. H. Miller, one of the above firm, was the first Postmaster. Before this, Westfield was the nearest place to get mail. In 1850, Adam Sherman built a small house on Lot No. 104, in which he started a saloon, and, in the same year, William B. Belknap built the first frame dwelling-house on Lot No. 29. The prospects of the village seemed flattering for a rapid and healthy growth, and enterprising men were eager to establish their business in the promising little town. Among the earliest firms were Robert Morrison and Stephen Morehouse, Jr., who erected a frame storehouse on Inlot No. 4, and put in a stock of dry goods. They continued the business but little over two years, when they sold out to J. S. Brumback, who carried on the business only a short time. A year or two after the laying-out of the village, Benjamin McMaster, Joseph Riley and Israel Potter erected a grain warehouse on Lot No. 72. In 1853, Mr. McMaster became sole proprietor, and carried on the grain business for a few years, when he sold out to Breeden & Place. Jesse Meredith built a grain warehouse on the railroad grounds, about the same time the other one was erected, and combined the grain business with the duties of station agent. The warehouse was used also as a freight depot. In the same year, Adam Sherman built a store on Lot No. 73, and a Mr. Clark started a dry-goods store in it. The pioneer blacksmith-shop of the village was started in 1852, by A. B. Morehouse. A rake factory was started in a building erected for the purpose, by Purmort, Fitzgerald & Co., in 1853, but it only continued operations about a year. The Methodist Episcopal Church bought the building, and, moving it on to Lot No. 70, fitted up for a place of worship. This building is at present used as a private dwelling by T. Chapman.

On the 3d day of March, 1855, a petition, signed by some fifty residents of the village, was filed with the Auditor of Delaware County, praying for the incorporation of the village of Ashley. At their June session, in 1855, the Board of Commissioners heard and granted the petition, and on the 30th day of the following August, 1855, the first election for officers was held at the schoolhouse. James Culbertson was elected Mayor; A. Pater, Recorder, and Jesse Meredith, S. Joy, Levi Shisler and Samuel Shisler, Councilmen, who served until the following regular spring election. At this time, L. D. Benton was elected Mayor; J. M. Coomer, Recorder, and Solomon Joy, Samuel Shisler, S. B. Morehouse, A. G. Hall, and George McMaster, Councilmen. Benjamin F. Fry was the first Marshal, and Solomon Joy the first Treasurer. The first ordinance passed by the council was for the suppression of intemperance. In the spring of 1857, B. F. Fry was elected Mayor.

In 1862, a special school district was formed of the village, and a few of the adjoining farms, and a new school building erected, with two rooms. This building was used until 1877, when the growth of the school required more room, and a fine two-story schoolhouse, with four commodious rooms was built. The school is now carried on with four departments, under the successful management of David E. Cowgill, whose energy and industry, together with his competent assistants, have brought the Ashley schools up to a standard second to none of the surrounding graded schools.

On the 26th day of February, 1868, Howard Matthews, Grand Master of Masons of Ohio, issued his dispensation to S. Moore, J. F. Doty, J. P. Clark, J. W. Hoff, William E. Palmer, W. W. Stratton, J. L. Wray, L. A. Coomer, John Field, E. B. Morrison, J. B. Richardson, Henry Sutton and E. M. Conklin, to organize a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at Ashley, and on the 8th day of April, 1868, the lodge was constituted and numbered 407. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge, at Dayton, Ohio, on October 20, 1868, a charter was issued to the lodge, with the following officers: S. Moore, W. M.; J. F. Doty, S. W.; E. B. Morrison, J. W.; John Field, Treasurer; J. L. Wray, Secretary; Henry Sutton, S. D.; L. A. Coomer, J. D.; James P. Clark, Tiler. Since its organization, the lodge has made about sixty masons, and changed its quarters from a small room in the third story, to a nice commodious room in the second story.

On the 22d day of June, 1869, Lodge No. 421, I. O. O. F., was instituted, with the following officers: Washington Granger, N. G.; C. C. Smith, V. G.; D. H. Clifton, Secretary; T. M. Leeds, Per. Sec-

retary: I. Barton, Treasurer. The following were charter members: J. L. Wray, A. A. Wood, H. L. Cross; G. Carpenter, A. P. Oliver, Thomas N. Barton, L. P. Slack, H. Baxter, William Everett, and W. S. Porterfield. The lodge is in flour-ishing condition, and has about fifty members.

On June 21, 1870, an encampment was instituted, with the following officers and charter members: W. Granger, C. P.; E. M. Conklin, H. P.; A. V. Conklin, S. W.; S. A. Smith, J. W.; L. E. Hyatt, Scribe, and A. A. Wood, Treasurer; members, Samuel Llewellyn and W. E. Palmer.

The growth of the village for the last thirty years has been steady and uniform, and has come up from a cross-roads settlement in the woods to a thriving village, second to none of its kind in the county. At present, the village contains three dry-goods stores, three grocery and provision stores, one hardware and implement store, one drug store, one jewelry store, one grain warehouse, one clothing store, two boot and shoe stores, two harness-shops, two saloons, one flouring-mill, two carriage-shops, two emblem factories, three blacksmith-shops, one hotel, one distillery, two saw-mills, three planing-mills, and two cooper-shops. Three churches have their places of worship here—the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. There is, perhaps, as much stock shipped from this station as any other way station on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway. During the past year (1879) there were loaded and shipped from Ashley, 249 cars of stock, consisting of 80 cars of cattle, 83 cars of sheep, and 84 cars of hogs; in all, 1,400 head of cattle, 16,679 head of sheep, and 4,910 head of hogs.

The earliest church organization in Oxford Township was the Methodist Episcopal Church. Tradition is authority for the statement that a society of this denomination was organized at Winsor Corners as early as 1815. They accommodated themselves with such rude structures as the circumstances of the case afforded until 1857, when they built a neat frame building, which was dedicated by Elder Wilson, then presiding over that conference. In February, 1839, Rev. E. S. Garitt, of this denomination, came from Muskingum County and bought the Houston farm, situated about three-quarters of a mile southeast of Ashley. In the following year, with considerable ministerial enterprise, in company with the Shoemaker family, he erected a log cabin a few rods north of his house. The logs were hewn square on the inside, while the furniture and fittings for church service profited by the attention of a mechanic, Mr. Samuel Shoemaker. Mr. Garitt dedicated the building and has conducted services in it and about here for the last forty years. He is universally respected, and there is scarcely a family that has fairly gained a residence within a radius of five miles of his home, but that sometime has called upon him to marry the living or bury the dead.

The church thus organized held its services in the old log house until the spring of 1852, when the meetings were transferred to Ashley. Here the church occupied the log house built by Robert Brown for a dwelling, and afterward the town schoolhouse until April, 1855, when they bought the building now used by T. Chapman as a residence. In December, 1866, the church sold this building, and, from that time until 1868, they used the Presbyterian place of worship, which they finally bought, using it up to the present time. The first regular Pastor was the Rev. L. Warner. Their present minister is the Rev. S. L. Yourtee. In 1861, Rev. Mr. Banaam organized a Wesleyan Methodist Church from the remains of an Episcopal Methodist society, which had existed for some years in the Alum Creek District. A little later, they put up a place of worship, which is known as the Oxford Church, and is situated about three miles southeast of Ashley.

The Baptist Church was organized in the Ashley neighborhood in June of 1835, by Rev. Daniel Thomas. Seven years later, the society built a frame building near the present site of the cemetery. Here they worshiped until 1851, when they moved their building to Ashley, where it still serves them as a place of worship.

On April 27, 1852, a committee, consisting of Rev. Henry Shedd, Rev. John W. Thompson, Rev. William S. Spaulding, and Elders John Mateer and John McElroy, having been appointed by the Franklin Presbytery to go to Ashley to establish a Presbyterian Church, met and proceeded to organize a society as directed. The first Elders were Z. P. Wigton and Henry Slack. On May 24, 1857, James M. Eckles was added to the list of Elders. Rev. Henry Shedd was the first minister of the church. In the summer of 1853, the society purchased Lot No. 27, in Ashley, and two years later built a place of worship, which they used until 1868. Six years later, the society sold this building to the Methodists and erected a neat brick building, in which they still worship.

There is a membership of about forty persons. The present Pastor is Rev. W. E. Thomas.

The first Sabbath school in the township was organized in a small log house in the Alum Creek District, on the farm of James McWilliams, by James M. Eckles in the year 1841. Mr. Eckles was especially interested in this work, and conducted this school for ten years. In 1851, he organized another in Garitt District, and conducted it some three years, when it was removed to Ashley and united with others to form the Union Sabbath School, which is still maintained. Their services are held in the Presbyterian Church building, and Mr. Eckles is still in his favorite service, as Assistant Superintendent. Four Sunday-schools are maintained in the township; one at the M. E. Church at Winsor Corners; one at the M. E. Church in Ashley; the united school of the Presbyterian Church at Ashley, and one at the Wesleyan Church at Oxford.

Schools began rather late, the first schoolhouse being erected about 1826. There are conflicting traditions as to where it was situated, but the weight of evidence seems to be that a spot within two or three rods of the residence of Thomas M. Leeds is its site. It was a round-log affair, 18x22 feet, and furnished with the rude necessities of a frontier school. Levi Phelps, a Baptist minister, was the first teacher. About the same time, a schoolhouse was erected a few rods south of Winsor Corners. This building was used a few years, when it was replaced by a hewed-log cabin. In the course of a few years, this building gave way to a frame, which was used until 1857, when the Methodist Church bought the site. Besides the special school district in Ashley, there are six school districts, four of which are supplied with good, substantial brick schoolhouses. The other two are furnished with wooden structures. All are supplied with modern school furniture.

We cannot refrain from giving a few words to the military and political record of the township, even with the risk of adding to a subject fully treated elsewhere. At the breaking-out of hostilities in 1861, Oxford was among the first to respond to the call of the Governor. As early as May 1, 1861, Capt. Jesse Meredith, who gained that rank in the Mexican war, had raised a company, and reported to the Governor as ready for duty. The company was soon ordered to report to Camp Chase, and on June 15, 1861, was mustered into the service as Company C, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The commissioned officers of the company at its organization were Jesse Meredith, Captain; E. A. Hicks, First Lieutenant; William Clark, Second Lieutenant. The company re-enlisted, and remained in the service during the war. Of this company, twenty were killed and fifteen were carried off by disease, counting about one-third of the company who did not survive the service. On August 1, 1862, a second company was raised in Oxford, which was officered as follows: Captain, Samuel Sharpe; First Lieutenant, Joseph A. Schebles; Second Lieutenant, S. B. Morehouse. This Company was mustered into the service as company D, of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 13, 1862, and served until the end of the war. It is but just to say that surrounding townships contributed members to these companies. Politically the township has been Whig, and, later, has given a regular Republican majority, varying from sixty to eighty. Several of Oxford's children have reached distinction politically, among whom may be mentioned, William P. Reed, now deceased, formerly a prominent member of the Delaware bar, and represented this Senatorial District in the State Legislature. Ezra Riley served several years as an infirmary officer; J. F. Doty, as Auditor from March, 1869, to November, 1873; John Chapman, as Clerk of the Court, being elected in 1873 and again in 1878, and Cicero Coomer, as County Treasurer, being elected in 1879.

CHAPTER XXIV.*

THOMPSON TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY—EARLY SETTLEMENT—MILLS, BRIDGES AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS—INCIDENTS—RELIGION AND EDUCATION—POST OFFICES.

"That tells
Of days and years long since gone by."

THOMPSON TOWNSHIP, named after one of the earliest Governmental surveyors, comprises within its boundaries a portion of those lands described in this work, under the title of Virginia Military Land. It was erected into a separate township June 5, 1820, by the granting of the following petition descriptive of its boundaries: Beginning at Delsaver's "Ford," on the Scioto River, thence due west to the Union County line, thence north on said county line to the old Indian boundary line, thence with said boundary line east to the Scioto River, thence down said river to the place of beginning. The boundaries as thus described were not altered in the least, until February 24, 1848, when, by the specific act of the Legislature, the new county of Morrow was formed, and a portion from the northern part of Thompson was given to Marion County. The present boundaries are as follows: On the north by Prospect Township in Marion County, on the east by Radnor, on the south by Scioto Township, and on the west by Union County. The Scioto River forms the eastern boundary line of the township, and presents in its winding course and geological formation the characteristic features found to be possessed by it in the other townships. There are the same bold, rocky cliffs, and solid channel-bed of limestone, and the huge granite bowlders scattered here and there tend to make the appearances identical. The river receives as tributaries from the west, Tau Way Run and Fulton's Creek. Most of its way through the township, the river is narrow, and in some places quite deep. At "Broad Ford" it suddenly widens, and here we have an illustration of what the river might have been, were it not for the rock-bound cliffs that control its waters. In the spring and fall, the river often becomes very deep from the rains and melting snow, when it goes "booming" along its course; but this swollen state lasts but a few days, and its fall is as sudden as its rise. The sudden increase and decrease in the size of the river is accounted for by farmers upon the theory that the land, being now so thoroughly cleared from the brush and logs which acted in former times as a natural dam to the waters, has nothing to govern the action of the creeks and artificial drains, consequently the water rushes off in a perfect torrent for a few hours, and then subsides. The river, depending upon the tributaries, must follow the same law of rise and fall.

Tau Way Run rises in Union County, and, after pursuing a southeasterly course across Thompson Township, flows into the Scioto River a short distance north of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Tau Way is the name of an Indian tribe who, at an early date, occupied the banks of the river. This tribe belonged to the Wyandot Nation, and were noted for their peaceable disposition and friendly feelings toward the whites. Fulton's Creek also rises in Union County, and, flowing almost parallel with Tau Way Run, empties into the Scioto River about two miles and a half below the run. Fulton's Creek was named from a Mr. Fulton, and the circumstances connected with its designation are of a sad character. Fulton was a person universally liked by all his fellow-pioneers, and accounted one of the most successful hunters of his day. The Indians coming down to the little settlement situated where Pickrell's Mills now stand, to do their trading, would invariably ask after Fulton, the "great hunter." One day, he shouldered his rifle and started for the forest, telling his friends that he was "off for a hunt;" that he would return soon and bring them a deer. His favorite hunting-ground being on and near this creek, he started in its direction. As he reached the edge of the forest, he stopped for a moment and waved his hand to the Indian trader, who stood watching him from the door of his shanty. He turned and entered the dark woods. This was the last time he was ever seen. The following day, some of the settlers inquired if Fulton

* Contributed by H. L. S. Vaile.

had come in, but none having seen him, it was concluded that he had gotten so far from home, and night coming on, he had camped in the woods. The day passed and the next, and a week went by, but still, from the known disposition of the man, no great anxiety was manifested. It was not until the middle of the second week of his disappearance that the neighbors and friends began to feel alarmed. It was concluded to wait until the first of the next week and then, if Fulton remained absent, a party should be organized and go in search of him. This was accordingly done and, striking the trail where he had entered the forest, it was followed to the creek. At this point, all trace of him was lost, and, although parties scoured the country for miles in every direction, he was never found or trace of him discovered. Of course, many conjectures were indulged in. Some thought that he had been killed and his body burned by the Indians, they being so envious of his reputation as a hunter. Others imagined that he had left the settlement of his own volition, while a few advanced the opinion that, while pursuing game, he might have sunk in a swamp or bed of quicksand in or near the creek. As a lasting tribute of respect, the stream was named after him.

A long narrow ridge follows the west margin of the Scioto River, in many places being deeply cut by ravines which have been washed out and gorged by the many small streams from the back lands in finding an outlet into the waters of the river. West of this ridge the land becomes more level. In the northwestern portion of the township the land is very low, only broken here and there by clay knolls. Drains six or seven feet deep are the only means by which these low, wet lands are rendered tillable. In the northwestern portion of the township, there are found stratified beds of sand and gravel. Between Tau Way Run and Fulton's Creek there seems to be a natural basin in which at an early date were found elm swamps. The land bordering the creek is clayey, while back from them are "bottoms" of loam. The country in some localities is well wooded, but along the river the land has been considerably cleared. This is accounted for from the fact that the ridge was well drained and seemed the best adapted for building sites, consequently the adjoining woodlands were cleared first. The land bordering on the river still seems to be the favored ground for farming purposes and the interior to this day remains thinly settled though now rapidly filling up. The land has an abundance of moisture, being well watered by the Scioto and its tributaries. In the extreme northwestern part of the township, there is an outcropping of the Oriskany sandstone, while the great body of the drift land lying to the westward of the Scioto is superimposed upon beds of limestone. In some localities this limestone is very soft, and when exposed to the action of the sun's rays and the disintegrating power of the air, turns white, and, crumbling to pieces, gives material aid and strength to the soil. The farming lands throughout the entire township are well cultivated and very rich, but along the "bottoms" it is held in especial favor and demands a high price. The cleared land, as regards the raising of cereals, bears abundantly, and the productions are of a general character.

The first settler that came into what is now Thompson Township was Samuel Weaver, who came from the southeastern part of Virginia in the fall of 1808 to Chillicothe. Hearing glowing accounts of the land in the township from one of the surveyors, he concluded to start the following spring and locate his grant. Accordingly, in the early part of March, we find him on his way, reaching this locality about the 1st of April. Having disposed of his grant, he located on land belonging to a man by the name of Hill, and situated just south of Clark's survey. His arrival becoming known to the Welsh settlers, near Delhi, they crossed the river and assisted him in raising his cabin. He commenced to clear the land, and continued to work it until his death. One day his wife, upon returning from the field, where she had gone to assist her husband in some labor, was horrified to find a huge snake taking milk from the cup that stood at the side of her sleeping babe. To add to her terror, the child, as if feeling the influence of her presence, awoke, and, seeing the fascinating object so near, stretched out its dimpled hands toward the snake. The mother, smothering the cry that came to her lips, quietly stole away and placed a pan of milk on the doorway. The snake, thus attracted, left the side of the laughing child, and, when it was at a safe distance from the babe, the brave woman killed it. Michael Dilsaver came to this locality, soon after Weaver and his family moved in the township, and settled at the ford that bears his name in the southeast corner of the township. It was not until 1816 that James Cochran, a native of the Keystone State, came to this township. He entered Ohio by way of Wheeling, and, after stopping a short time at Zanesville,

reached Dilsaver's ford in the spring of 1817, and following the trail north for a short distance, settled on land now occupied by J. W. Cone. Immediately upon his arrival, he erected a log cabin near the mouth of Fulton's Creek, but, during a freshet, the water in the river and the creek having risen and endangered his home, he was compelled to move to the high ground a short distance west of the mouth of the creek. About 1827, Cochran built the first grist-mill in the township. It was constructed of logs, and located on Fulton's Creek, not far from its mouth. The dam at first was of brush, but soon after made more substantial by means of heavy logs. That a mill was not erected until this late date arises from the fact that the early settlers found it quite convenient to go to Millville, in Scioto Township, where a mill had been established at an early date. Cochran was energetic and enterprising, doing much toward opening up the then new country. John Swartz came to this locality in 1818, from Highland County, Penn., but was originally from New Jersey. He was an old Revolutionary soldier, having served for some time under the immortal Washington. Swartz was accompanied by his four sons, and settled on land near what is now known as Pickrell's Mills. He, with the help of his sons, put up a cabin, and, having cleared a tract of land, sowed it in wheat, but the anticipated crop proved an utter failure, and, after a few trials, which showed the same result, the project was abandoned. It was several years before any of the farmers could again be induced to try the experiment. Swartz died in 1841, and left two sons, Jacob, who still lives on the old farm near the mills, a hale old man of eighty, and Henry. Sebastian, another son, was in the war of 1812, and died in 1822. Henry was also in the same war. The following story concerning him appears in the history of Ohio: "About 1820, a party of Indians came down from the north to hunt on Fulton's Creek, a custom which they frequently indulged in, and were ordered away by Henry Swartz. They replied that they would not leave their time-honored hunting-ground. That, although the land belonged to the white man, the game belonged to the Indian. They also claimed that inasmuch as they were friends they ought not to be molested. A few days after this, two of their number were missing, and they hunted the entire country over without finding them. At last they found evidence of human bones where there had been a fire, and immediately charged Swartz with killing and burning their missing companions. They threatened vengeance on him, and until his death he had to be constantly on his guard to prevent being waylaid. The matter never was legally investigated, but it was supposed by some, that he, with the assistance of a man by the name of Williams, really disposed of them in the manner above stated." The same year that Swartz settled in this locality, Simeon Lindsley and John Hurd came to Thompson, and settled on the old military road, directly south of where Swartz had located his land. They were both from Vermont. Roswell Field, an industrious Canadian, entered the township about the same time, and settled on the banks of the river, a short distance north of Dilsaver's Ford. He was the first carpenter in the township, and erected the first frame house. When the township was formed in 1820, Field was elected Justice of the Peace, and performed the marriage ceremony for the matrimonially inclined until a minister had settled in the neighborhood. The next settlers in the township were Samuel Broderick and Joseph Russell, who came in the latter part of the year 1819, settling on Clark's survey, about three miles north of the mills. Russell and his family came here from Connecticut, and, buying 318 acres of land heavily timbered, began to clear. These were all the settlers in the township at this date, and it was not until between 1828 and 1838 that others began to make their homes here in any considerable numbers, and the settlements that were made being principally along the river, the interior was neglected until quite recently.

The first grist-mill erected in Thompson Township was on Fulton's Creek, about half a mile from the mouth of the same, and where the present mill is located. It was built by James Cochran about 1827. A few years after, Fields erected a saw-mill at the same site, and the grist-mill having in the mean time become rather dilapidated, Fields rebuilt it. In 1830, Jacob Swartz built the first saw-mill in the township, which is still in existence, and runs whenever there is sufficient water. It is situated on the west bank of the Scioto River, about two rods below Pickrell's grist-mill. It is now the property of Mr. Pickrell. In 1844, J. W. Cone, who had served an apprenticeship in the old Delaware woolen mill, built a similar institution in this township, which for thirty years was the pride of this section. It stood where Pickrell's grist-mill now stands, and the old dam which backs up the water for the use of the latter furnished for many years the motor-power of the

factory. It was not until 1868 that steam was introduced for the purpose of running the mill, and from sparks blown from the engine the latter took fire, and was burned down in 1874. In 1877, H. P. Pickrell, who formerly ran the grist-mill at Ostrander, came to this place, and where Cone's woolen-mill stood he erected the large grist-mill which is now in full operation. There is a small saw-mill, the property of Clark Decker, situated in the extreme northeastern portion of the township, on the Scioto River. It was built about 1863. The first bridge over the Scioto River in this township, connecting it with Radnor, was not built until 1869. It is a wooden bridge, covered and spans the river on what is known as the road to Delhi. Prior to the time it was built, the only way the people had for crossing the river was to ford it, and the most favorable spot for this purpose is called the "Broad Ford," on the southern boundary line of the township. Jacob Swartz built a large flat-boat and a canoe, by means of which he used to ferry the people across when the river was high. In about 1875, a small covered bridge—a wooden structure—was built across Fulton's Creek, on what is known as the Fulton Creek road, about a mile west from the mill on the same road.

The first birth of a white child that took place in Thompson Township was that of Susanna Cochran, a daughter of James Cochran. She was born in the year 1817. The first death that took place in the township, was that of Michael Dilsaver. In 1821, Mrs. Margaret Swartz died, and she was taken to the little cemetery on Boke's Creek, in Scioto Township. It does not take a very fertile imagination to picture forth the effect this solemn procession made upon the mind and heart of the early settler, as it wended its way along the river road to the tombed and silent city of the dead. But even the terrors of death are for a short time dispelled by the happy surroundings of those who are about to clasp each other's hands, and thus with rapture beaming in their countenances join destinies for the journey down the thorny path of life. And so it was undoubtedly with the first marriage, when Catherine Swartz was wed to William Travers, the ceremony of which took place in the year 1822, and was performed in the log-cabin of John Swartz, father of Catherine; in this case, Squire Fields officiated in uniting those

> "Two souls with but a single thought,
> Two hearts that beat as one."

From all directions the young people gathered to witness the ceremony, and after it was concluded, they assembled on the puncheon floor of the cabin and the fiddlers having been notified, the dancing commenced. Of course the splinters in the floor interfered somewhat with a long chassez, and, by sticking into the bare feet of the dancers, made a proper rendition of "balance to 'yer' partner" also a little precarious; still it was a happy occasion, and the supper composed of venison and wild honey was not at all bad.

The first schoolhouse was a small hewn-log cabin, and was situated on Fulton's Creek. In this rude temple of education, James Crawford first taught the pioneer boy and girl the rudiments of that knowledge, which many times they had to undergo such hardships to attain. The first cabin ever erected in this township was put up by Samuel Weaver about 1809, and was, in construction, similar to all the log cabins of the pioneers. The first apple-trees introduced into the township was set out by Jacob Swartz, who bought them from a man on Mill Creek. The first tannery that began operations was built about 1845, by Israel Waters, and stood near where Pickrell's Mills now stands. The building has long since been destroyed. Roswell Fields himself, the first carpenter, erected the first frame house in the township, and Jacob Swartz the second. The first brick house was put up by Hoskins. Joseph Cubberly was the first blacksmith, and opened his shop and began operations in the year 1825. The first store in the township was opened in a frame house near where Pickrell's Mills are now situated, and was owned by Joseph Cox. Prior Cox was clerk in the store. Fletcher Welch, acting as an agent for Anthony Walker, of Delaware, sold goods on Swartz's place before the store was opened, but Indian traders used to come up to the little settlement long in advance of either of the above-mentioned parties. Dr. Mathias Gerehard was the first resident physician in the township. The first tavern was kept by John Detwiler, who also for thirty years carried on the business of selling liquor, when the establishment was sold out and never started again. Thomas Lavender was a brickmaker, the first in the township, and burned the first kiln of brick, and built one of the first brick houses.

In following through the history of the settlement of this township, it will be noticed that but comparatively few families found homes here at so early a period as in adjoining townships, and it

was not until a late date that a sufficient number had been added to the neighborhood to enable them to support those institutions that are necessary adjuncts to the well-being of all civilized communities. It is not surprising then that churches and schools were not instituted here until after they were enjoyed in almost every other locality throughout the country, Radnor and Scioto Townships being contiguous afforded opportunities for those living in Thompson for worship, and it was to churches in these localities that the good people would make their regular Sunday journey. These, of course, were at times attended with some difficulties. The Scioto River intervened between Radnor and Thompson; this had to be forded, which in times of high water was not only a dangerous undertaking, but in the flooded stages impossible. Thus were the devout who journeyed in that direction either compelled to forego their accustomed pilgrimage to the temple of God, or avail themselves of similar privileges afforded in Scioto. It was not until about the year 1840, that religious organizations began to take shape here. About this time, the New Lights or Christians formed their society, and in 1843, erected a church on Tau Way Run, the Rev. Isaac Walters officiating as their first minister. Here they held their services until 1873, when the church burned down, it is thought through the act of an incendiary. Nothing daunted, and with commendable zeal, they immediately commenced their plans for a new building, and this they completed in 1875, the site being one mile west of the old church. They now have periodical preaching, and the charge is not in a very flourishing condition. The Methodist Episcopal organization, it is supposed by some, existed prior to that of the Christian, but this is in doubt. The first meetings of the Methodists were held at the residence of Joseph Russell, and then in a small log church put up by them, in union with the Disciple society. In this they worshiped under ministrations of the Rev. Ebenezer Webster, who was on the Richwood Circuit, this charge having been placed under that jurisdiction. A few years later, they were changed to the Delhi Circuit, and the congregation assembled at the house of Henry C. Flemming to hear the "word expounded," changing occasionally to other conveniently situated residences, and at times holding services in the neighborhood schoolhouse. In 1867, they were again changed, at which time the little charge was placed on the Prospect or Middletown Circuit, and there they gathered together in their little circles, constant in their adherence to faith and duty. During this unsatisfactory state of affairs, in 1868, they began agitating the question of building a temple of their own. Accordingly one-fourth of an acre, situated on the State road, a short distance north of the covered bridge, was bought for a site, including space for a burying-ground. A subscription having been raised, work was immediately commenced for the construction of a frame building that would amply satisfy the wants of the people. At this time, the society embraced in its membership but two male members, Henry C. Fleming and James Maize. To them belong a great share of the credit for the present prosperous condition of the organization. However, the ladies, constituting as they did a large majority of its strength, must have wielded an influence in shaping the course of affairs that cannot be ignored, and to them, undoubtedly, is due great praise for their active coöperation in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the society. The new church was finished the latter part of December, 1869, and dedicated the 1st day of January, 1870, by Rev. Benjamin Powell, at that time on the Delhi Circuit, Rev. Caleb Hill being the Pastor in charge at the time. The first class was composed of the following-named persons: James Maize and wife, Henry C. Fleming, Ann Evans and James Fleming. The church has now a membership of forty-four, and is in a prosperous condition. Since the new building has been in use the following clergymen have filled the pastoral charge: Caleb Hill, A. D. Mathers, William Lance, Frank B. Olds, Henry Pilcher, John Hills and Benjamin Powell. Fulton's Creek Methodist Church is situated in the western part of the township, near the creek from which it takes its name. Their present meeting-house was built in 1868, and cost $1,100. It is a frame structure, conveniently located for the accommodation of the people, and well adapted for its purpose. The original trustees were Thomas Armstrong, John Kennedy, Thomas Love, John G. Curry, Lewis Wolfley and Henry Perry. It was dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, the present Pastor being Benjamin Powell. The organization existed some years before the present church building was erected, the information in relation to time and its early condition not being accessible. The New Disciple or Campbellite denomination have a comfortable frame church, situated in the

north central part of the township, which was built in 1853, and dedicated the same year. The organization existed as such previous to that date.

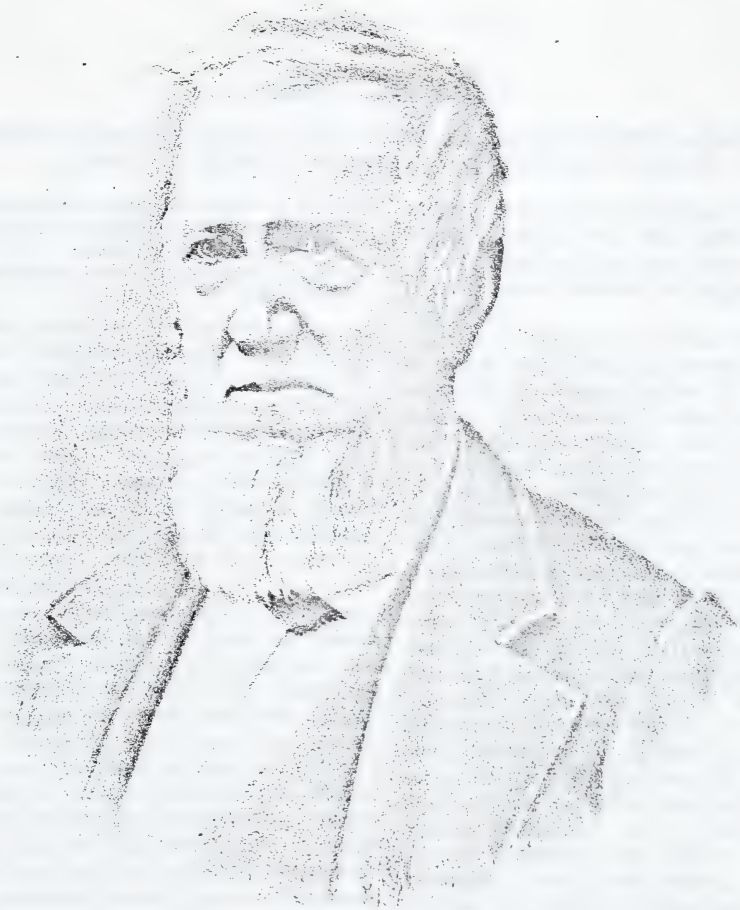
The first school building erected in the township was of hewn logs. The fireplace was constructed of mortar made from mud and straw; a greased paper pasted over an aperture which had been made by cutting out a section of the logs, served as a window for lighting the interior. The door was swung on wooden hinges, and, as the boards which entered into the construction had not been well seasoned, the door sagged, leaving a huge crack at the top. Here, in this rude excuse for a building, James Crawford exercised the functions of a teacher half a century ago. In winter, the wild wind blew the snow through the cracks and crevices, and drove the smoke into the room as it swept down the great, wide chimney. The amount of fuel consumed was enormous, and, as the scholars huddled around the fire, the smoke filling the room, hiding for a moment the face of the teacher, that same old sharp thorn from the wild apple would come into play, and the cry of agony from the unsuspecting victim could be heard above the roar of the storm without. But to-day how changed. Instead of the little cabin schoolhouse on Fulton's Creek, the only one in the township, we now see eight comfortable buildings devoted to school purposes, with modern equipments, in which a competent corps of teachers impart a good and thorough knowledge of the common branches. The following are the school statistics of the township:

Moneys on hand September 1, 1878	$ 705 92
State tax	410 00
Irreducible fund	26 84
Local tax for school and schoolhouse purposes	1,033 36
Total	$2,177 12
Total of expenditure	$1,858 02
Number of districts or subdistricts	8
Number of schoolhouses	8
Total value of school property	$2,200 00
Number of male teachers employed within the year	6
Number of female teachers employed within the year	8
Average wages of male teachers	$ 30 00
Average wages of female teachers	$ 21 00
Number of teachers that taught through the entire year (ladies)	2
Average number of weeks the schools were in session	25
Number of male pupils enrolled within the year	83
Number of female pupils enrolled within the year	97
Average monthly enrollment (boys)	91
Average monthly enrollment (girls)	77
Number of male pupils enrolled between the ages of 16 and 21	21
Number of female pupils enrolled between the ages of 16 and 21	9

The schools of the township are in good condition, and, as the country is becoming more thickly settled, they are rapidly filling up, and erelong another demand will be made for a new schoolhouse, to meet the wants of the increasing attendance.

Thompson Township is at the present time strongly Democratic, and it appears that but twice in the history of the township has it been carried by an opposite party. In 1854, the Know-Nothing party organized secretly and succeeded in carrying the township. The origin and secret workings of this party are well known to most of the old politicians, and it is sufficient to say that at that time, by a combination of issues, this party succeeded in carrying the election. In 1855, the Democrats made a square fight against them, but again they succeeded in gaining all the offices excepting that of Assessor. In 1857, on account of the decline of the dominant party, the Democrats carried the township, and this was the death-blow of the Know-Nothing organization here, which, after that date, presented no opposition. The following statistics show the relative strength of the two parties at the last election: Governor—Charles Foster, Republican, 79; Thomas Ewing, Democrat, 146; Gideon F. Stewart, Prohibitionist, 2. Lieutenant Governor—A. Hickenlooper, Republican, 79; M. V. Rice, Democrat, 145; J. W. Sharp, Prohibitionist, 3. State Senator—Thomas Joy, Republican, 81; F. M. Marriott, Democrat, 142. State Representative—John Jones, Republican, 92; D. H. Elliott, Democrat, 128.

What is now known as Pickrell's Mills Post Office, at one time went by the name of Eagletown, Cone's Mills, etc. It consists of a few houses clustering around the mill and store now owned by Pickrell. It is situated on the old military road about a mile above Delsaver's Ford. This point is one of the oldest settled in the township, and at one time bid fair to become quite a village, but the few industries located at the place dying out for want of proper encouragement, together with the burning of Cone's woolen factory, sealed the fate of the little place. At present, the saw and grist mill are the only industries. A



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small store on the east side of the road, at which the post office is situated, enjoys a precarious existence. H. P. Pickrell is the present Postmaster. Patterson Post Office was the dignified title held by an old frame house situated on the military road a short distance north of the mouth of Fulton Creek. At this point McCausland distributed the mail for the township and hence the name. Since the establishment of the post office at Pickrell's Mills, the other has been discontinued.

CHAPTER XXV.*

BROWN TOWNSHIP—HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE—EARLY SETTLEMENT—WAR AND POLITICS —COUNTY INFIRMARY—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—VILLAGES.

"Long winters have flown over the scenes of the past,
And many have turned gray in the winter's cold blast,
While others only dream of the time that is gone;
They are bent by the years that are fast rolling on."
—*McDonald.*

THE history attaching to this subdivision of Delaware County really begins about 1804 or 1805, with the discovery of salt in the vicinity, although the first permanent settlement within the present boundaries of the township extends back no farther than 1817. The lapse of sixty-three years (1817 to 1880), imperceptible in the estimate of an eternity, is a long hiatus in human life. It removes two generations into darkness and dust, and places another in their seats who have nearly run their course.

We ask the reader to accompany us in imagination back over the years that are gone, and behold the country clothed in primeval forests, and peopled with the "noble red man." He knew the labyrinthian avenues of these dark and gloomy forests, as we know the roadways of the present day. Wild game abounded in endless profusion for the sustenance of this portion of the human race. Looking still further, we see the pioneers hewing out a home for their loved ones. Slowly the wilderness changes into productive farms, and the hunting-grounds of the wild sons of the forest are transferred to the distant West. Where erst stood his wigwam, now rise, as if by enchantment, the palatial homes of his pale-face successor, and those concomitants of civilization—the church and the schoolhouse. Where the ground was cleared off for the war-dance, are now smiling fields and orchards of the finest fruits. Coming down to a later period, we find ignorance and superstition displaced by education, truth, refinement and religion; the long rides on horseback or in wagons, over rough and almost impassable roads, are superseded by the iron track and the railway car. A thousand and one conveniences that the pioneer never dreamed of appear to us actual necessities.

Brown Township is a division of the county that is replete with historical interest. Originally, it occupied the central portion of the county, and, later, the north central portion, lying in Range 18, and, by the United States survey, is Township 5. It is bounded on the north by Oxford, on the east by Kingston, on the south by Berlin, on the west by Delaware and Troy, and is in area a full township. Just when Brown was erected into a separate and distinct township is among the lost arts, or rather, the record book of the County Commissioners' Court, containing this valuable information, has been spirited away or destroyed, probably the latter, leaving a gap in the proceedings of the honorable court from 1822 to 1831. When Delaware County was formed, it was divided into three townships, viz., Berkshire, Radnor and Liberty. In this division, one-half of the territory now included in Brown was in Radnor, and one-half in Berkshire. At the first meeting of the County Commissioners' Court (June 16, 1808), Delaware Township was created. This took from Radnor that portion of Brown contained in it, and gave it to Delaware, while the balance of Brown remained in Berkshire, as before. The formation of Peru Township (now in Morrow County), April 22, 1817, took one-quarter of the present territory of Brown. It has thus changed hands frequently since the formation of the county, and somewhere between 1822 and 1831, probably about 1826, Brown Township was created.

The township has but one large stream of water —Alum Creek. It passes through the eastern part, entering near the northeast corner and flowing

* Contributed by Dr. S. W. Fowler.

south passes out near the southeast corner into Berlin Township. There are several small streams that flow into Alum Creek, some of which have their source in the township. Some of these little streams are noted for having been the ancient sites of Indian encampments, at a time when the Scioto Valley formed a part of the hunting-grounds of the Delawares and Mingoes. Leatherwood Run takes its name from a shrub found growing upon its bank. This peculiar shrub was much sought after by the early settlers, who used both its bark and wood for a variety of purposes. Leatherwood Run has its source in the south part of Oxford, and flows south through Brown, emptying into Alum Creek near Eden Village. Along this run in early times were three Indian encampments, more particularly mentioned elsewhere. Big Run rises in the central portion of the township, and flows southward into Berlin, where it mingles its waters with those of Alum Creek. Sugar Creek, a small stream, rises in the western part and flows into the Olentangy at Delaware. Here it has been utilized by Mr. Vergon, who has constructed an artificial lake which is supplied with water by this little stream. Three small streams in the southeastern part are called respectively, Longwell's Run, Dutton's Run and Matthews' Run.

The land east of Alum Creek is particularly adapted to grazing. In close proximity to the creek, it is broken and of a rather thin soil, while at a greater distance it is gently undulating, and not only good grazing land, but well adapted for farming, the soil having less clay and more rich black loam than the rolling land near the creek. Along the west bank of the Alum, the land is also undulating, and was the first to be brought under the influence of the settler in the present township of Brown. The grand old elms with their long sheltering arms were rapidly reduced to ashes; the giant oaks that had withstood the storms and tempests of centuries, soon found their way into fences surrounding the newly opened fields of the pioneer. The land further west was low and wet, defying horseback or wagon travel through its swamps, and even barring roadways for years. Owing to the tile and open drainage systems, however, this section, this wet, swampy land, once considered worthless under the sway of the prudent husbandman, has become the most productive in the township. The roads and highways that were located on the highlands and took circuitous routes to the county seat, have long since passed away, and now direct roads, graded and graveled, are passable all the year round.

Among the attractions which brought the early settlers to the territory included in Brown Township, was the "Salt Lick," as it was called. When the United States Government sent its agents to survey the country, a salt lick was discovered in the northeast quarter of what is now Brown, from which the Indians procured this much-needed article. A reservation was made by the United States of 4,000 acres, and deeded to the State for educational purposes. This was called the "salt reservation." Some years later, perhaps about 1804 or 1805, Dr. John Loofbourrow, moved into what is now Berkshire Township. He was from Virginia, and located on what afterward became the Eckelberry farm, but after a short time sold out and moved to the Durham farm, as it is called, lying just east of Alum Creek, on the Delaware and Sunbury Turnpike. Here he lived and practiced his profession for many years. He had with him his old faithful man, "Friday," Oko Richey (colored). This old darkey, it is said, was ever mindful of and faithful to his master's interest. When Dr. Loofbourrow learned from some friendly Indians where they obtained their salt, with his servant and a few of these Indians, he made a visit to the locality, which he found only about five miles to the north, and just up the creek from his own settlement. He and Oko procured large iron kettles, built a furnace and commenced the manufacture of salt. Although a very slow process, they produced the article in sufficient quantities to partially supply the inhabitants, and thus very soon became noted salt merchants. After some twelve years, this salt business was investigated by other parties, who thought they saw in it an enterprise of untold wealth. In 1817, these parties went to Columbus, and succeeded in securing from the State a contract, leasing to them 1,000 acres of land adjacent to, and 300 around, the salt lick and on the salt reservation, for a term of twelve years. The provisions of this contract with the State were, that the contractors should bore to the depth of at least 200 feet, unless salt water in paying quantities was sooner reached. They were to leave the well tubed with good copper tubing at the expiration of their lease. Loofbourrow now withdrew from the business, and soon after removed to Wisconsin.

The contractors at once commenced boring for salt, and went to a depth of 480 feet, and even then failed to find salt water in paying quantities.

To their great disappointment, they found their visions of wealth rapidly dissolving into thin air. They notified the State authorities, who in turn reported to Congress, and that august body ordered the salt reservation to be surveyed and sold. Accordingly, a Mr. Carpenter, of Lancaster, Ohio, was authorized to survey it, which he did into 100-acre lots. In November, 1826, these lots were sold to the highest bidder; the early settlers and contractors being allowed the refusal of the lands which they had been for some time improving, a business they had found more profitable than boring for salt.

As we study the history of our country, and ponder over its early settlements, we naturally ask, "whence came the pioneers;" for necessarily they must bring with them their industry, morality, Christian influence, and the well-established customs of their native places. Their ideas, to a large extent, form and mold the future importance of their neighborhood and vicinity. Decades, even centuries, scarcely suffice to obliterate the influences left upon a country by its pioneers. Thus it was with Brown Township. Its early settlers were mostly from New York and Virginia, the oldest, most refined and aristocratic sections of the American Union; sections where law and order, education and religion, hold a high place in the minds and hearts of the people. The first permanent white settler in Brown Township was Daniel G. Thurston, in the spring of 1817. But as far back as 1809, a settlement was made in the extreme southwest corner, by a man named Erastus Bowe, from Vermont. He built a cabin and called the place Bowetown, though it was never, we believe, laid out as a town, or populated, except by Bowe and his family, consisting, at the time, of his wife and two children. He remained here but a short time, when he went to Delaware. He resided in Delaware until 1817, and then removed to Tiffin, where he died in December, 1863. But few now remember anything of him, and Mr. Thurston is generally recognized as the first permanent settler. He moved into the township from the eastern part of Berlin, which, at that time, was the central part of Berkshire Township. He had settled in that region upon his arrival in the county in 1810, but, in the spring of this year (1817), moved into Brown. He was originally from Clinton County, N. Y. With his family, a few goods packed into a large wagon, which was drawn by four good horses, he left his home in the East, carrying with him the good wishes of the many friends left behind. Along the lonely route were seen occasionally

"Cities and towns, dim and mysterious,
Like something pictured in the dreams of sleep;
A hundred streams, with all their wealth of isles,
Some bright and clear, and some with gauze-like mists
Half-veiled like beauty's cheek;"

these were some of the scenes that relieved the long and tedious journey of its monotony. Traveling over mountains and through the dense wilderness, subjected to numberless exposures, he reached, finally, his place of destination on Alum Creek. He located on the summit of the first little hill west of the creek, on what is now known as the Delaware & Sunbury Turnpike Road. This road, or but a trace then, wound along under the hill, following the river toward the Eaton settlement, as it was termed. Here his long journey ended; a cabin was at once built, into which he moved with his family and his brother Isaac, who had accompanied him to the West. The latter went to work in a distillery that had been raised at no great distance, while Daniel himself worked in a saw and grist mill near his rude home. In 1817, seven years after he had settled in the county, he sold out to Ebenezer Loofbourrow, who had just arrived in the neighborhood from Virginia.

After Mr. Thurston sold out to Loofbourrow, he moved into the present township of Brown, where he had to begin his pioneer life over again, as it were. With the blue canopy of heaven for shelter, Mother Earth for a bed and the forest as walls of protection, he proceeded to carve out a new home. He soon had logs cut and on the ground for a cabin; a few days more and the cabin was reared, the clapboards placed on for a covering and a floor of puncheons added to the building. His family now occupied this "palace of logs," and his companion, with that instinct and refinement natural to woman, soon rendered it attractive and homelike. When his cabin was completed and his family located, Mr. Thurston entered into a copartnership with James Eaton, who lived a short distance south of him, and a man named Steven Gorham. These gentlemen formed the company, and were the contractors in the famous salt speculation, of which we have already spoken, and the lessees of the "salt reservation." His new home was on this reservation, or on the "salt section," as it was usually designated. Shortly after his location, Mr. Gorham

moved in, but, after the failure of the salt business, left in disgust, and was lost sight of. Isaac Eaton erected a cabin a little north of Mr. Thurston's, in a short time after the latter's settlement. These, with Isaac Thurston, were, for several years, the only settlers in the present limits of Brown Township.

With becoming reverence, we may add in this connection, that Daniel Thurston worked in the "fear of the Lord," and "eschewed evil." "The Lord blessed him," and he "waxed rich and multiplied." He died in 1843, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife outlived him twenty-one years, and died in 1864 at the age of eighty-two years. She saw the country twice convulsed in war, but died without being permitted to witness the peace which finally crowned the great rebellion. She and her husband had born to them thirteen children, all of whom reached the years of maturity. They followed in the footsteps of the father—multiplying abundantly. As a matter of some interest to our readers, we devote a little space to the genealogy of this prolific family. The children of Daniel Thurston were Harriet, Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth, Samuel, Sarah, Phœbe, Norton, Vinal, Eunice, Fannie and Barbara. Harriet first married Dr. Monroe, and, after his death, married Dr. John Loofbourrow. She had two children when she moved to Wisconsin, and died. Mary married Israel Wood, a Quaker (who lived in Peru Township, then in this, but now in Morrow County). She died fifteen years after her marriage, leaving twelve children. Joseph married in 1826, a daughter of B. F. Loofbourrow, who at the time was living on the Thurston farm. There were born to him ten children, all of whom, with one exception, we believe, are now living. Elizabeth married Ralph Longwell, a soldier of 1812, and who died in 1874. In 1879, his widow drew a pension due to the soldiers of 1812, by an enactment of Congress. She was the mother of thirteen children. Sarah first married Lyman Thrall, and, after his death, Andrew Thrall, a brother, who is now living in Southern Ohio. Phœbe married William K. Thrall, and has but one child, Mrs. T. S. Scott, of Eden. Norton married a Miss Jones, and died in 1817. He was the father of six children. Vinal married a Miss Plant; eight children was the result. Eunice married Norton Harden; she died, leaving eight children. Fannie married H. Walker, and had born to her six children. Samuel married, and had born to him eight children. Barbara married William Livingston and was the mother of ten children. These were the families and the children of Daniel Thurston, numbering in all one hundred, twenty and two; and the number of all the generations of this old patriarch down to the present time are "two hundred, eighty and seven souls." To his son, Joseph Thurston, now an active old gentleman of seventy-eight years, we are indebted for most of these facts, as well as much of the history of the township. He is possessed of a strong mind and is in excellent health. The companion of all these years is equally as vigorous as her husband, and together they recount the reminiscences of the early times, with the liveliest interest. The spring after his marriage, he erected a cabin on the one hundred acres of land he purchased at the sale of the "salt section," a purchase that joined his father's place. He paid 80 cents per acre for it in the following payments: One-twentieth of the entire amount down, and of the remainder, one-fourth in sixty days; one-fourth in two years; one-fourth in three years, and the last remaining fourth in four years; all without interest and without taxes. The first year he cleared ten acres of ground. This he planted in corn, the result of which was a beautiful crop. He fed the corn to hogs, which he sold at $7.25 per hundred pounds, and some cattle, "pastured in the woods," were sold at from $6.00 to $8.00 per head. The money thus obtained was applied in payment for his land, and for the necessaries of life. Some years later, Mr. Thurston bought 200 acres of land for which he paid $3.00 acre. He moved on to this last purchase where he lived until 1868, when he sold out and moved to Wisconsin. He there embarked in the drug business and continued it for eleven years, then disposed of his interest and returned to Delaware County.

The early settlers of this section were not without their Indian experiences. Although the Indians were supposed to be friendly, yet they were looked on with some suspicion by their white neighbors. The Thurstons, being one of the first families to locate in this region, and that sometime prior to the removal of the Indians to reservations further west, enjoyed a more extensive acquaintance with them than settlers who came at a later date. They (the Indians) used to bring their game and furs to trade for corn and as a general thing behaved well. The elder Thurston, who had a little mill, would grind their corn for them, and was on the most intimate terms with them,

and known far and wide among the neighboring tribes. When Joseph was a small boy, but nine years old, he was one day sent out for the horses, which, when not in use, were allowed to run at large in the forest. He wandered through the woods for hours, but after a long and fruitless search, he gave up finding them, and started to return home. After traveling for some time, he became lost in the forest, but finally struck an old Indian trail, which he followed some distance, when, much to his surprise and consternation, he came upon an Indian encampment, where he was warmly welcomed (?) by an army of dogs, and forced to take refuge in the nearest tree. The commotion produced by these ferocious beasts brought an old Indian from his wigwam, to investigate the cause of so much disturbance. To the astonishment of the lad, he discovered in him an old friend of his father, while the Indian, quite as much astonished as the boy, found the game "treed" by his dogs to be none other than the son of his old friend Thurston. The dogs were called off, and the boy invited to come down from his exalted perch. After he had related his adventure, a young Indian was ordered to catch a couple of well-trained ponies. Upon one of them he was placed, while the Indian boy mounted the other, and, acting as guide, led him through the forest, and after several hours' ride, he was restored to his already over-anxious parents.

It was shortly after the Thurstons settled in Brown Township that Isaac Eaton came, and located just a little north of them. He was a son of Joseph Eaton, who was among the early settlers of Berkshire. He worked at the salt wells with Thurston and Gorham, and, after the failure of the project, he turned his attention to farming and improving the land where he had squatted. Here he lived and kept "bachelor's hall" for ten years, when he accepted the sensible advice, that "it is not well for man to be alone," and took unto himself a "helpmeet." He was married to a Miss Root, of Peru Township. At the sale of the "salt reservation," he bought the land he had improved, upon which he lived until 1838, when he sold to William Williams. This place lies adjacent to the old church and school grounds, and is still occupied by Mr. Williams. One of the traces left by the Mound-Builders, and the only one noticeable in this immediate section, is on this farm. This relic of a prehistoric race is but a few rods from Squire Williams' house. It is cone-shaped, the summit standing some eight feet above the level of the surrounding ground, and is about forty feet in diameter at the base. A ditch, two feet deep, surrounds it, outside of which is a wall, or embankment of earth, about one foot and a half high and about two feet wide. In the east side of this wall or embankment is a bridge-like opening, resembling a gateway. This mound was opened, and in it were found portions of a well-preserved skeleton, charred remains of wood, and a few other unimportant relics, pertaining to this lost race of people.

William Williams, who bought out Isaac Eaton, came from Fairfield County to this township. Three years after he located here he was chosen Justice of the Peace, an office he has been elected to from year to year until the present time. He has also served the county as Treasurer two terms, from 1846 to 1852, and as an Infirmary Director three years. He has likewise served the township in the capacity of Clerk and Treasurer, and been often chosen administrator of estates and guardian of minor heirs. In all of these positions, his duties have been discharged with a faithfulness and fidelity that is rare in these degenerate days. With the exception of the first three years, he has held official position ever since he has been a resident of the county.

Emigrants came in rapidly, and soon the entire salt reservation was settled up. One of the first families to move in after those already mentioned, was that of Benjamin McMasters, who came in about 1826. This pioneer of county and State was born in New York September 24, 1795, and was the third in a family of four children. His father died when he was quite young, and his mother moved with her family to Ohio in 1813, and located on the Scioto River, in Franklin County. He worked here for some time in a saw-mill, the first one built on the Scioto. It was in this mill that the lumber was sawed used in the construction of the old State House at Columbus. In 1814, the McMasters family moved to the village of Worthington, and lived for a time in part of the house in which Col. Kilbourn kept a tavern. In the latter part of the same year, Benjamin came to Delaware County. His first work was the clearing-up of twenty acres of land for a Dr. Warren. In 1817, he went to Champaign County, and the next year married a daughter of Lemuel G. Humphrey, of Liberty Township, Delaware County. His wife lived but a few years. After her death, he came back to this county,

where, in a year or two, he married again. At the sale of the salt section, in Brown Township in 1826, to which reference has been frequently made, he purchased 100 acres of land, upon which he at once built a cabin of the regular pioneer pattern. He moved into it one night between 9 and 10 o'clock, late in December, and snow on the ground at the time some fifteen inches deep. His worldly wealth consisted of one yoke of steers, one heifer, ten head of young hogs, a dog (all early settlers had a dog), a small supply of household goods, a few provisions and $50 in money. Here he lived until 1851, when he started a warehouse and formed a business partnership in Ashley, where he still resides. In the spring of 1852, he sold his place to his son Horace, who still occupies it. For many years, the latter has devoted much attention to fruit culture, and stands deservedly high in that branch of business. His large and well-assorted orchards produce from one to two thousand bushels of apples annually, with other fruits in considerable quantity. He has just completed a cider mill and press, which is most perfect in every particular, and has a capacity of 150 barrels a day.

The same years that brought to Brown Township the pioneers we have already mentioned, witnessed the arrival of others, who, at the same land sales, purchased themselves homes. Among them we may mention Andrew Finley, J. Fleming, Zenas Leonard, James, George, Ralph and E. Longwell, S. Harlow, Charles Cowgill, John Kensill and others. With such an influx of immigration, the township rapidly settled up. Among those who came at a later date were John Walker and William Finley. Walker came from Virginia in 1832, but was a native of Ireland. He was born in 1784, and died upon the place of his original settlement (in this township) at the great age of ninety-eight years. Finley was a son-in-law of Walker, and settled first in Kingston Township, but after a few years moved into Brown. He bought 100 acres of land, upon which he still lives with his son, and is now ninety-two years old, but growing somewhat feeble. His wife is living, and remembers quite vividly the stirring scenes of those early times, when the country round about them "was all woods" and stocked with game of all kinds. The same year of Walker's settlement in Brown, a young man named Charles Neil, now better known as "Uncle Charley Neil," came in. He was also from Virginia, and also married a daughter of Mr. Walker. Mr. Neil carried on an ashery, and taught school for some ten years, when he was elected County Surveyor. This office was given to him by the people of Delaware County from 1842 to 1864, without any solicitation on his part. In the latter year, unknown to him, he was nominated, and, afterward, elected to the office of County Auditor, which office he held for two terms. During his second term as Auditor, he was elected Mayor of the city of Delaware by an overwhelming majority. A short time after the settlement of the Thurstons, Eatons and others already mentioned, Hugh Cunningham came from Pennsylvania and located on what is now called the Hann farm. He was the father of fifteen children, all of whom reached the years of maturity, and of the number there were three pairs of twins. He died in 1824, and his children have all followed him, except one—Mrs. Torrence, who lives at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and, at an advanced age, is enjoying good health. In 1827, Hugh Lee located in Brown Township, on what was then called the Peter Baker farm, but is now owned by Mr. Snedeker. He was a branch of the illustrious Lee family—a family that has produced as many great men as any in our country. As a proof that the family did not deteriorate in him, a son, John Calvin Lee, who was born while his father lived on this place, and who spent his childhood here, rose to the rank of Brigadier General during the late war, and, after its close, was twice elevated to the position of Lieutenant Governor of the State. In 1867, and again in 1869, he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Hon. R. B. Hayes, now President of the United States. A more extended notice is given of both of these gentlemen in another chapter of this work. Dr. Lyman Potter, who lives near the north line of the township, is a native of New York, and settled in Peru Township in 1821, and, in 1844, moved into Brown. When somewhat advanced in life, he began the study of medicine with old Dr. Carney, of Berkshire, one of the early practitioners of the county. After his term of reading, and after practicing some years, Dr. Potter attended lectures at the Starling Medical College at Columbus, from which he graduated in 1850. He then returned to his old location (the village of Eden) and continued practice until his removal to the farm where he now resides. After locating upon his farm, he attended those in the immediate neighborhood who required his professional services, but did not make it his business exclusively. He assisted in organizing the first medical society in the county,

and has always been an active member of it. He has produced some able papers before the society on different subjects, and is considered a deep thinker and forcible writer. He says that the only public position he has ever held, of which he feels proud, was that of Treasurer of the Bounty Fund during the late war. This position he held from his first election until the close of the war relieved the county of the necessity for such a fund. Israel Potter, a brother of the doctor, settled in the same neighborhood and at the same time. He is still living, a prosperous farmer, and devotes considerable attention to wool-growing, and owns quite a number of very fine sheep.

In this age of plenty, it is somewhat difficult to realize what straits the pioneers were sometimes subjected to. They often had to pay 60 cents a pound for coffee, and when cash was short, parched corn or burnt potatoes served as a substitute for Rio and Java. Calico was 40 and 50 cents a yard, and if the wife and daughters were able to obtain one calico dress a year they deemed themselves peculiarly fortunate, and robed (except on state occasions), in linsey-woolsey, produced by their fair though strong hands. Sugar was manufactured from their own "camps," and, when sold, brought from 4 to 6 cents per pound. Joseph Thurston, his father, the Longwells, Loofbourrows, Thralls, and a few others, raised a little wheat. All that was not required for home consumption found a ready market at Zanesville, seventy-five miles to the southeast, where it was sold at from 37 to 50 cents a bushel. This was mostly taken in trade, barely enough money being received to pay taxes. When this market broke up, they found a better one at Sandusky, on Lake Erie, a distance of about 100 miles. This market, though farther off, was better, as here they received $1 per bushel for wheat, and other surplus produce found as ready a sale. But this has all passed away. The building of railroads has brought markets to our homes; the age of progress has done away with the pioneer cabin, and left, in its stead, the commodious farmhouse of the thrifty granger, and the ladies, bless 'em! can have as many new dresses as their hearts desire and their means will allow.

Politically, Brown Township has been one of the stalwart Republican strongholds, ever since the organization of that party, and, prior to its organization, was quite as Whiggish as it is now Republican. These principles were introduced by the early settlers, who were from sections of the Union where such ideas predominated among the masses of the people. They came here thoroughly imbued with their political sentiments—sentiments which they did not fail to instill into the minds of their children. Their fathers and grandfathers were soldiers of the Revolution, and had fought for liberty, and thus came honestly by their Republican sentiments and principles. Upon the dismemberment of the old Whig party, the transition to a party claiming much the same political ideas, was quite natural. Thus the large majority of the people in this township drifted into the newly formed Republican party, and so it has remained to the present day. The patriotism of Brown is as lofty as any portion of Delaware County. Most of the early settlers were descended from Revolutionary stock, and in the war of 1812 and the Indian wars of the times, many of its citizens bore an honorable part. In the Mexican war, too, Brown Township was well represented. The names of these Mexican warriors, however, could not be obtained. But, when the alarm sounded in 1861, and war became inevitable, then it was that the old Revolutionary fire blazed out and the patriotic principles of the people shone bright as the summer sky. Regardless of party bias or political prejudices, her sons were found at the recruiting office to "enlist for three years, or during the war." In soldier graves some of them are sleeping to-day. Our space will not permit the mention of all who went from this township, and hence we will not undertake it. A few of those who fell in the fight are noticed as their names occur to us: Perry Wigton, lost his life in Arkansas; Robert Bell came home and died; John and Alexander McCay and J. K. White were killed on the Red River expedition; Elmer Thurston, John Ashburn and James Porter were killed at Chattanooga, Tenn., also William Hume and F. Wigton.

"Not forever have they left us,
Those for whom we shed our tears;
Not forever shall our mourning,
Darken long and weary years."

Going back to the early history of the township, we find that the first marriage in this pioneer settlement was a daughter of Daniel Thurston, who married Israel Wood in 1818. He had emigrated from the old home of the Thurstons in New York, and was married to Miss Thurston by a minister of the Gospel, in the log cabin of her father. We may appropriately mention in this place, that Mr. Thurston's large family of girls were noted far and

wide for their great beauty, as well as their industry and economy. From this, or some other cause equally cogent, the venerable parents were soon left daughterless, but their loss was invariably the gain of somebody else.

Some ten years after settlements commenced in the township, the messenger of death entered its precincts, to warn its denizens of their mortality, and that sooner or later they "must render up an account of the deeds done in the body." The first death was an infant child of James Longwell. It died in 1828, and was the first burial in the old graveyard, just north of Eden Village. This cemetery was laid out by Isaac Eaton the same year that this interment was made. It has been pretty well populated since that time. The law had its first representative in Daniel Thurston, who was elected Justice of the Peace in 1821, an office he held three terms. Old Dr. Carney, of Berkshire, was the first practicing physician who administered to the physical wants of the people of Brown. From 1817 to 1842, he and Dr. Loofbourrow, who lived near Alum Creek, were the doctors for this section. About 1842–43, Dr. Howell settled in the township and practiced about a year. Then Dr. Lyman Potter came in. The Drs. Carothers practiced here also, and Benton and Gosler, and later, Thurston, Willis and Ross. And, lastly, Dr. J. H. Smith, who is now an active physician in the township.

The early training of the pioneers of Brown Township soon made itself felt after their settlement in the wilderness. Though their trials and cares were heavy, they found time to read a chapter from the old Bible, and return thanks to God for preservation and protection. The first society formed in the neighborhood was in 1828, and of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. It was organized at Mr. Thurston's, and consisted of himself and wife, Joseph Thurston and wife, Zenas Leonard and wife, and Phœbe Thrall. Once a week they would meet together, and, as they were without a shepherd, prayer-meetings only were held. Soon after the Methodists got well into the harness, the Presbyterians commenced work. They organized a society at Mr. Thurston's, as his cabin seems to have been a kind of religious headquarters. For a number of years, these two societies continued their meetings under these limited circumstances. At length, a society of the New School Presbyterians was formed, with the following members: John Hestwood and wife, Hugh Lee and wife, Robert Kinkaid and wife, James Kinkaid and wife. They built a church of hewed logs, in which they worshiped for several years; the Methodists also occupied it on special occasions. In 1841, a frame church building was erected by the congregation near the same spot. But they allowed their imagination to run away with them, and laid their foundation on such an extensive scale, that they were unable to complete the building. Finally they tore it down, and of the material erected a smaller one upon the same site. This building was superseded by a more pretentious one in 1855, and the old church converted into a residence, which is now occupied by Norton T. Longwell. The first Pastor of this congregation was Rev. Mr. Jenks, who had charge of a church in Kingston Township at the same time.

There were others who took an active part in the formation of a Free-Will Baptist Church, and, in 1836, built a log church near the site of the Presbyterian Church. The original members were John Moore, Thomas Cowgill and wife, Isaac Eaton and wife, Orlando Root and wife, Zenas Root and wife, Thomas Agard and wife, Spofford Root and wife, Nathaniel Arnold and wife, and Isaac Thurston and wife. Rev. Isaac Eaton was the Pastor, assisted occasionally by Rev. S. Wyatt. In 1848, some twelve years after its organization —years of more or less usefulness—it was discontinued as a society. The next year, after the disbanding of this society, the Baptists and Methodists, together with Charles Neil, O. D. Hough, Vinal and Norton Thurston, and Thomas Hargraves, with their families, built the church in the village of Eden. Rev. William Godman, a son of Lawyer Godman, of Marion, was the preacher in charge of the circuit at the time the church was built. He was a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and a minister of considerable merit.

About the time that church influences began to be felt and recognized in the community, steps were also taken looking to the education of the rising generation. Several years had elapsed since the first settlement had been made in the township, and, as yet, the youth had only been instructed at home in the simplest rudiments. So, in 1830, Mr. Thurston, and his son Joseph, Isaac Eaton, Longwell, Loofbourrow and a few others met together, and, after a short discussion of the subject, sought out a favorable spot on the banks of Alum Creek, near an ever-flowing spring of pure water, and proceeded to erect a log schoolhouse. This temple of learning, the first in the

township, was in the vicinity of the churches, and just north of Eden. In this primitive structure, the children met for the first time to feast from the storehouse of knowledge. Mr. Griffith was the first teacher. He had moved to the settlement a few years before from New England. His wife soon succeeded him as teacher, and filled the postion until they decided to return to their Eastern home. Isaac Eaton was the next teacher. As the population increased, more extensive school facilities were demanded, until, at the present time, there are in the township ten school districts, in each of which is a comfortable school building. The average attendance at school is as follows: Males, 90; females, 63; State tax, $1,105.79; county tax, $425.39. In the early time, if each neighborhood could get a three-months school during the winter season, it was as much as they dared expect. Now the school term is from six to nine months annually.

The county infirmary, or poor house, is located in Brown Township. An institution of this kind did not become necessary until quite a late date. When such a necessity did arise, about 1852, a purchase of 113½ acres of land was made of Joseph Blain. This land lies half a mile east of Eden, five and a half miles east of Delaware, and is very near the center of the township. In 1854, a large and substantial brick building was erected, 40x140 in dimensions. The yard is large, and a little rivulet winding through it renders it quite picturesque. As yet there are very few shrubs or trees to adorn it, aside from a thrifty young orchard planted in the rear of the buildings. In 1856, an addition was built to the infirmary as an asylum for the insane. This building was small and uncomfortable, and, in 1874–75, another was built, much larger and more commodious, and comprising all the modern improvements usually found in such buildings. In 1870, it became evident that the farm was too small, and 105 acres additional were purchased from John L. Thurston, which, with the original tract, makes a large and splendid farm. The institution is in an excellent condition, and, under the present administration, everything moves on like clockwork. The first Superintendent was Eli Jackson; the present is Mr. Glass; the attending physician is Dr. J. H. Smith, of Eden, who does all the professional business for $200 per annum—the medicines furnished by the county. The last report of the institution showed the number of inmates to be 84; adult males, 31; adult females, 25; children, males, 22; children, females, 6. The products of the farm last year were 3,000 bushels of corn; 500 bushels of wheat; 1,000 bushels of oats, and 800 bushels of potatoes. A more extended history of the infirmary is given in another chapter, and hence little can be said here without repetition.

The township has the benefit of one railroad, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, or Bee Line, which passes through the western part, and is the first railroad built through Delaware County. It has been of considerable benefit to the township in bringing the best markets to the very doors of its citizens. Leonardsburg, or Eden Station, is the principal shipping-point, and is located near the north line, six miles from Delaware. It was laid out by S. G. Caulkins in 1852, and was called Leonardsburg for, A. Leonard, the first merchant. He opened a store in the place the first year it was laid out as a village, and, soon after, built a grain warehouse. Mr. Leonard was also the first Postmaster. He was succeeded a few years later in the Post Office Department by A. R. Livingston, the present incumbent. The business of the store and warehouse is carried on by Livingston Brothers, who, for a number of years, have done a large shipping business in grain, wool and other farm products. The Grangers also have a store in the village which has a large trade, with that fraternity at least. A further improvement in the little town was the erection of a church in 1861, by the Methodists. It is a frame edifice, and cost about $1,200, and was built under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Gowdry. The church has a membership at present of twenty-four, under the pastoral charge of Rev S. L. Yourtree, of Delaware. A flourishing Sabbath school, under the superintendence of William Jewell, is connected with the church, and maintained the year round, with an average attendance of about twenty-five pupils.

The village of Eden was surveyed and laid out by Isaac Eaton, for the proprietors, Daniel G. Thurston and Isaac Leonard, who owned the land. The location was chosen at the crossing of the road running east and west, and the one running north and south along the creek, as an eligible site for a prosperous village. The first house in the village was a log cabin built by John Finley; the first frame dwelling was put up by William Williams, soon after his removal to the neighborhood. This extravagance of architecture created quite a stir among the people, and stimulated others to make

similar improvements, and soon the little town could boast of several imposing frame buildings. Joseph Leonard was the first merchant in Eden. Hitherto the people had been going to Delaware to buy the few goods required to satisfy their limited wants; but Leonard now accommodated them nearer home. He had the trade all to himself until 1838, when Williams & Loofbourrow opened a store, and thus created competition. A large and handsome schoolhouse was erected in 1840, to accommodate the growing population, and is still in use, though having been in the meantime thoroughly renovated and remodeled.

In 1830, Ezekiel Longwell built a saw-mill on Alum Creek, within the limits of the village. Lumber had been rather scarce, before the building of this mill, and rather difficult to obtain. The demand for lumber thus created was supplied by Longwell's mill. Several years previous, a small saw-mill had been erected some three miles up the creek, but had never amounted to much as a lumber manufactory. It has been abandoned for some time, but the remains of it are still standing—a landmark of early times. As Longwell's mill began to show signs of age and rough usage, it was repaired by William K. Thrall, who also built a grist-mill in connection with it, which is yet in active operation. About 1829–30, a blacksmith-shop was opened by C. Thrall. It was twenty-one years after the first settlement before there was a post office in the township. The citizens received their mail at Berkshire and Delaware. In 1838, the Government commissioned C. M. Thrall, Postmaster at the village of Eden, and called the office Kilbourn. A little later, a tavern was opened by Seymour Scott, the first in the place, and for a number of years he furnished "accommodation to man and beast." Alum Creek, in this section, being too deep to cross in safety, on horseback or with teams, for a large portion of the year, led to the construction of a bridge at a very early day. The first effort was a rough wooden structure, and was built by John Elliott. It was used until condemned as unsafe, when it was replaced by a more durable one. This last one was built by James Landon, and is still in use. B. F. Loofbourrow (now of Delaware) at one time operated a carding machine in the village. He sold it to S. Scott, who added a spinning jack, and for several years carried on a spinning and carding factory. The present town hall of Eden was built by subscription, and is used for all public meetings.

CHAPTER XXVI.*

KINGSTON TOWNSHIP—EARLY SETTLEMENT—SCENES OF THE PIONEER DAYS—CHURCHES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS—POLITICS, ETC.

"Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words—health, peace and competence.
But health consists with temperance alone
And peace, O Virtue! peace is all thine own."
—*Pope.*

SAN MARINO, one of the most ancient and limited republics of Europe, consists of a craggy mountain, 2,200 feet in height, situated amidst the lesser ranges of the Appennines, and encircled by provinces that formerly belonged to the Pontifical States. Amidst the mutations and revolutions of empires and kingdoms for a period of more than 700 years, this little republic and its free institutions and government have stood unchanged and undisturbed by the surrounding nations of Europe. The great Napoleon in his Italian campaign in 1796, sent a special ambassador to San Marino to assure the government that the rights of the republic should be scrupulously respected. It possesses a total area of twenty-one miles, and contains about 8,000 inhabitants. They are noted for their sobriety, industry, morality and genial hospitality. Kingston Township is the San Marino of Delaware County. Its inhabitants are likewise noted for their morality, industry and hospitality. There is not now, and never has been, with but one exception, a store, grocery or any place where intoxicating drinks or liquors were bought or sold in any quantity whatever. It was said, a small contraband, underground distillery was for a short time run by one Walter Bump, near the close of the war, in a very quiet way. But he soon fell into the clutches of the Government officials

* Contributed by Hon. J. R. Hubbell.

who put an end to his occupation. Vice and immorality do not thrive and flourish in the presence of schoolhouses and churches.

In its native or original state, there was nothing in Kingston Township to especially attract attention. It possessed no mineral wealth, and its water privileges for hydraulic purposes were limited, although favored with springs of good water, and spring-runs and small streams, which afford an abundance of most excellent water for stock. The principal stream is Alum Creek, which strikes the north line of the township about one-half mile from the west line, or northwest corner, and at the junction of the West Branch, and thence runs in a southwesterly direction about one mile before it crosses the west line of the township. Below the junction of the two branches, Alum Creek is quite a large stream, and, at an early day, much more than now, contained a large volume of water. But the channel was confined to that part of the township known as the Todd Section, which was not brought into the market until about twenty years ago, at which time, most everywhere, steam had taken the place of water-power. Next in size and in importance is Little Walnut Creek, with numerous tributaries and branches running in a southerly direction, and near the center of the township. West, and running nearly parallel with this, is Butler Run, which heads in the Butler Swamp, near the center of the township, north and south. In the northeast part is Indigo Run, and in the southeast part is Taylor Run, and a number of small streams flow into Alum Creek in the northwest part, all of which afford an abundance of good water for farm purposes. The surface of the land is generally quite level, but the northern and eastern portion is more undulating, but perhaps there is not an acre of waste land in the township. Butler Swamp took its name from a Mr. Butler, who settled near it in 1807. It was supposed this land would never be fit for farming purposes; but clearing it up and drainage has demonstrated the fact that it is, or can be made, tillable and highly productive. The best lands for farming purposes are along the streams, and in the eastern part of the township. Wheat, corn and oats are profitable crops, but the adaptation is better for grass and grazing than farming. The timber in the original forest was various. Along the streams, and especially along the Little Walnut and its tributaries, there was much black and some white walnut; also black and red cherry; in the swamp and on the lowlands there was an abundance of burr oak, black ash and white elm. The rolling and dry land was covered with the beech, sugar maple, white oak, hickory and white ash. The sycamore skirted the banks of the streams. The rich and alluvial lands were covered with the spice bush, black haws and papaw underbrush, which by the early settlers was regarded as an unmistakable proof of a fertile soil. Wild plums and grapes on the rich bottom lands grew spontaneously in great abundance, and were the only fruits the first settlers could obtain, except the wild crab apple. These fruits were used in various ways and for various purposes; sometimes dried, and thus kept over until another year. Sometimes they were preserved in maple sugar, the only sweetening to be had, except the wild honey. But these were enough to supply the hardy and enterprising pioneer with such luxuries as he needed and, in most cases, desired. On the lowlands and swails, there was an abundance of wild grass, sufficient to supply stock with pasturage, and in the summer it was mowed and cured for winter use. Very frequently young horses and cattle were wintered in these swails, and by browsing, without grain or dry feed. The swine of the early pioneers were allowed to run at large, without brands or ear marks, wintering and growing fat on acorn and beech-nut mast. So rapid was the increase of these animals that in a few years the woods were filled with wild hogs, and the backwoodsman soon regarded them as public property. For years, many families supplied themselves with pork from this source, and the rightful owner, if there was any, made no complaint. This species of nutritious food, so much needed at the time for the swine, as well as for the sustenance and support of the first inhabitants in Delaware County, was called by the expressive term, "shack." Thousands of hogs fattened upon it, and, without any corn feeding, were gathered from the woods in the fall or winter, sold to the drover and driven over the mountains to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. For the purpose of grazing and agriculture, together with its water-courses, the quality of its timber and the original fertility of soil, this township is quite up to the average of the county.

Kingston Township is situated in Range 17, in the United States military lands, and is designated as Number 5 in the original survey. It was created as a township, June 8, 1813, and has had no changes made in its boundary lines since its

organization. It is a square, containing 16,000 acres of land, or an area of twenty-five miles, and is bounded on the north by Morrow County, on the east by Porter Township, on the south by Berkshire, and on the west by Brown. There are no towns or villages in the township, nor even a grist-mill. About forty six or eight years ago, however, a storehouse was built at what was known as Stark's Corners, near the east line of the township, and about the center, north and south, by a man of the name of James Moore, who sold goods for some years, and was succeeded by James N. Stark. But after a few years, he discontinued the business. There has never been but two water saw-mills in the township. One was built by Leonard Lott, about the year 1819, and the other some years afterward, by Peter Van Sickle, perhaps about the year 1830. These mills were both on the Little Walnut. They answered a good purpose in their day, but long since rotted down and were abandoned. The valuable timber destroyed, or wasted for want of mills to saw it into lumber, and facilities to ship it to market, would pay, twice over, at present prices, the original cost of all the lands in the township. Perhaps the walnut timber alone that then was standing, at its present high value, would amount to the price paid by the patentees of these lands. It will be remembered that these lands were given to the soldiers of the war of the Revolution, for their services. In the first place, warrants for 100 acres were, under an act of Congress, issued to the private soldiers. These warrants were made transferable, and could only be located in tracts of four thousand acres. This unjust and unwise provision compelled the soldier, who, in most cases, was poor, to sell his warrant to some heartless speculator, for whatever he could get. In many instances, the soldiers turned over their land warants to the landlord, or tavern keeper, to pay the bar bill, and in that way, that which was intended to be a bounty from the Government was turned into a curse. Some years later, under the influence of Gen. William Henry Harrison, who was himself a soldier, and the soldier's friend, and a member of Congress, a change was made in that provision of the law, so that land warrants could be located by the soldiers, in tracts of 100 acres. It was in this way the four United States military sections, each containing 4,000 acres, which constitutes Kingston, or the fifth township in the seventeenth range of the United States military lands, originated.

In most cases, the early settlers purchased their lands before they left their homes in the East, and without any personal knowledge of their character or value, moved their families on to them, and whether they were satisfied or not, they were compelled to submit to their lot. Many would have been glad to have returned to their old homes in the East, but their means would not permit it, and the "yoke was made easy that had to be worn."

The first settlement in Kingston was made some time about the year 1807, but just where cannot be definitely settled. It was made in the southeastern part of the township, and on or near the Little Walnut Creek. As near as can be ascertained, John Phipps was the first settler, but of him little is known. Shortly after building his cabin and moving his family into it, he sold out and returned East to his old home. Mr. George Hess came into this township from Bucks County, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the same year, and settled near Phipps; these first pioneers were probably from the same neighborhood, and old acquaintances. Hess cleared up his farm and lived on it until his death, which occurred in 1835. As his name would imply, he was a German either by birth or descent, and spoke the English language very imperfectly. Industrious and unobtrusive, he lived a quiet life and received the respect of his neighbors for his many virtues. While living, he had but few acquaintances, and they were his friends. He was married, but had no children. His wife survived him, but died many years ago. She, too, was of German extraction, and well suited to wear with her husband the marriage yoke. He is remembered as one of the pioneers who passed through the perils and dark days of the war of 1812. The old Hess farm, its quaint residence, Pennsylvanian barn, with its thatched roof, will long be remembered by the young, who knew nothing personally of its proprietor. In front of his barn, and at the side of the highway, he placed a large trough, which was supplied with water from a spring near by, for the accommodation of the traveling community. The old farm is now owned by Ceptor Stark. In the same season, and but a few weeks subsequently, two brothers, Abraham and James Anway, also from Pennsylvania, built cabins and settled near Mr. Hess. These brothers were building their cabins when Hess moved on his farm. They raised large families, and encountered all the privations and hardships of a frontier life. The first generation died long since, and their children and

descendants are scattered; perhaps there are now none living in the township. Still later, in the year 1812, Peter Van Sickle came into the township from the State of New Jersey, with a young family. He located in the wilderness on a farm or tract of land lying on the west side of Little Walnut Creek, and adjoining the south line of the township, nearly two miles in a southwesterly direction from those who preceded him—Mr. Hess and the two Anway brothers. His family consisted of two sons, William G. and Asa Van Sickle, and four daughters, all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood, and were married. The entire family are now dead, except Mrs. Lott, wife of Mr. R. J. Lott, the youngest daughter, and Elizabeth, who married Mr. James R. Stark, now deceased. The oldest daughter married an older brother of James R. Stark, the Hon. Almon Stark, an intelligent an industrious farmer, who was an Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Delaware County for several years. Both Judge Stark and his wife are now dead. Judge Stark settled, over fifty years ago, on a farm (in the southeast corner of the township) of about two hundred acres, improved it with fine buildings, which he sold not long before the war of the rebellion, and moved to Columbus, where he died. Peter Van Sickle was a very industrious man, helped his children pecuniarily in starting out in the world, and, at his death, left them quite a large estate. His old farm of 350 acres is now owned by the Hon. O. D. Hough, of Berkshire.

Three years subsequently, a family by the same name, and distant relatives of Peter Van Sickle, settled in the eastern part of the township, about one mile and a half north of George Hess' farm. This family, too, emigrated from the State of New Jersey. Mr. John Van Sickle, like his cousin, Peter, came well prepared with goods and money to encounter the hardships of life in a new country, and at this time the two families of Peter and John Van Sickle were the wealthiest people in the part of the county in which they lived, and they were a great help to their less fortunate neighbors. John Van Sickle was an enterprising and intelligent farmer, and an exemplary Christian. He was born in Sussex County, in the State of New Jersey, in the year 1791, and in the year 1814, he was married to Miss Susannah Wicker, a native of the same county, and born in the year 1796. Mr. Van Sickle died about the year 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Van Sickle raised eight children, all of whom were married and raised families. David, the oldest son, is a farmer, and lives in Kingston, his native township, about two miles northwest from the old homestead. Peter, who settled on a farm in Porter Township, adjoining, died several years ago. William W. lives in Delaware. Elizabeth, who was married to George Blaney, lives in Porter. Mary married Charles Wilcox, and lived and died in Porter. Esther married a Mr. Knox, and lived and died in Trenton Township. Drusilla married Dr. H. Besse, and lives in Delaware. Jane married Mr. Lewis Buck, and now lives in Morrow County. Mr. Van Sickle owned a large farm of several hundred acres of valuable land, and carried on farming on a large scale. On arriving at maturity, he gave to each of his chidren 100 acres of land, and at his death, he left a good estate to be divided among his heirs. When the county was quite new, and the country wild, his public spirit and enterprise led him to employ hands and build a dam and a grist and saw mill on Big Walnut Creek, near Sunbury. The milling business he carried on in connection with his farming, for many years. The history of this mill will be found in the history of Trenton Township. From early life, he was a devout Christian and an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, and his lifelong enterprise in building-up and sustaining the church of his early choice was equal to his enterprise in the business affairs of life. For many years, he was the main stay and support for what was then and still is known as the old Blue Church. But, when the great question of slavery became a dividing principle in this denomination, he, with the late Charles M. Fowler, and a few others, verified their Christian principles by leaving the Old School Presbyterians and forming a New School Presbyterian Church; and they erected a house for worship at East Liberty, in Porter Township. Here he continued his connection until the time of his death. When the weight of years and hard work had enfeebled his once strong constitution, he sold his land and moved to the village of East Liberty, where he had built himself a comfortable home. Here he passed the remainder of his days, reverenced by all who knew him, for his strong will, earnest Christian character, and his unswerving integrity. He gave liberally to the church while living, and, at his death, he left an endowment for the church, and his home for a parsonage so long as it remained a Presbyterian Church. The year before Mr. Van

Sickle settled in this township, and being early in the year 1814, two brothers of the name of Richard and Charles Hodgden emigrated to Delaware County from the State of Connecticut and settled in Kingston Township. Both were unmarried. They built themselves a log cabin, lived by themselves, did their own cooking and washing for some time, cleared up their lands and established for themselves comfortable homes. Both became profoundly impressed with the divine sentiment "that it was not good for man to be alone," and they married wives. Richard married a Miss Place; Charles married a Miss Blackman, and, after her death, married for his second wife a Miss Brockover. Richard died on his old homestead, a few years ago, and Charles afterward moved to Union County, where he died.

In 1815, Benjamin Benedict immigrated to Kingston Township from the same State as the Hodgdens, and located on Little Walnut Creek, about one mile south of the center of the township, where he cleared up a farm of 150 acres. Upon this farm he lived to the great age of eighty-eight years, and died in the year 1877. He was an upright and industrious man, lived in peace with his neighbors, and was greatly respected by all who knew him. Soon after he came to Kingston, he married a Miss White, who had an extensive family connection, among the early pioneers. She is still living. The fruit of this union were two sons, the older of whom, Nelson, was twenty years the senior of the younger brother, and died several years ago. The younger son, whose name is Sturgis, is living upon the old homestead. Mr. Benedict had a younger brother by the name of Kirby, who subsequently made his home with him and taught school, studied law, immigrated to the State of Illinois, and established himself in the practice of his profession in Decatur. He was successful in business, and represented his county in the State Legislature several years. During the administration of Franklin Pierce in 1854, he was offered and accepted the appointment of Territorial Judge for New Mexico. He subsequently was appointed Chief Justice of New Mexico, by President Lincoln, who was an early personal friend. Judge Benedict had been a Democrat, but he was patriotic, and a strong Union man, and, during the war, gave Mr. Lincoln's administration an earnest support. He was a good lawyer, scholarly and made a good Judge. His wife was a Miss Curtis, whose father was one of the early pioneers of the township. She survives her husband and is now living in Decatur, Ill. A younger sister of Mr. Benedict married James P. Crawford, of Berkshire, by whom she raised a family; they are both now dead. Their oldest daughter is married to Mr. William Frost, of Berkshire Township.

Just previous to the war of 1812, Solomon Steward immigrated to Delaware County from the Green Mountains of Vermont. His father, William Steward, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. In 1815, he was married to Miss Nancy White, sister of Mrs. Benjamin Benedict, and soon after their marriage, they settled in Porter. Both are now dead.

In 1809, James Stark, John Rosecrans and his four sons, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and John, Daniel Rosecrans and his four sons, Nathaniel, Jacob, Purlemas and Crandall, and Joseph Patrick and his wife Sarah (who was a Miss Taylor), and her father, Daniel Taylor, immigrated to Kingston from the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania, and settled in different parts of the township. James Stark settled on the east part, on a farm of about two hundred acres, which he improved with good buildings, and for many years kept a house of entertainment for travelers, which was the only hotel ever kept in the township. The north and south road, called the Sunbury road, and the Mansfield road, cross on this farm, thus forming Stark's Corners. Mr. Stark's wife was a Miss Wilcox, whose family connection was very numerous, and he, having a very wide acquaintance, with the confidence of all who knew him, exercised great influence in an early day among the pioneers. His letters to his old acquaintances in Pennsylvania induced a large immigration to Delaware County. By a former marriage, Mr. Stark had three daughters, all of whom were married and raised families. One married a Mr. Perfect, a farmer of Trenton; one, Dr. Bigelow, of Galena; and one, Mr. Benjamin Carpenter, also of Galena. They and their husbands are now all deceased. By his second wife he had one son, James N. Stark, now owner of the old homestead, but he does not occupy it. For many years, the son was extensively engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits. At one time he owned about two thousand acres of farming land in Kingston and Porter Township, but losses and shrinkage in values compelled him to part with a large portion of his landed property, and to greatly contract his commercial pursuits. The senior James Stark, who died many years ago, was a

good example of an old-school country gentleman. Oliver Stark, nephew of James Stark, was a native of Luzerne County, Penn., where he was born in 1801. He came to Kingston in 1825, settled on a good farm adjoining his uncle's on the south, cleared it up, and put it in a fine state of cultivation, with excellent buildings. In 1829, he married Miss Eliza Patrick, daughter of Joseph Patrick, and the first white child born in Kingston. Mr. Stark was a thrifty farmer; was a Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years, and a County Commissioner from 1846 to 1849. He died several years ago, leaving several children, and a large estate to his heirs. Cepter Stark, the largest landholder in the township, is his oldest son. Almon Stark, to whom reference has already been made, was a relative. Both Oliver Stark and his uncle James were exemplary members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and did much to promote the cause of religion. Joseph Patrick, one of the immigrant party of 1809, was a very remarkable man. His intellectual endowments were of a high order. He was unfortunate in having an impediment in his speech. His historical reading was as extensive as his memory was remarkable. He was a good business man, accumulated a large fortune for his day and generation, held many positions of trust, was County Treasurer, and an honest man. He removed from Kingston to Berkshire at an early day, and, some years ago, at an advanced age, died, leaving a large family of children and grandchildren, many of whom are living in the eastern part of the county. Mr. Daniel Taylor, the father of Mr. Joseph Patrick, and grandfather of Mrs. Stark, settled in the southeast part of the township, on Taylor's Run. The "run" took its name from Mr. Taylor. He was an unobtrusive man, and died many years ago. Some of his children, and their descendants, are living in Kingston.

Dr. Daniel Rosecrans first settled on Little Walnut Creek, and was the first Justice of the Peace in the township. The farm on which he settled about the year 1813, he sold to John Brown, and it is now owned by John W. Hall and Mr. Frank Owens. Dr. Rosecrans purchased lands further south on Taylor Run, now owned by the heirs of John Rosecrans. The doctor died many years ago. His son, Crandall, married Miss Jemima Hopkins, who was of the family of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. There were three sons born of this union, the oldest of whom was Maj. Gen. William Stark Rosecrans, whose great name and fame will be transmitted throughout the endless circles of time. He will be remembered in history as one of the most successful and skillful Generals in the Union army in the war of the great rebellion. Gen. Rosecrans was born on Taylor Run in Kingston on the 6th day of September, 1819. Soon after his birth, his father moved to Homer, Licking Co., where he engaged in the occupation of farming, and keeping hotel. In the year 1838, he obtained a cadetship for his son William at the military school at West Point. His attainments as a scholar were at this time of a high order, and he readily passed the necessary examination, and four years afterward he graduated, and was a professor at the school where he graduated (for some years), of civil engineering, with distinction, but he resigned his commission in the army, and engaged in private pursuits. He volunteered his services to his country at the commencement of the rebellion, and was appointed by Gov. Dennison Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was soon afterward made Brigadier General of volunteers, and a little later Major General. He was conspicuous in the campaign in West Virginia, early in the first year of the war, and at the battle of Cheat Mountain; the bloody fields of Stone River, Iuka, Corinth and Chickamauga, furnish ample proof of his skill as military commander, and his courage and patriotism have never been questioned. After the close of of the war, he was made a Brigadier General in the regular army, but he resigned his commission soon afterward. In 1869, the Democratic State Convention at Columbus nominated him for Governor of Ohio, an honor he declined to accept. Gen. McClellan, when Commander-in-Chief of the army, pronounced Gen. Rosecrans the best scholar in the American army. Indeed, old Kingston has reason to feel proud of her distinguished son and great General. Another son of Crandall Rosecrans, Sylvester, was scarcely less distinguished than his brother. He was eight years younger than the General, and born in Licking County. Through the influence of the General, a military warrant was obtained for him to a cadetship at West Point, and, after a regular course, he graduated at that institution. He joined the Roman Catholic Church, and commenced a regular course of theological studies. He was sent to Rome and educated at the Vatican under the Holy Father, *Pio Nono*, or Pius IX, for the priesthood. About twenty years ago, he was commissioned a Bishop

in the Roman Catholic Church, and was placed in charge of the diocese of Columbus. He was noted for his great executive ability, as well as his great learning and talents as a speaker. In the summer of 1879, Bishop Rosecrans, just after the completion of the St. Joseph Cathedral at Columbus, the great work of his life, suddenly died, without seemingly a moment's warning, at the early age of fifty-one years. His untimely death was lamented alike by Protestants and Catholics. His funeral procession was thronged by citizens, without regard to party or sect. Wesley, another son of Mr. Rosecrans, lives somewhere in the State of Iowa, and is a farmer by occupation. Crandall Rosecrans was an intelligent and enterprising citizen, and greatly beloved for his amiable qualities. He died some years before the war. The descendants of the family of Rosecrans, who settled in Kingston before the war of 1812, are numerous, and some of them are still living in the county. But many of them moved away and are scattered over the Western country.

While Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were contributing their sons and daughters to the settlement of Kingston, West Virginia, in imitation of their example, did the same. In 1814, John White, of Ohio County, W. Va., purchased of the patentee 1,000 acres of land in Section 1, being the northeast quarter, and, in the fall of that year, built a log house on his land and moved his family into it. He had a large family of sons and daughters, some of whom were grown, and soon married and settled about him. John Brown, to whom reference has been made, was an immigrant from Ohio County, in West Virginia. He had married a daughter of Mr. White before he came to Kingston in 1812. In the spring of 1815, John Hall, also from West Virginia, came to Kingston, and the same year was married to a daughter of Mr. White. He purchased from his father-in-law 100 acres of land near by, and built a house and settled upon it, and cleared up a part of it. In 1817, Gilbert Potter, from the same county in West Virginia, purchased of Mr. Hall this farm and settled on it with his family, and Mr. Hall purchased another farm about two miles further south on the Little Walnut Creek. Mr. Potter, before he left Virginia, had married a Miss Farris. A few years later, perhaps in 1820, but the precise time is not known, a Mr. William Gaston, who had married a Miss Farris, and sister of Mrs. Potter, came with his family from the same county in Virginia, purchased land and settled on the same quarter-township, near Mr. Potter, and a few years later a brother of William, John Gaston, with his family, which was large and grown, purchased lands in the same neighborhood. Joseph Potter, brother of Gilbert, married a Mrs. Taylor, and settled on a large farm in the same school district, which, on account of the origin of the first settlers, who were noted for their morality, industry and their intelligence, was, and still is, called the "Virginia District." The influence of Mr. White was felt in his township immediately on his arrival. He was at the head of a large and rapidly increasing offspring, and he was soon, by all around him, looked upon in the light of a patriarch. His children were ever found following in the footsteps of their worthy father, who had taught them in their early youth the precepts of sobriety and honesty. This remarkable father in Israel and his aged wife, after many years of usefulness in the church and in society, died about the same time and of the same age, not far from their old homestead in Kingston, while living with their son-in-law, Mr. Benjamin Benedict, at about the age of seventy-six years. Their twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, all lived to manhood and womanhood, were married and raised families, with the exception of Mrs. Benedict and Mrs. Garner Wilcox. They are all dead, and with the "rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Mr. John Hall, Mr. White's son-in-law, settled in 1817 on the Little Walnut Creek, upon a tract of 100 acres of land, which he cleared up and improved with good buildings, for that day, and died in 1840, at the age of forty-six years. His wife died in the year 1854, at the age of fifty-six years. They had four children, three sons and one daughter. They are all living, except the daughter. She married John J. Wilcox, and died about twenty years ago. The oldest son, William, is now living in the State of Iowa, and is a lawyer by profession. George W., a farmer, moved West. John W. Hall, the second son, lives in Delaware, and still owns the old homestead farm, to which he has added several other farms. In a worldly sense, he is a thrifty man. He married a Miss Susan A. Deninuck, a daughter of an early pioneer of this county, by whom he has raised a family of four children, three daughters and a son, all of whom are living except the daughter, Lenora, who married a Mr. William R. Carpenter, and is now deceased. Mr. Hall, although not a church member, has been liberal in his contributions to the different churches in Kingston, and is a moral

and upright citizen. His brother-in-law, John Brown, whose farm joined his own on the north, was a person much respected for his exemplary and Christian character. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and raised a large and highly respected family. Mr. Brown and his wife are dead, and none of his family are now living in Kingston. If any are living, they are in the West. Gilbert Potter died on the old homestead farm. He raised a large family, but they and their numerous offspring are scattered. His brother, Joseph Potter, a very enterprising and intelligent farmer, and his wife, are both dead. They left several children, and some are still living in Kingston, and the old homestead farm is still owned by the family. Daniel Maxwell, also a native of Ohio County, W. Va., settled upon a farm near the center of the township. His first wife was a Miss Farris, and a sister of Mrs. Gilbert Potter. His second wife was a Miss Haslett, niece of John Haslett, a native of Augusta County, Va. Squire Maxwell was a very intelligent and honest man. He, too, was a Presbyterian, and a good example of a Virginia gentleman of the old school. He was a Justice of the Peace of Kingston Township for near twenty years previous to his death. His son, William H. Maxwell, lives in the township, and is his father's successor in the office of Justice of the Peace. He left other children, some of whom still live in Kingston.

Among the early settlers in what is called the "Virginia School District," was James Gaston. He was familiarly called "Irish Jimmy," and settled in the north part of the township. He married Miss Jones, and raised a large family, was a native of Ireland, and a relative of the two brothers, John and William. They were all Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The first generation of this numerous family are all dead, and their children and grandchildren greatly scattered. Two sons of John Carney, a native of Holland, immigrated to Kingston from Luzerne County, Penn., in the years 1820 and 1823. They were Thomas and James Carney. Their father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. They bought farms and went to work in good earnest. Thomas was born in the year 1795, and married a Miss Lott. He came a few years before James, and had made some improvements on his farm when the latter came. The farm is now owned by L. S. Owens. He died on the old homestead at the age of sixty-five years, and left a large family. James Carney was born in 1797, and married, before he came to Kingston, Miss Jane Ostrander. Her father was a carpenter and ship-builder, and often took long trips on the ocean, going often to the East Indies. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution for a period of seven years, and was Lieutenant under Gen. Washington. They settled on a farm in or near the center of the township. Mr. Carney died about the year 1830, leaving four sons. Theodore, the eldest, was born in 1822, and all his life was a student, possessed a robust physical constitution, and great native intellect. He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Elijah Carney, of Berkshire, who was the leading physician in the eastern part of the county for many years, and graduated at a medical college in Cincinnati. This promising young man, of great personal attraction, died of cholera on the Upper Mississippi on board of a steamboat in the summer of 1851, at the early age of twenty-nine years. The second son, and brother of Theodore, Thomas Carney, was born in 1824, and in early youth was sprightly and precocious. He learned rapidly, and when quite young, he mastered the rudiments of a common-school education, and for a short time went to a select school in Berkshire. He left home to do for himself at the age of seventeen years. He was polite, good looking, a born gentleman, and was well qualified by nature and education for mercantile life. He sought and obtained employment in a dry-goods house in Columbus as a clerk, but remained there but a few months, when he established himself in business in Kenton, Ohio, as a merchant. He was most wonderfully successful in business, everything seemed to prosper his hands touched, and in a few years, he acquired the reputation of being a popular and prosperous merchant. In 1848, he went to Cincinnati and became the chief clerk and salesman of R. B. Bowler & Co., a wholesale dry-goods house on Pearl street, and in a short time he became the partner of Mr. Bowler in the house. In 1852, when Mr. Bowler retired from the firm, Mr. Carney succeeded him as the senior member of the new firm of Carney, Pendleton & Swift. Mr. Pendleton was a brother-in-law of Mr. Bowler, and a brother of the Hon. George H. Pendleton. They continued the business for some years, until January, 1857, when Mr. Carney withdrew from the firm and moved to Leavenworth in the State of Kansas. When he left, he had the reputation of being one of the wealthiest merchants in Cincinnati. He engaged extensively in business in Leavenworth,

had large Government contracts; purchased a large quantity of lands, and was personally very popular. He was elected to the Legislature of Kansas from the city of Leavenworth immediately upon the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, and the first year of the war, he was elected by the Union party Governor of the State of Kansas. He was energetic and patriotic, and his administration was popular. Gov. Carney was not a politician, and had no taste for public life, and at the close of the war he retired from politics entirely. He is now a wholesale merchant in St. Louis. LeRoy, a younger brother of the Governor, was engaged in business with him in Leavenworth. He was found in his room at the hotel, dead. The circumstances of his death were not known. The youngest and only surviving brother is Creighton, a farmer by occupation, who lives near Leavenworth. After the death of James Carney, his widow married Richard Waldron, and by this marriage, she had three children, Sarah, Harrison and Caroline. Mr. Waldron died a few years ago, leaving this venerable mother a widow for the second time. She is now an octogenarian, and living in the enjoyment of good health, with her son Harrison, upon the old homestead, and welcomes her children home once a year. Elder Thomas Wigton immigrated from the Wyoming Valley, in Pennsylvania, to Kingston in the year 1814, and settled with his family on a farm of 100 acres on the Little Walnut Creek near the center of the township. He was a local Baptist preacher, and was extensively known at an early day, his popularity as a preacher not being confined to his own denomination. All religious sects had confidence in his piety and sincerity as a minister of the Gospel. Free from bigotry and intolerance, his heart was ever filled with that "charity that is not puffed up," and that "rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth." He survived his twelve children, except his daughter Nancy, who lives in Morrow County, and Mrs. Root, who lives in the West. He died in 1878, in Berkshire, at the great age of ninety-nine years and six months.

One of the most remarkable men among the early pioneers of Kingston is Mr. Joseph Lott, a native of Luzerne County, Penn. He was born in the year 1786, and is consequently in the ninety-fourth year of his age. His health, mind and memory, for one of his great age, are remarkably good. He immigrated to Kingston Township in the year 1817, and settled on the East Branch of the Little Walnut Creek. He cleared up a farm, and raised a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. His two sons, Riley T. and Josiah Lott, are living upon their farms in Kingston. His oldest daughter married Mr. William G. Van Sickle, and Miss Eliza, his second daughter, married Mr. Ezekiel Longwell; they are both living. Moses Decker, with his family, moved into Kingston in 1820, from New Jersey, and settled on a farm in the eastern part of the township, and near his brother-in-law, Isaac Finch, who had previously moved from the same place in New Jersey. They raised large families, and their family connection by marriage is very extensive, and highly respectable, and many of them are settled in the eastern and middle part of the county. Mr. Decker is still living at the age of ninety years, and in good health and well preserved in mind and memory, as well as body. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was the first Postmaster in Kingston Township, and was a Justice of the Peace for several years. By trade he was a carpenter and millwright, which he followed for many years, and was an early advocate of the temperance cause. The first frame barn in the township was built by Elder Wigton on his farm. It was framed, raised and completed by Mr. Decker. In those days, the habit was universal to have, at raisings, for the hands, ardent spirits, or liquors of some sort, but generally whisky, and, on this particular occasion, at the raising of Elder Wigton's barn, Mr. Decker would not allow any liquors to be brought on the ground. Notwithstanding the prediction that the barn would not be raised for the want of hands, it was raised on the first day, at the first trial, without accident, and when it was raised, it was a source of great rejoicing with all. This was in the year 1827. This structure, many years ago, by the wasting hand of time, rotted down, and is now numbered among the things that were, but the temperance movement created by this example, and the firm stand taken by Mr. Decker, has not in the least abated in old Kingston. This was the origin of the temperance enterprise in the township, and its influence was not confined to Kingston, but it reached the adjacent townships. Mr. Decker was a good citizen, and influential by precept and example. His father-in-law and family, Hiram Cuykendall, came and settled on a farm in the same year, 1820. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812. His wife died in 1840 at the age of ninety-three

years; he died about the same time at a very great age, but the precise age is not known. Mr. E. Killpatrick came from the same place, in New Jersey, and, after the death of the father of Mr. Decker, Mr. Kilpatrick married Mr. Decker's mother. He was the grandfather of Gen. Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, the noted cavalry officer of the late war, and recently the American Minister to Chili, in South America. He died at a very great age many years ago.

In 1834, John Haselett, with his family, immigrated to Kingston, from Augusta County, Va. He purchased a farm in the east part of the township, of 150 acres, of Mr. Isaac Rosecrans, on which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1863, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife was a Miss Nancy Matheny, a native of Augusta County. Mr. Haselett was a kind-hearted man, was a local Methodist preacher, had a good native intellect, and in his religious exhortations was very enthusiastic and effective. He was an old Virginia gentleman, and noted for his hospitality. He raised four children, one son and three daughters. The oldest daughter, Miss Cecilia, married Mr. William Johnson, of Porter, and died in 1840. Miss Mary Ann married Mr. Thomas Potter, and lives in Delaware; the youngest, Miss Nancy, married a Mr. Sharron, and lives in Kingston. Harvey, the only son, married a Miss Abigail Potter, daughter of Joseph Potter, Sr., and owns and lives on the old homestead. In the year 1818, two brothers by the name of William and Samuel Finley, from Ohio County, W. Va., settled in the Virginia School District. They cleared up their farms and resided on them for about ten years. Samuel Finley sold out to John M. Cammeron, who still owns it, and William sold to John Rodgers, whose heirs still own it. They were industrious farmers and exemplary members of the Presbyterian Church. Samuel Finley moved into Delaware and died a few years ago at the advanced age of nearly eighty, and his brother William settled upon and cleared up another farm in Brown Township, where he still lives with his son, an octogenarian. They both left children and grandchildren, many of whom are still living in Delaware County. The family, by marriage and otherwise, is extensively connected. Henry Sheets, with a large and grown-up family of sons and daughters, from Rockingham County, Va., settled in the woods upon a new farm in the northwestern part of the township, in the year 1834. He had seven sons: Solomon and Peter are deceased; Daniel, Benjamin and Jonathan live in Brown Township; Benjamin owns a large grazing farm situated in Brown and Kingston Townships; Henry Sheets, Jr., owns a large farm in Kingston, near the old homestead, and the youngest son, Jacob Sheets, Esq., who for many years has been a Justice of the Peace, lives on the old homestead. The three last-named brothers are among the most enterprising and thrifty farmers in the county, and have done their full share of hard work in clearing up and improving their part of the township. The Waldron brothers, four in number, whose father immigrated to Kingston in 1816, settled on new farms. This family was from the State of New York. George, the oldest brother, lives in Brown Township. Richard, as has already been noted, is dead. William lives on and owns the old homestead, a large grazing farm, which these brothers cleared up and improved. The youngest brother, Jonas, now owns and lives on the old Elder Wigton farm. In 1824, Daniel Terrill immigrated to Kingston, from Essex County, N. J., and settled on a farm in the southwest quarter section, on the township line. He settled in the woods on a tract of 200 acres of land, and raised a family of several children. His son, D. W. Terrill, now owns and lives on the old homestead.

It will be seen in the first settlement of this little colony in Kingston there were immigrants from different States, and of different nationalities and sects. The descendants of the Puritans of New England, the Germans of Pennsylvania, the English and Dutch of New Jersey, the English Cavaliers of Old, and the Scotch Irish of New, Virginia, constituted the major part of the early settlers. The customs and habits of these different races and nationalities were so different that it would not have been strange if bickerings and feuds had existed among these early families, but such was not the case. There was no neighborhood wrangling, and scarcely a discordant note was to be heard. In the most cases, the head of the family was a freeholder and the owner of a homestead. There was among them no caste. In the interchange of civilities and hospitalities there was great cordiality, and, as it was in the beginning of the creation, they married and were given in marriage. They obeyed the commandment, to multiply and replenish the earth, and in the veins of the first generation born after the first settlement, the blood of the Teuton of Pennsylvania mingled freely with the blood of Scotch-Irish Celt of West Virginia. These early immigrants

were not backwoodsmen, such as are sometimes found on the borders of a new country, and whose occupation is hunting, fishing and trapping. They were enterprising farmers; some had left comfortable homes, and they were in search of new homes in a new country where they could purchase more lands, and better their condition, and the condition of their families. In morality, intelligence, industry, and all the elements which constitute high and noble character, they were quite up to the average of the families in the communities from wherever they emigrated. They were a God-fearing and Christian people, and believed implicitly in that religion that promises to the meek an earthly inheritance, and they brought with them the Bible, the prayer-book and the hymn-book, and they immediately applied themselves to the improvement of their homes, the construction of roads, and the building of churches and school-houses. For many years, religious services were conducted in private houses and in the early schoolhouses, and, when the weather was pleasant, meetings were held outdoors in the groves.

It was not until the year 1822, that the first meeting-house was built. In that year, the Presbyterians erected a log meeting-house near the center of the township, as well as the center of population at that time, on the present site of the Old Blue Church, the cognomen by which it is now so widely known; and, while this humble church edifice belonged exclusively to the Presbyterians, when not occupied by them its doors were thrown open for all denominations. The Presbyterians in numbers were the strongest, and next in numerical strength were the Methodists, and then the Baptists. At this time, the church membership and the population were rapidly on the increase, and five years after this, in 1827, they raised by subscription the necessary amount to build on the old site a frame structure in place of the old one. This was quite an imposing church edifice for that day, but the growing congregation soon made it necessary to enlarge it, and it has been from time to time remodeled and enlarged until it has reached its present dimensions, but yet it remains the same old church. Moses Decker was its architect and builder. Among the membership of this church, at this early day, were Moses Decker and wife, John Van Sickle and wife, John White and wife, —— Finley and wife, James Wheeler and wife, Isaac Finch and wife, Gilbert Potter and wife, John Brown and wife, Benjamin Benedict, William Wigton and his wife, Richard Waldron, Thomas Carney and his brother James and his wife, William Waldron and others. The Rev. Ahab Jinks was their Pastor. When finished, all but the painting, a skillful painter was employed to do the painting. He went to work, and soon had the outside painted a beautiful drab color. Not long after its completion, to the surprise of all, the color turned to a beautiful *blue*, which gave the church the name of the Blue Church, and it has ever retained that name, notwithstanding the change of color.

The next church in the township was the old Methodist Episcopal Church at Stark's Corners. It was built in the year 1836, although the society that built it was organized ten years previous. The society held their meetings for many years in the old log schoolhouse, located on the first cross-road west of Olive Green. This society also organized about the same time a Sabbath school, which was held in this schoolhouse. When the weather would permit, they would hold their quarterly meetings in a grove near by, where they had seats and a stand, and everything in readiness for the occasion; but, when the weather was unfavorable or inclement, they used, by invitation, the Old Blue Church of the Presbyterians. The schoolhouse became too small to accommodate the congregation, and they changed their meetings to the dwelling-house of Mr. John Haselett. By his own personal effort, unaided by others, Mr. Haselett raised by subscription sufficient funds to build the church spoken of. The services of this congregation were irregular. The Pastors who rode the circuit were compelled to hold meetings nearly every day of the week to get round once a month over their charge. Thus they were compelled to have week-day services and hold prayer-meetings on the Sabbath. Moses Decker, the architect and builder of the Old Blue Church, was the architect and builder of the M. E. Church, aided by Mr. Reid M. Cutcheon. At this church the society met and worshiped for many years, when the question of repairing the old church came up; it needed a new roof, re-plastering, re-seating and re-painting. All these needful repairs would cost nearly as much as a new church, with the assistance offered them; and then again, the congregation in numbers had outgrown the capacity of the church for their accommodation, and to repair it they thought would be a useless expenditure of money and time. Olive Green is a village three-quarters of a mile distant, in Porter Township,

and its citizens held out inducements to rebuild the church and locate it there. At a meeting of the society, the Board of Trustees were directed to rebuild the church at Olive Green, which was done accordingly; and the new and much more capacious edifice was erected in the year 1853. Many of the membership in the southern part of the township obtained their letters from the Olive Green charge and joined the M. E. Church at Berkshire.

The same year the Old Blue Church was built, Moses Decker, Isaac Finch, Samuel Finley and a few others, and their Pastor, Rev. Mr. Jinks, came together and organized a Sunday school, and held it in the old log schoolhouse on the corner, near the church. It is thought this was the first Sabbath school organized in Delaware County. They organized at the same time the first Sunday-school library in the county. It was made up of small Sabbath-school books and kept by the Superintendent, Mr. Decker, in a trunk, which is now in his possession. The M. E. Sabbath school was the second in order of time in the county, but it was organized several years afterward.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built on the farm owned by Mr. Curtis, on the Little Walnut Creek, an about a mile from the south line. Mr. R. S. Lott now owns the farm. A Miss Eliza String taught the first school. The year when this house was built is not known, but it is supposed to have been built about the year 1820. The second schoolhouse was the one spoken of near the Blue Church, and the first teacher was Mr. James Wheeler, then a young man, about twenty-one years of age. He was a native of the Wyoming Valley, and had but recently immigrated to Kingston. He had many relatives among the early families from the Wyoming Valley, who settled in the eastern part of the county. He was well educated for that period, and his intelligence and upright life made him a universal favorite. He was raised in the Presbyterian Church, but when quite a young man he united himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In a few years he was licensed to preach, taken into the conference, and, when still a young man, entered the itinerant service, and succeeded the Rev. James B. Finley, as missionary among the Wyandot Indians, with whom he became very popular. When that tribe was removed to their Western home in Kansas, he again engaged in the routine duties of the ministry, until failing health compelled him to enroll himself upon the superannuated list, and he settled among his friends in Bennington, Morrow County. Many years ago, he was appointed Postmaster, an office he retained until his death. He continued to preach as long as he lived, when his health permitted it. In 1876, when quite infirm from age, and in poor health, he went to Bucyrus to hold a quarterly meeting for a friend. On his way to the depot in Bucyrus when he started home, he was thrown from his carriage, and so severely hurt that he died from his injuries in a few days. This was the sad end of this devout and holy man of God. He left a widow and several children. His youngest son, who was a gallant officer in the war of the rebellion, and lost a limb, was County Treasurer of Morrow County for four years, and discharged the duties of this responsible office with great promptness and fidelity.

The next schoolhouse built in the township was in what is known as the Virginia School District, and was located on the farm of Gilbert Potter. These schools were then supported by private subscription. But as the newer portions of the township settled up, and the population increased, new school districts and schoolhouses from time to time were erected. There are now seven school districts, all containing capacious and comfortable frame or brick schoolhouses—structures with comfortable stoves, seats and desks, and with glass windows for the reception of light. The old log schoolhouse, with its puncheon floor, rough benches and greased-paper windows, has passed away with other relics of the pioneer days. Other changes are equally as marked, both in general society and domestic circles.

The temperance example set by Mr. Decker and his friends at the raising of Elder Wigton's barn and the Blue Church was soon followed by others at raisings and log-rollings, at that day quite common, and the friends of the cause of temperance rapidly increased in number throughout the township, and very many, by this example, were induced to discontinue the use of intoxicating liquors altogether. It was about this time a temperance society was organized to promote sobriety, and protect the rising generation from the baneful influence of intoxicating liquors, and from that day temperance has been a striking feature of the citizens of all parties and all sects. The exhortation of the Apostle of the Gentiles to "live soberly, righteously and godly in this present life," seems to have addressed itself with peculiar force to those pioneers. Volumes have been written

containing much less advice than is contained in this pithy sentence. It contains man's whole duty. If he lives soberly, he discharges a duty he owes to himself; if he lives righteously, he discharges a duty he owes to others, and if he lives godly, he discharges a duty he owes to his Creator. The influence for good of this temperance movement in that early day cannot be overestimated, for the good it created spread over the entire county.

Kingston has ever been free from miasmatic fevers and malignant epidemics. From the first settlement the inhabitants of this township seem to have enjoyed robust health, which is to be attributed, at least in part, to its pure air and water, as well as the temperate habits of the people. But it is "appointed unto all men once to die." Kingston Township has two cemeteries. The first is at the "Old Blue Church," and was taken from the farm of Isaac Finch. The other is by the old Methodist Episcopal Church near Stark's Corners. One portion of the cemetery was deeded to the Township Trustees by James Stark, Sr., and the other portion was deeded by John Van Sickle. In 1876, the Trustees of Porter and Kingston Township bought an addition to the cemetery from I. Sherman, thus enlarging the grounds and locating it in the two townships. It has the remains of an Indian, who returned with the Rev. Mr. Chase from the West many years ago. He, during the winter, went to the Big Walnut Creek, and cut a hole in the ice to bathe. The cold bath proved too severe for him; he took cold and it settled upon his lungs, producing pneumonia, from which he died. He was buried in this cemetery by his white friends, the Chase family. While there are no towns or villages in Kingston, the townships adjacent contain a half-dozen or more. In Peru, on the north, is Woodbury and West Liberty; in Porter, on the east, are Olive Green and East Liberty; in Berkshire, on the south, are Sunbury, Galena and the village of Berkshire, and, in Brown, on the west, is the village of Old Eden and Eden Station. Many of those among the living in Kingston worship in the churches of these villages, and many, too, bury their dead in their cemeteries.

Politically, this township has always been one-sided, so far as party was concerned. The old Whig party was greatly in the ascendency, numbering at the polls on election day five to one of the opposite party. And more recently, since the re-organization of parties, the Republicans predominate to about the same extent. Out of the 150 voters in the township, the Republicans would have on a full poll about 120 votes and the Democrats 30 votes. It is usually a straight vote between the two leading parties. There are no factions in parties, nor schisms in church. Political opinions, however much they may differ in this township, are nevertheless honestly entertained, and each party is alike patriotic. In the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, Democrats and Republicans, here as elsewhere, exhibited the same degree of patriotism and bravery, and to preserve the Union made the same sacrifices of blood and treasure. We will mention so far as we are able to ascertain, the names of those who gave their lives to save their country, and to-day fill a soldier's grave, viz., James Ferguson, Allen Potter, Patrick Elliott, of the Fourth Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, William Brown, Thomas Carney, Sid. Stark, Henry Stark, L. Foulk, Ben Kempton, Charles Kempton, S. Stockwell, Robert McClintic, William White and Mr. Bear, all of whom, as near as can be ascertained, belonged to the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment.

CHAPTER XXVII.*

PORTER TOWNSHIP—PIONEER TIMES—EARLY FAMILIES—GROWTH OF SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES —ROADS AND EARLY INDUSTRIES.

"Ye pioneers, it is to you
The debt of gratitude is due;
Ye builded wiser than ye knew,
The broad foundation
On which our superstructure stands;
Your strong right arms and willing hands,
Your earnest efforts still command
Our veneration."

—*Pearre.*

THE precise date of the organization of this township is not known. It was some time between the 1st of March, 1826, and the 1st of March, 1827. The journal of the County Commissioners, from 1821 to 1831, which contain the order creating Porter Township, was mislaid, but it is quite certain the order was made at the June session of the Commissioners in 1826. It was named after the Hon. Robert Porter, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, who received, from John Adams, the second President of the United States, a patent for 4,000 acres of land in this township, it being Section 3, in the fifth township of Range 16, in the lands appropriated and set apart by Congress to satisfy warrants issued by the Government for military service. It is believed this was the first patent issued by the Government for lands in this township.

The principal stream in the township is Big Walnut Creek. This stream has its source in the northern part of Harmony Township, in Morrow County, which, in an early day, was known by the expressive name of "Big Belly Swamp." The swamp contained several hundred acres of land, and was covered with water the year round. A large beaver dam surrounded a large portion of swamp, which must have been constructed, judging from the size of the timber growing upon it, by these ingenious amphibious animals before the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The banks adjacent to this stream are not high, and, in time of a flood, when the country was new and the channel obstructed by flood-wood, it frequently overflowed its banks, and the stream, too, especially the upper part and near its source, was called "Big Belly," which was thought to be an appropriate name to give it when on a "boom." Big Walnut Creek runs, in a southerly direction, through Morrow County, and crosses the line into Porter Township about one mile and a half east of the west line, and crosses the south line of the township about one-half mile from the west line. It is a branch of the Scioto River, and intersects the Scioto near the line between the county of Franklin and Pickaway. Big Walnut Creek is one of the largest of the tributaries of the Scioto River. There is much rich bottom land along this stream, and, before the forest was felled by the axe of the woodman, there was an abundance of valuable timber, such as black walnut, hickory, butternut, ash, oak and the sugar maple. Wild grapes, wild plums and black haws were in abundance. This stream has a great number of tributaries in Porter Township, among which are Long Run, which has its source in Morrow County, and runs west and southwest until it intersects Big Walnut, a distance of about three miles from the northeast corner of the township. Long Run is very meandering, and has a great number of small tributaries fed by springs and spring runs.

Further to the south is Sugar Creek, which runs diagonally from the northeast corner to the southwest, through the township, to its intersection, about one mile from the south line, and is well supplied with springs and spring runs; and, still further south, running in the same direction, from the east part of the township, is Sugar Creek, with large tributaries, among which is the Wilcox Run. Sugar Creek is quite a large stream, and has its source among the springs at the foot of Rich Hill, in the edge of Knox County, and intersects the Big Walnut in Trenton Township, on the south of Porter. It will be seen, by reference to a map, that these streams have their sources in the dividing ridge which separates the waters flowing in a southeasterly direction to the Muskingum River, and the waters flowing in a southwesterly direction to the Scioto. This dividing

* Contributed by Hon. J. B. Hubbell.

ridge is near the line between Knox County and Delaware. It will be seen, too, that this township is well supplied with a great abundance of pure, healthy water, both for family use and stock. In this respect its advantages are not equaled by any township in the county. This township, too, is blessed with pure air and clear water, and has been noted for its health and freedom from epidemics and malignant fevers. Porter possessed almost every variety of timber, before the first settlement was made by the white people, to be found in the State of Ohio. Along all these streams we have named, walnut, ash, hickory, sycamore, sugar maple, spice-bush underbrush and papaw, were found in great abundance. Upon the higher and more rolling lands, there were white oak, ash, beech, hickory, sugar maple, and in the swails and on the flat lands there was elm, red oak and black ash. The hickory, white oak and beech covered the ground with mast or shack for the squirrel, groundhog, the wild turkey and the deer, upon which these animals fed and grew fat, and furnished meat for the pioneer and his family. Soon after domestic animals were introduced, swine fattened upon mast, and the woods were soon filled with wild hogs. There is no waste land in this township. Along the streams, there is considerable bottom land, which possesses a rich and fertile soil. Back and off the streams, the lands are gently undulating and rolling. There is some flat land that requires drainage, but not a large portion of the township. The network of creeks, brooks, and spring runs, that nature spread over these lands, superseded the necessity, to a great extent, of artificial drainage. The soil in this township is well adapted to the growing of wheat, corn, oats, barley, flax, and all the productions raised in this climate, but the great supply of pure water for stock, and the luxuriant pastures, make the lands more profitable for grazing than for farming purposes. There are no mineral lands in this township, and the occupations of farming and grazing furnish most of the inhabitants with employment. All kinds of grasses grown in this latitude do well in this township—timothy, red-top and clover. The blue grass, which springs up without the grounds being seeded, does well on the newly cleared land. Along the Big Walnut Creek, the Waverly sandstone crops out, and furnishes the country valuable quarries. This stone is of nearly the same composition as that found at Berea, but of a much finer grit and quality, and the vein contains a less quantity. On the farm of Zenas Harrison, situated on the west side of the Big Walnut Creek, is a quarry of this stone. An investigation of the depth and extent of this quarry has not been made, but it is known to be a stone of superior quality for building purposes, and probably extends down into the earth to a great depth, and belongs to the Waverly vein, reaching from the Scioto River, in Pike County, to Berea, in Cuyahoga.

Porter Township is bounded on the north by Bennington Township, in Morrow County; on the east by Hilliard Township, in Knox County; on the south, by Trenton, and on the west by Kingston, and is designated in the United States Military District as Township 5, in Range 16. In chronological order, it is the youngest township in the county. It was the last township organized by the County Commissioners within the present limits of Delaware County. There have been no changes in the original boundary since its first organization, and no survey of the township has been made since the original Government Survey. The first village or town in this township was Olive Green, and was laid out in 1835. The proprietors were Christopher Lindenberger and Festus Sprague. The surveying and platting was done by Joel Z. Mendenhall, Esq. The village was laid out in eight regular squares, and has eight streets and several alleys. It is located upon the State road that runs from Mount Vernon to Columbus in a southwesterly direction, and at its crossing of the north and south road, running from Sunbury to Mount Gilead, in Morrow County, and is about one-half mile from the Big Walnut Creek, on the west. The main street is on the Mount Vernon and Columbus road, on which all the business is done and the inhabitants reside. The original site of this village was seemly and suitable for a town, and at one time it had the prospect of becoming a flourishing village, but, like "some flower born to blush unseen," was doomed to suffer disappointment. In the year 1851, the Springfield, Mount Vernon & Pittsburgh Railroad Company was organized under a former charter, and projected a railroad from Springfield, Ohio, to a point that would intersect the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad in Wayne County, and passing through Mount Vernon and Olive Green. The right of way was purchased, and the earthwork on the road was prosecuted until its completion nearly the entire length of the road, but upon the completion of the western part of the road to Delaware, the Company was compelled for the

want of means to abandon the enterprise. Olive Green contains now two stores—Mr. D. Morehouse has one, and Mr. Conard occupies the old store-room of Mr. James N. Stark. It has two churches; one blacksmith-shop, worked by John Roberts; one physician, Dr. Foster; one shoe-shop; one millinery establishment, kept by Miss Mary M. Connard, and one carpenter and joiner shop. It has about forty dwelling-houses, and contains about one hundred inhabitants. The Kingston Center Post Office is located here. The Postmaster is D. Morehouse. The first Postmaster in Olive Green was Mr. James N. Stark, who was appointed in 1860. The first store in the town and township was kept by Mr. Christopher Lindenberger, one of the proprietors of the town. Mr. Baird built the first frame house. East Liberty was the second and the only other town in Porter. It was laid out in 1840, by William Page, Jr., on his farm, situated on the east bank of Big Walnut Creek, and the Mount Vernon and Columbus State road, about one-half mile east of Olive Green. It was laid off into four regular squares, and the lots were readily sold. The purchasers built houses, and it for awhile flourished as a business point of some importance, but the failure of the railroad discouraged the parties most interested from further efforts in the way of making improvements. There is one saw-mill, owned by Mr. W. Page, and the Presbyterians have a church edifice, and there still remains in this village a schoolhouse and some thirty or forty inhabitants. It formerly contained nearly one hundred inhabitants. The first physician whe settled in this village was Dr. H. Bessee, who located here in 1847, and remained in East Liberty until the commencement of the war in 1861. He now lives in Delaware. The physicians practicing in this vicinity, prior to Dr. Bessee, were Dr. Elijah Carney, of Berkshire, and Dr. Samuel Page, of Pagetown, in Morrow County. The first hotel was kept by Mr. George Blainey, and he was the first Postmaster of the place. The infidel writer, Volney, meditating upon the ruins of Palmyra, said: "Here once flourished an opulent city, but to the tumultuous throng that once visited these temples has succeeded the solitude of death." It is not likely the wail of lamentation by a distant traveler will ever be heard over the ruins of this deserted village.

In the absence of an authenticated record, after three generations have come and gone, it is difficult to give an early history in detail of the first settlers. More than seventy years have elapsed since the first pioneer settled in Porter; and it is only those to whom an unusual length of days has been allotted by Providence, that are now living of those who were *then* born. In sketching the early settlers, though not one of them, the name of Robert Porter must not be overlooked. It was to him the first patent for 4,000 acres in the United States military land in this township was issued. He belonged to one of the most prominent families in the State of Pennsylvania, and was a lawyer by profession, and, for many years, a Circuit Judge in his native State. He frequently came to Porter to look after his lands; at a very early day and about forty years ago, his son, Robert W. Porter, lived for a short time in this township. As we have seen, Judge Porter's patent was issued by President John Adams, on the 21st day of March in the year 1800, nearly three years before Ohio was received into the Union as a State, and when there was not a white man living within the present boundaries of Delaware County. The family name of the principal proprietor of this township is historical. The Hon. James M. Porter, of Easton, in the State of Pennsylvania, was a lawyer by profession and eminent at the bar. He was a Cabinet Minister under the Administration of John Tyler, and held the portfolio of the War Department. He was a younger brother of Judge Porter. Another brother, David R. Porter, was a great party leader in the politics of his time, and, in the year 1837, succeeded Joseph Ritner as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania; he was re-elected, serving two terms, each of three years, and proved an able and popular Governor. The first settlement in this township was made by squatters in the Porter section, and perhaps as early as the year 1807. A number of families settled on this section before the war of 1812 as squatters, and followed the occupations of fishing, hunting and trapping. Not being the owners of the lands on which they settled, they had no motive to improve them. They were a rude people, and much given to frolic and pleasurable indulgence. They subsisted on wild game and wild hogs, and raised but little grain. They were known in an early day as "Taways," although they were white people, and not of blood kin to the Indian tribe of that name. Like all the early settlers of Delaware County, they were from different States and of different nationalities—English, Dutch and Irish—and their descendants were among these backwoodsmen. It

has been supposed by some, from the fact that Section 4 in this township was popularly called the "Irish Section," that these people were Irish Paddies or their descendants; but such was not the case. Many of these families were from the Wyoming Valley in the State of Pennsylvania. The name of the "Irish Section" was applied to Section 4, for the reason that the legal representatives of Hugh Holmes and Robert Rainey, who located this section, were residents of Ireland, and the patent for these lands was issued by President James Monroe on the 28th day of November in the year 1817, to the heirs at law of Hugh Holmes and Robert Rainey, who at that time lived in Ireland. These parties, by their attorney in fact, on the 10th day of April, 1837, conveyed this section to George C. Bumford, of the city of Washington, and, in 1837, Col. Bumford conveyed by deed this section to John W. Worden, and soon afterward Worden conveyed one-half of this section to Benjamin S. Brown, of Mount Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio. Mr. Brown died late in the autumn of 1838, and it was not until about this date that this section was brought into market. There were squatters on this section of the "Taway tribe" much earlier than this, perhaps soon after the war. These peculiar families were not enterprising; their wants were few, and however many were their sins, the sin of covetousness was not one of them, nor was the sin of ambition, which caused the angels to fall, their sin. They took no interest in schoolhouses or churches, and but few of them were ever known to darken the door of the house of prayer. They obeyed at least one Scripture injunction—they took no thought for the morrow—and, like the birds of the air and the lilies of the field, "they toiled not, neither did they spin."

This tract of land was set apart in the first place by act of Congress, to satisfy warrants issued by the Government for military service, but this section, by a subsequent act of Congress, was granted to the United Brethren society for the purpose of propagating the Gospel among the heathen. These "Taways," perhaps, were not especially benefited by this grant, but it is certain no heathen in pagan lands ever stood in greater need of the Gospel than they did. One of the earliest among the pioneers was Daniel Pint, who lived and died in Porter; then came Timothy Meeker and Timothy Murphy, all of whom raised large families, but few, if any, of their descendants are now living in that part of the county. The first generation are all dead, and their children and grandchildren retreated further West, as the civilization of the country advanced. Two brothers, by the name of Peter and Isaac Plan, with their families, settled in the south part of the township in 1810. They raised large families, who intermarried with other families in the surrounding townships. They died many years ago, but at this remote period but little is known about them. The second generation, who knew them personally, are nearly all, either by death or removal, gone, and they live only in tradition. In 1817, Ebenezer Lindenberger and his brother Christopher and their families settled in Porter, in that part of the township where the village of Olive Green is now located. They came from the State of Rhode Island. The family owned several hundred acres of land. About the same time, two other parties from the same State came, and settled on adjoining lands. They were Festus Sprague, Esq., and Edward Mason, Esq.; they were married to sisters of Ebenezer and Christopher Lindenberger. Being settled on adjacent farms they formed the nucleus of a new colony. The Lindenberger family were well educated, and in good circumstances financially. The elder brother, Ebenezer, was a graduate of an Eastern college, and Christopher had an education that well qualified him for all the business transactions of life. Edmund Mason was well educated, wrote a good hand, and was by his intelligence and capacity well qualified to discharge the duties of almost any office in the township, county or State. In early life, he was employed as clerk and book-keeper for Mr. De Wolf, the great West India slave-trader. Dr. Wolf, whose successful trade on the high seas made him a millionaire, and secured him a seat in the Senate of the United States as Senator from Rhode Island. Had Mr. Mason possessed the enterprise and ambition equal to his education and natural endowments, he might have acquired fame in political or commercial life. From the time he emigrated to Porter until his death, which occurred about the commencement of the war, he held the office of Justice of the Peace, and other township offices. He always discharged his official duties in a manner highly satisfactory to all parties in interest. The principle of inertia was strongly developed in his composition; he moved like other large bodies, slowly, and, for the want of exercise, he acquired great obesity, which gave him an aristocratic air, and he was known as well by the name of "Pompey" Mason, as he was by the legitimate

title of Esquire Mason. He was kind and indulgent to his family, kindred, neighbors and friends, and made a model magistrate. His court was one of conciliation. His policy was to use every means before a trial, to effect by compromise a settlement between the parties; and, by so doing, he often saved the parties costs, and, as a peacemaker, he made them friends. Having thus passed to another world, it is to be hoped that he enjoys the peacemaker's reward. He was never a church member, and never made an open profession of religion, and, were he to be judged by a sectarian standard, he would not be pronounced a Christian, but his heart was filled with that charity that rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in truth, and is not puffed up. He died as he had lived, without enemies.

Festus Sprague married a sister of Mr. Mason. In early life, he encountered many hardships and privations. He possessed a native intellect of great strength and activity. Those who know him best, thought that he was never conscious of its power, or that it was kept in restraint by a timid nature. His family brought him to a new country when young, and he had not the early opportunities of his brothers-in-law, the two Lindenbergers and Squire Mason; but, nevertheless, he was well educated for one educated as he was —he was self-taught. His education was such as to enable him to teach a common school, when a young man, and to hold various official positions with complete acceptance. He was a Justice of the Peace for many years, and, although not bred to the profession of the law, he was regarded by those in the legal profession who knew him well, as a lawyer by nature, and his counsel was sought and greatly respected in important cases. He was a near kinsman of Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, and related to that highly intellectual and influential family of Spragues of New England, which, for three generations, have been so distinguished in literary and political circles. Judge Esick Cowen, a celebrated lawyer and jurist of his time, was a near relative. This early pioneer of good sense, some time about the year 1857, sold his property and, with his family, moved to Utah. Some years previously, he became infatuated with the strange delusions of the "Latter-Day Saints," and his good sense deserted him. What made his conversion to the doctrine of this polygamous sect the more mysterious, was that he had reached the "sere and yellow leaf" of life, and was never libidinous or given to licentious indulgences. But little is known of his life after he left Delaware County. He died soon after he went to Utah. What became of the family, is not known to the author. He will long be remembered by those who knew him while he lived in Porter. Ebenezer Lindenberger and family moved West nearly forty years ago, and Christopher Lindenberger and a part of his family became, like Mr. Sprague, converts to the doctrines of the polygamous saints, and emigrated to Utah. John Lindenberger, son of Christopher, died in Porter a few years ago. He was a good business man, was a Justice of the Peace and held several township offices, and was a faithful and competent officer. The accession of these Rhode Island families to the Porter "Taways" proved to be of great value as a means of civilization. It gave impetus to new enterprises for the development of the resources of this township. They improved the character of the cabins and barns, and the settlement they formed proved to be the beginning of various educational and business enterprises. About the year 1818 or 1819—the precise date cannot be ascertained—another early settler immigrated from the State of Delaware and settled in Porter. Joel Z. Mendenhall was the son of Thomas Mendenhall, who was a merchant by occupation, and resided, in the first part of the present century, in Wilmington, in the State of Delaware. On the 19th day of May, in the year 1800, Judge Robert Porter, of Philadelphia, who was the patentee of Section 3 in this township, conveyed, by deed of that date, 300 acres of land in said section to Thomas Mendenhall. This land was situated on the Big Walnut Creek, about three-quarters of a mile south of the village of Olive Green. This land the father, who was an enterprising merchant and prosperous in business, gave, as a part of his patrimonial estate, to his son Joel. Upon it Joel erected his cabin and settled his family in the year 1819. He had married his wife in Philadelphia, before his immigration to Ohio, and, in the year 1816, he came to Mount Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, where he lived some two or three years. He was a practical farmer and surveyor, and he pursued for many years both occupations.

From 1820 to 1830, the settling-up of the county, and the divisions and subdivisions of lands, furnished much employment for practical surveyors, and Mr. Mendenhall was occupied much of his time in his professional occupation. His wife was a Miss Eliza Mendenhall, and her

parents, at the time of their marriage, resided in Chester County, Penn. He was a few years her senior, and she was born in the year 1795. They were second cousins. Their ancestors belonged to tho Society of Friends, and they always venerated the name and memory of George Fox, the founder of this benevolent and exemplary sect of Christians. Their great-grandfather came over from England to America on the same ship with the celebrated William Penn, the friend and patron of George Fox, and the colony and State that bear his name. This ancestor had two sons, whose names were Robert and Benjamin; the former was the grandfather of Joel, and the latter was the grandfather of his wife, Eliza. Mr. Mendenhall was well educated, wrote a neat and elegant hand as a penman, performed well official duties, was a Justice of the Peace and held other offices; was an honest man, and a kind and obliging neighbor. In 1835, they moved to the town of Delaware, where they lived for a period of seventeen years, and a large portion of the time, he discharged the duties of Justice of the Peace. He built him a neat cottage residence and seemed to enjoy every comfort, but was not satisfied, and, in 1853, he sold his town house and moved back to his farm. Some years later, old age and bodily infirmities compelled him to abandon altogether the occupation of a farmer. He built a house in Olive Green, where he lived at the close of life, and died about the year 1872. His widow is now living at the great age of eighty-five years, and, although blind and helpless, enjoys good health.

In the same year the Lindenbergers came to Porter, Samuel Page emigrated from Broome County, in the State of New York, to Ohio, and settled on a new farm in the western part of the township, near the township line between Kingston and Porter, and a little north of the center of the township, on the Sunbury and Mount Gilead State road. This was in the year 1817. Mr. Page had a wife and several children, and he at once built a cabin on his new farm, and commenced improving and clearing it up. But, about two years later, a brother of his, Mr. William Page, immigrated to Porter from the same county in the State of New York, and purchased the farm of his brother Samuel, upon which he settled. Samuel Page bought and settled on a new farm farther north, on the Big Walnut Creek, in Bennington Township, where the village of Pagetown is now located. Upon this farm he lived about twenty years, and died in the year 1839. The farm descended to his son, Marcus Page, who died a few years after the close of the war of the rebellion. His wife was a Miss Wheeler, and sister of the Rev. James Wheeler, the famous Wyandot missionary. Mrs. Page is still living, and this farm is still owned and occupied by the Samuel Page family. William Page was an industrious and exemplary Christian, and greatly respected. He cleared up his land, built comfortable buildings on his farm, and raised a large family. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but the war having been closed soon after he was drafted, he saw but little active service. He died, on the farm he had cleared up, in the year 1846. His wife, a most estimable woman in every relation of life, was a Miss Sarah Edwards. They arrived in Porter on New Year's Day, and received their New Year's farm in a new country, as a New Year's present. The names of his sons were William A., Roswell, Samuel, Washington and Ransom. None of these brothers are now living except Roswell and Ransom. There was in this family one daughter, who married a Mr. Wells. As already stated, William A. Page was the proprietor of the village of East Liberty, and was an enterprising, intelligent citizen, respected by his neighbors and acquaintances; held the office of Justice of the Peace and other township offices. He died nearly thirty years ago, and his family are considerably scattered; some are dead and others have moved away. Roswell Page married a Miss Sarah Sherman, and settled on his farm of about one hundred and forty acres, situated on the Big Walnut Creek, near East Liberty. This was in the year 1835. He is still living upon this farm.

David Babcock, who came from the State of Rhode Island, settled in Porter in the year 1839, on the east side of the Big Walnut, and near the north line of the township. He cleared up his farm and occupied it until his death, which occurred in the year 1871, at the age of seventy-two years. The farm is still owned by the family, and his widow occupies it. Mr. Andrew Hemminger, a Presbyterian of German descent, moved into Porter Township from Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in the year 1830. After the death of a former wife he had married a Mrs. Weaver, who had several children by her former marriage with Mr. Weaver. These united families numbered in all fifteen. He settled on a new farm on the north part of the township and adjoining the county line on the Mount Vernon and Columbus road, and at

the time he was the only settler on the road between East Liberty and the old Vail tavern stand in Bennington, and for many years movers and travelers were compelled to stop over night with Mr. Hemminger. Forty or fifty teams were known to stop over night at one time, so great was the travel at that early day upon this road. The family put up a double log house on the main road, and went to work clearing up the farm. They had much work to do, and did it. After the death of Mr. Hemminger, which occurred many years ago, his wife took charge of the family and farm. By her good example she taught the children industrious habits, and upon the farm they performed much manual labor, under the watchful eye of their most affectionate mother. This remarkable old lady, after the death of her husband, made several trips on foot to visit her friends in her native county, Tuscarawas, a distance of nearly one hundred miles. She was always accompanied by her faithful old dog "Tiger." This watchful animal would guard his mistress with jealous care by day and night. She lived on the old farm to see all her children grown. She died only a few years ago at a great age. In the year 1833, Mr. Aaron R. Harrison located in the western portion of the township, on the road running directly north from Sunbury to Mount Gilead, upon a tract of several hundred acres. His parents were English and he was born in Essex County in the State of New Jersey. He settled near his New Jersey friends in Kingston Township—the Deckers, Van Sickles and Finches. Mr. Harrison was born in the year 1778, and he married, in the year 1805, Miss Mary Condit. She was a relative of the Condit family living in Trenton Township south of Porter. As usual with the early immigrants, Mr. Harrison and his wife were blessed with a large family of children. He brought them with him from New Jersey in wagons. There were four boys and five girls. His double log house was erected just opposite the house where his son Zenas now lives. Here they lived many years in almost a wilderness, and were compelled to listen to the frightful scream of the panther and the hideous howl of the wolf. He enjoyed many happy days with his family in this new country, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him. It is now a little less than fifty years since Mr. Harrison settled in Porter, and such has been the improvement of the country, the present generation can scarcely credit the fact that in his time in Porter, the panther and the wolf were so plentiful, the safety of sheep required them to be housed nights and carefully guarded by day. When traveling from the schoolhouse after the spelling-school at night the boys sometimes were seen quickening their steps to secure safety at their homes. The first frame barn in this township was built by Mr. Harrison. It was 30x50 feet. He has been dead for many years and his son Zenas now owns and lives upon the old homestead farm, and his son George lives in Peru in Morrow County. These two sons have ever retained the confidence of their fellow-citizens. Zenas for many years filled many township offices, and, during the past four years, he has been twice chosen one of the County Commissioners.

In 1837, four years after Mr. Harrison settled in Porter, Mr. Charles M. Fowler located in the northeastern portion of the township. He, at an early period of life, left the old homestead farm of his father's in the Catskill Mountains, and, in partnership with Messrs. Snyder and Pratt, began the manufacture of oil cloth, but the business proved unprofitable, and Mr. Fowler emigrated to Ohio, and married a Miss Catherine Ann Gray, of New Philadelphia, in 1840, and immediately moved with his young wife to his new farm in Porter. Mr. Fowler and his wife came overland in a spring wagon—it was the first spring wagon in the neighborhood. Here they built themselves a cabin on their land. Mr. Fowler had purchased 200 acres in the first section of the township, and joined on the north by Bennington Township. He went to work in earnest to clear up his land. So dense was the forest that they could not see forty rods from the house, and only reached this neighborhood by following a path that was marked by blazed trees. After remaining here for four years with his young wife, who had never been out of town or away from home, Mr. Fowler returned with his family to his old home in the State of New York, going as far as New Philadelphia by wagon, and the rest by the canal and wagon. He rented out his farm for four years to Mr. McCreary. He again engaged in the business of manufacturing for about five years, when he sold out his interest in the manufacturing establishment, and returned to his farm and commenced improvements, and he soon had his farm under good fences and cultivation. He built a large frame house and two large frame barns, set out an orchard, and soon had everything about him for his convenience and comfort in the best of order. He and his wife were Presbyterians, and for many years they were regular

attendants of the Old Blue Church in Kingston, a distance of seven miles from their home, but, great as the distance was, they were seldom too late, either for the Sabbath school or the church. But when the New School Presbyterians built their church in East Liberty, he went there, which shortened the distance about three miles. In this new church, Mr. Fowler and Mr. John Van Sickle, of Kingston, were the main props and support. He made several trips to his old home in the Catskill Mountains, and was frequently visited by his father and his mother; she is now living at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Mr. Fowler died in Delaware, where he had moved but a short time previously, on the 12th day of June, 1872, and was buried in the cemetery he had helped to lay out, near the old church he had been so long connected with in Porter. His widow and a part of his family now live on the old homestead. His oldest son, Dr. Fowler, a medical graduate and a young man of promise in his profession, lives in Delaware. Old Mr. Fowler was a great reader, well versed in the Scriptures, and in history, both ancient and modern, and all who had business with him had confidence in his ability and integrity as a man and a Christian.

Mr. Harvey Leach settled in Porter Township in 1834, and married a daughter of Mr. Dunham, who lived on the State road, near the county line between Morrow County and Delaware. Mr. Dunham settled on this farm quite early, but the precise date is not known. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and, in the latter part of his life, he became blind. Mr. Leach is still living, and occupies a farm adjoining the land that belongs to the estate of Mr. Dunham, his father-in-law. One of the early families in this part of Porter Township is the family of Mr. A. G. Kenny. He came from the State of Maryland, in 1828, and settled on a farm about one-half mile from the north line of the county, on a branch of Long Run. He was born in the year 1803, and his wife, whom he married in the State of Maryland in 1822, was born in 1802, being one year his senior. They settled in the woods, cleared up a good farm, raised a family of ten children, built the first brick house in the township, and by their industry, sobriety and honest dealing, have won the confidence and esteem of all who know them. They are both still living and enjoying good health, and still own and occupy the old homestead. Just south of the farm of Mr. Kenny, Mr. Samuel Dowell settled on the head-waters of Sugar Creek, about the year 1830. He was a native of the State of Maryland, and an old acquaintance of Mr. Kenny. He was married to a young woman in Maryland previous to their immigration to Ohio, but they were not blessed with children. They settled down in the woods, and cleared up a farm. Mr. Dowell built a water saw-mill upon Sugar Creek, and for many years sawed great quantities of lumber, this mill proving to be a great help to many early settlers in Porter. Mr. and Mrs. Dowell were noted far and near for their hospitality, and their friends from great distances frequently visited them. The old inhabitants remember them, from the time they first came to Porter only as old people. He was born in the year 1769, six years before the commencement of the American Revolutionary war, and died at the great age of nearly one hundred years. His wife was born in 1800, and died at the age of seventy-five years. On the Sugar Creek, near the center of Section 1, and of the township, north and south, the Rev. Henry Davey settled with his family, about the year 1832, from Tuscarawas County, Ohio. It was then woods, and Mr. Davey commenced to clear up his farm with a will, built a saw-mill on the creek running through his farm, and, in a few years, his farm was well improved, and had good buildings. He was a man of great energy and will power, enjoyed robust health, and possessed great power of endurance, and was capable of performing great mental and manual labor. He belonged to the Society of Dunkards, and he was far and near known as the "Dunkard Preacher." He dressed in the habit peculiar to his sect. He wore a low-crowned, broad-brimmed, brown fur hat, and a single-breasted, brown cloth coat, with rounded skirts. His hair was moderately long, and his beard heavy and flowing gave him quite an apostolic air, although he seemed free from vanity or hypocrisy. He was recognized as a leader of his sect, and for many years his ministerial duties called him a greater part of his time from home. Although well to do in this world, he and his family were unostentatious, and by no means extravagant in their style of living. In 1856, he sold his farm on Sugar Creek and bought another on Big Walnut, where he lived for several years, and where he again sold out his farm and moved to the western part of the State, where he is still living, but is advanced in years and compelled to be less active in his ministerial labors. While living on his farm in Porter, he induced his people to hold

an annual meeting at his house. The communion and baptismal services were held on the Sabbath day. The announcement having been made several weeks previously, hundreds were brought, out of curiosity, to the services of this peculiar sect. This was the first and last time they ever held their annual meetings in this county. During the day, they had preaching and baptized a great number by immersion, and in the evening and night they ate "the feast of the passover," and administered the ordinance of washing feet. The fatted lamb had been prepared in readiness, and they all sat down around the table. The people were all especially anxious to witness this part of the ceremony, and the number in attendance did not in the least diminish by the approach of nightfall. At the hour of midnight, the washing and wiping of feet began, and when the ceremony closed, they turned around in their seats, and ate the supper of the passover. This ended the programme, and all repaired to their homes. One amusing incident occurred during the "feast," which greatly excited the mirth among the young of the Gentiles. A lad of only a few summers, somewhat acquainted with the Davy family, had been a careful observer, during the day, and having had nothing to eat from early morning, before leaving his home, became very hungry. He supposed this supper was for all present, and for himself as well as others. This belief was strengthened by the young men at the table-whom he knew, and he seated himself at the long table, with the communicants. His little eyes were steadily fixed on the communicants, who were washing and wiping feet, and his young mind was thinking all the while about the good supper he was about to have. Outsiders enjoyed greatly his mistake. The smell of the savory soup and lamb greatly excited his hunger, when, greatly to his disappointment, he was taken from the festive board and led to the kitchen by the kind-hearted leader, where his keen appetite was well supplied.

In about the same year, and as early as the year 1830, Mr. William Iler and the Gray family moved from Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and settled in Porter, near the north line of the township, in Section 1. His connection with the M. E. Church dates back a period of more than fifty years. He is a local preacher, and is an efficient worker among his own sect, but his mind is broad and catholic, and he frequently goes among other denominations, and with them performs his most efficient work for the promotion of the cause of the Christian religion. He has a beautiful home, has everything about him arranged in methodical order, and devotes much of his time to reading. He married a daughter of Mr. Gray, now deceased, who lived on an adjoining farm. He has raised two children, both of whom are married daughters, and have interesting families. He relates with great interest, amusing incidents connected with his frontier life. He and his wife are now in the decline of life, but they enjoy good health, as well as the respect of all who know them. S. A. Ramsey, Esq., immigrated from the State of New Jersey about the year 1844, and purchased land and located on what is called the "Irish section," being Section 4 of Porter Township. At this time, this part of the township was very new. This was the last section brought into market for actual settlers. The titles, up to 1838, were in he hands of speculators. Mr. Ramsey settled upon a tract of about two hundred acres, located in the woods, near the center of the section. By his energy and industry, in a few years he put his farm in a good state of cultivation. His buildings, fences and orchards are all in the very best condition, and Mr. Ramsey now, after many years of hard work, finds himself surrounded by the comforts of life, and able, if he chooses to do so, to live, and live well, without labor. He has raised a large family, and is much respected by his fellow-citizens, who have frequently honored him with their confidence by electing him Justice of the Peace, and to other township offices; and in the discharge of his public duties he has been faithful, and is regarded as an honest man. He is a relative of ex-Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, who is now a member of President Hayes' Cabinet as Secretary of War. James B. Sturdevant, who is a farmer by occupation, and lives one mile east of Olive Green, is one of the oldest residents now living in Porter Township. His father, when James was a small lad, settled in this township nearly sixty years ago. Mr. Sturdevant is a hard-working and honest man, and has cleared up and owns a good farm. His younger brother, Chauncey H. Sturdevant, is also a farmer, and owns the farm where he now lives, and has lived for nearly forty years. He has done his full share of hard work, in clearing up his home in the woods of Porter Township. Mr. Charles Patrick, son of Joseph Patrick, Esq., of Berkshire, settled on the Porter section in 1830, and has cleared up his land and has a well-improved farm of about three hundred acres. Mr. H. Blackledge settled upon a farm, which he has highly improved, many years

ago. His farm is well adapted to the raising of stock, and, for many years, Mr. Blackledge took great pains to improve the quality of stock in his part of the county, and has raised the best stock of any farmer in Porter Township.

One of the most active and prominent business men of Porter Township, and not to be overlooked in this history, is Mr. George Blainey, a native of old Virginia. He immigrated to Ohio in 1873, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Kingston Township, at Stark's Corners, for several years. He was three times married, and twice married in Virginia. His first wife was Miss Mary Sutton, and after her death he married Miss Mary Kempton, who was his wife when he came to Ohio, but she died a few months after his arrival, and in 1838, he married Miss Elizabeth Van Sickle, the oldest daughter of Mr. John Van Sickle. In 1840, Mr. Blainey removed from the Corners to East Liberty, in Porter, and immediately built there a large frame building for a hotel and store, and for years he kept a hotel and a store of goods, and at the same time engaged in farming. Mr. Blainey was widely known and greatly respected for his well-known ability and honesty. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and possessed much more than ordinary ability. He died deeply lamented in the year 1869, leaving a wife and several children. A few years after the death of Mr. Blainey, Mrs. Blainey married Mr. Richard Harbottle, a farmer who had purchased the farm already spoken of and known as the "Henry Davey Farm." Mr. Harbottle was a native of England, and born a subject to the crown of Great Britain, but he did not believe in a monarchical system of government, and, when quite a young man, immigrated to America. With a wife and family, on his arrival, he had nothing to begin life with but his hands and head. Mr. Harbottle has been very prosperous in the home of his choice, and is now known as one of the most enterprising and thrifty farmers in this township. In 1865, the oil speculation in Ohio reached fever heat, and like an epidemic spread over the State. In this year, the Delaware & Hocking Oil Company was organized by Judge Isaac Ramsey, Mr. David Coban, Dr. H. Bessee, Mr. Huston and others, with Charles H. McElroy, Esq., Secretary. The Company, after making a careful and minute examination, discovered what they regarded as marked and unmistakable surface indications of oil. The Company prepared themselves with the necessary machinery, and proceeded to bore for oil on the Big Walnut, not far from East Liberty. The excitement grew from day to day, the stock advanced and sold rapidly to those who were more hopeful than wise, and expected in a few days to become rich. They sunk the drill to the depth of 900 feet, through the Waverly sandstone, blue clay and clay shale. They were compelled to pronounce the work impracticable, and abandoned the enterprise.

The Company suffered a heavy pecuniary loss besides the mortification of failure. Thus ended the visionary speculation of the Delaware & Hocking Oil Company in Delaware County.

The church history in this township is quite brief. The New School Presbyterians organized a society soon after the division of the church, which was occasioned by the slavery agitation; and in 1840, in East Liberty, they built a large frame church edifice. The principal parties in the building of this church were Mr. John Van Sickle, Charles M. Fowler, William Guston, Isaac Finch, Jesse Finch, Charles Wilcox, George Blainey and others. Their Pastor was the Rev. Dr. Chapman. They at once organized a Sabbath school in connection with the church, which for several years prospered, and was productive of great good. Mr. Ried M. Cutcheon was the architect and builder of the church edifice. In the year 1864, the same parties who built this place of worship laid out and established a cemetery just east of the church and town of East Liberty, in which the remains of many of those most conspicuous and enterprising in the construction of the church and the Sabbath school now sleep.

As near as can be ascertained, the first marriage in this township was that of Reuben Place to Miss Rachel Meeker, at a very early date, but there is neither a public nor private record to be found which contains its date. The first birth is involved in the same uncertainty, but it is believed the first child born in this township was Miss Eliza Allen Mendenhall Pint, and the first death was Polly Place. Joel Z. Mendenhall, Esq., was the first Justice of the Peace elected in this township after its organization, and, as already stated, he was repeatedly re-elected, and made an efficient and competent officer.

The first schoolhouse built in this township was near where Mr. Day now lives, and was called the "Block Schoolhouse," and was built in about the year 1825. Mr. William Wolfe taught the first school, and took his pay in dried apples, at least in part for his wages. There was no market

nearer than the town of Delaware for his goods, and he had no team. The only way or means he had to convey his fruit to market was to carry it on his back and on foot. He had two loads and was compelled to make two trips. The distance he had to go was about fifteen miles, and it took him two days to make a trip. The first day, about the hour of high twelve, he felt the necessity of calling off for rest and refreshment. He had now reached a more densely settled community. He came up to a small cabin and went in, and asked the privilege of taking rest, and called for refreshment, all of which was granted. The only occupant of the house, although unknown to him at the time, proved to be a charming widow. In a short time, the dinner was prepared, and he ate heartily of what was set before him, and when he had finished his dinner, he offered to pay his hostess for her hospitality, but she refused to accept any pay. On his return the following day, he was again fatigued, and called for rest and refreshments, and he was again hospitably received and treated. Before leaving her house, he told his hostess he would be back in a few days on his way to Delaware with more marketing, and that unless she gave him her consent to become his wife, he would regard his life as a miserable failure, and that he must have a positive answer on his return. When he made his next trip, she told him she couldn't say no. This ended the courtship, and they were soon married. Whether this story is truth or romance, the writer does not vouch, but he relates it as it was related to him. This schoolhouse has multiplied in number over the township, and now in every neighborhood, there is, at convenient distances, a comfortable schoolhouse, where a school at the public expense is kept up on average more than six months in the year, and taught by a competent teacher. The thirty years previous to the year 1880 witnessed a great change in the character, habit and customs, as well as in the fortunes, of the people of Porter Township. An agricultural people, they are enterprising, intelligent and industrious, and free from every manner of vice and immorality. Grog-shops and houses of ill-fame are not to be found in the township, and the citizens generally, if not universally, are well fed and well clothed, and are prosperous and happy. If the "Taways," who lived in the township a half-century ago, were to return to Porter with their long beards and buckskin apparel, they would produce as much sensation among the present inhabitants as a menagerie of wild animals.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

TRENTON TOWNSHIP—ORIGIN OF THE NAME—TOPOGRAPHICAL—SETTLEMENT—BIRTHS, DEATHS, ETC.—SCHOOLS—MILLS AND QUARRIES—CHURCHES.

"How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view."
— *Woodworth.*

MANY of our elderly readers will readily remember the time when a large portion of the east half of the county was known as Sunbury Township. It was the third township created after the organization of the county, and dates back to June 16, 1808, and was originally bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 2, Township 5 and Range 17, of the United States Military Survey, thence south with said line to the south line of the county, thence east with said county line to the east line of said county, thence north with said county line to the Indian boundary line, thence west by said boundary line to the east boundary of Marlborough Township, thence south with said line to the southeast corner of said township, thence west to the place of beginning; containing the present townships of Harlem, Trenton, Porter, and half of Berkshire and Genoa, in Delaware County, while the following townships, now in Morrow County, were also included in the original Sunbury Township, viz., Peru, Bennington, Lincoln and Harmony. Township after township was erected from this large scope of territory. Harlem was set off from Sunbury September 11, 1810, and Kingston June 8, 1813. In June, 1816, Genoa was set off from Harlem, and one-half of the new township was from the original Sunbury. Thus it was whittled off, until it was reduced, as we have been informed, to what is now Trenton Township, and

so remained until somewhere between 1830 and 1835, when the name was changed to Trenton, and Sunbury was blotted out of existence like

——"the very stars,
Yon bright and burning blazonry of God,
Glitter awhile in their eternal depths,
And, like the Pleiad, loveliest of their train,
Shoot from the glorious spheres, and pass away,
To darkle in the trackless void."

The prevailing tradition concerning this change of name is, that somewhere about the time designated above, Messrs. Van Dorn, Leak and Condit, all early settlers and prominent men of the township, were sitting on a log one day talking over general business matters. Finally, the conversation turned upon the question of the village of Sunbury being in Berkshire Township, while their own township bore the name of Sunbury. It was suggested that the name of the latter be changed in order to avoid confusion, a suggestion that was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Leak proposed the name of Chester—his native town; Mr. Condit wanted it called Orange, but there was an Orange Township in the county already. So Mr. Van Dorn suggested Trenton, for the capital of his native State—New Jersey. The name was agreed to among themselves, and sent into the County Commissioners, by whom it was adopted. Thus Sunbury Township became a thing of the past, while its place was filled on the map of Delaware County by Trenton.

The surface of Trenton Township, while it is not wholly level, can scarcely be called hilly or broken. Along the water-courses, it is a little rough and uneven, while back from the streams it is somewhat rolling, until striking the table-land, when it becomes rather level. Van's Valley, as it is called, is somewhat low, as well as the west central part, while the western and northern portions rise to quite an elevation, and incline to an almost rolling surface. The township is admirably drained by the water-courses, so that but little artificial drainage is found necessary. The principal stream is the Big Walnut Creek, which enters near the northwest corner, and, running in almost a southern direction, passes out on the west line. The next stream in importance to Big Walnut is Rattlesnake Run, so called from the great numbers of that reptile that were found in the cliffs and rocks bordering it. The North Fork enters the township near the center of the east line, and forms a junction with the South Fork in the south central part of the township, runs in a westerly course, and empties into the Big Walnut near the center of the west line of the township. There are a few other small streams, such as Culver's Run in the northern part, which runs west and flows into Big Walnut Creek. It was named in honor of a family who settled near it in the early times. Perfect's Creek, named for one of the first settlers of the township, is a little south of Culver's Run, and also runs west and empties into the Big Walnut. Dry Run is a small stream which has its source in the township and empties into Perfect's Creek. Mink Run is similar, except that it flows into Rattlesnake, a little above its junction with the Big Walnut.

Trenton Township is well timbered, and maple, walnut, oak, ash, beech, elm and other species are common in this region. At present, the township is bounded on the north by Porter Township, on the east by Licking County, on the south by Harlem Township, and on the west by Berkshire. It lies on the east line of the county, and is a full township, being five miles square, and containing 16,000 acres of land.

In the early settlement of this county, it is not strange that the mighty tide of emigration flowing toward the West should not pass the fertile valleys of the Miami and Scioto. Here everything to be expected in a new country—not even excepting the ague and "milk sick"—was found in profusion. Land good and cheap, magnificent forests and a delightful climate. During the early part of the present century, this tide of emigration reached Delaware County, and toward the close of the first decade, white people began to occupy the division to which this chapter is devoted. They came chiefly from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, with a family or two from Kentucky. From the latter State came the first settlers of the township, of whom we have any account. These were William Perfect and Mordecai Thomas and their families, and their arrival is recorded in the spring of 1807. One Pearson Spinning owned 1,000 acres of military land, and from him Thomas and Perfect each bought 100 acres, upon which they settled, and at once commenced to improve. Many of their descendants are still living in the county, and from a sketch written by Middleton Perfect for the County Atlas, published in 1875, we extract considerable of the history of this township. Perfect and Thomas made their settlements near the mouth of Perfect's Creek, which took its name from Mr. Perfect. The latter gentleman died in 1812, and was the first death to occur in the township. Bartholomew Anderson came also

from Kentucky, and settled in 1810 east of Perfect's. These are supposed to have been the first settlements made within the limits of the present township of Trenton. Says Mr. Perfect in the sketch already alluded to: "Trenton is justly proud of its pioneers. New Jersey furnished skilled tavern-keepers; the northern part of the township was settled by industrious people from the little blue State. A colony from Ithaca, N. Y., settled in the south part, and another from Pennsylvania in the west part. One of the early settlers kept two 'asheries,' and supplied Delaware with salt and window glass for twelve years." We might conclude that these useful articles were manufactured from the asheries, but that Mr. Perfect adds the information that they "were wagoned" (the salt and window glass, not the asheries) "from Zanesville."

The first settlement made north of Culver's Creek was by John Culver and Michael Ely. They are noticed among the arrivals of 1809. Not long after them came John Williamson, and bought land from Ely. He was a bachelor when he came to the settlement, but, sometime during the year 1810, he married Ely's daughter, Rosanna. Their son, Madison Williamson, is reported as the first birth in the township. John Ginn, William Ridgway and a man named Pressing, came to the township in 1811. They were from the State of Delaware, but not much was learned of them. Ginn died in 1819, and the others some time afterward. They settled near each other, and came originally from the same neighborhood. James and Owen Hough came from Luzerne County, Penn., and are reckoned among the early settlers. The former settled on what is called the Johnson road, and died in 1834. His son, Bartlett Hough, now lives on the old homestead. The other, Owen Hough, left his native place in 1815, when but sixteen years old, with his father's family, and when they reached Pittsburgh, Owen stopped and engaged to work at the garrison there. He remained there about a year and then started and came through to Zanesville, reaching it on Christmas Day. He worked in Zanesville two years, and, in 1818, came to this township and settled on a farm where he now lives.

Another of the pioneers of this township was Gilbert Van Dorn, from the State of New Jersey, in 1817. When he settled in Trenton there were but two families living on the road between the Licking County line and Sunbury, a little village in Berkshire Township. He bought 1,000 acres of land in a beautiful valley which took his name, or a part of it, and is still known as "Van's Valley." The place where he originally settled is now occupied by Mrs. John Armstrong. The next year after he settled here, he opened a tavern, the first place of public entertainment, it is said, in the township, and flung out a sign upon which was painted a gilt sun, and beneath it the mystical legend, "Center Inn." At first, this pioneer tavern was a rude log structure, but as the amount of travel became greater, and Mr. Van Dorn's reputation as a host increased, another cabin was added to the first, and then another and another, until four log cabins, all connected, were required to accommodate his extensive patronage. For eleven years he kept this "cabin hotel," and then put up the present brick (now occupied by Mrs. Armstrong), which he also kept as a hotel for a number of years. The sign of the "gilt sun" was known far and wide, and appeared as welcome to the wayworn traveler as the "shadow of a great rock in a weary land." The same old sign that hung in front of the log cabin inn, pointing the traveler to a place of rest, did the same service at the brick tavern for years. This was long a place of resort where the neighbors met to talk of the common business affairs of the time. The brick tavern was built in 1829, and the brick of which it was composed was burned just across the road from where the house stands. The stone used for the foundations was taken from the quarry now owned by Mr. Williams. It was the first brick house built in the township. Van Dorn also kept a kind of grocery store, where the settlers procured some of the necessaries; but it did not not amount to much in the way of a store. He kept it at his tavern stand from the time when he opened the tavern until 1854. Mr. Van Dorn had eight children, and was a leading man in the community in which he lived. John Leak also came from New Jersey. He bought land from Van Dorn and settled just east of the inn. There was a strong rivalry between him and Van Dorn as to who should open the first tavern, but Van Dorn succeeded in getting the start of him. Silas Ogden came in 1820, and, like Van Dorn and Leak, was from New Jersey. He settled on what was known as the State road, and kept the first tan-yard in the township.

In 1823, a man named Oliver Gratax came to the township. Of him, Mr. Perfect said: "He

wore leather breeches, full of stitches, a fawnskin vest and a coonskin cap." He was a bachelor when he came, but recognizing the divine order of things, that "it is not good for man to be alone," even in the wilderness, he soon took unto himself a wife in the person of a Miss Rosecrans. Ira Pierson came from New Jersey in 1838, and settled near where Condit Post Office is located. He came by team and was twenty-nine days on the road; he died at the age of eighty-five years. Jonathan, Alvin P. and Smith Condit came also from New Jersey in 1832–33. The former settled on Walnut Creek, where his son, E. J. Condit, now lives, and his descendants are scattered over the eastern part of the township, and are among the prominent men of the community. Alvin settled near by, and cleared up a farm; Smith died in one month after coming to the settlement. Lyman Hendricks came from Rutland, Vt., and located first in Berkshire in 1812, but some time after came to this township. William Hendricks, a brother, was a soldier in the war of 1812. A man named Roberts was the first permanent settler on Rattlesnake Run, where he lived for many years.

After the close of the war of 1812, emigration rapidly increased, and this division of the county soon settled. Farms were opened, forests felled and the lands cleared up. To the sturdy husbandmen is due the transforming of the great forests of Trenton into the fine flourishing fields and farms now to be seen in this section.

> "Let not ambition mock their useful toil
> Their homely joys and destiny obscure,"

for it is to the hardy "sons of toil" we are indebted for the general prosperity of the country. In other words, they are "the power behind the throne, that is greater than the throne itself," and to stop the wheels of the "agricultural machine" would soon affect every other branch of business enterprise.

Beyond the settlement of the township, and a sketch of its pioneers, with a glance at its stock-raising and agricultural resources, there is little history of particular interest connected with Trenton. No villages or towns dot its landscapes; no manufactories other than a mill or two and a few quarries; no stores are kept; even the old taverns of the pioneer days have passed away, and, as we have said, there is but little history beyond that of its settlement. It is a fine agricultural region, and considerable attention is likewise devoted to stock-raising, many of the farmers making it a specialty. The Cleveland, Columbus & Mount Vernon Railroad passes through the township, and has aided materially in developing its hidden resources. Through this channel, its excellent timber finds a market, as well as the stone from its numerous quarries, which are becoming quite an extensive business since the building of this railroad. In a word, the citizens of Trenton are a moral and upright law-abiding people, attend strictly to their own business and leave other people to do the same. In writing its history, we acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Harry Vaile, of Delaware, for the principal facts, and to a communication of Mr. Perfect's, which is said to be substantially correct.

The first death recorded in Trenton Township was William Perfect, Esq., one of the first settlers. He died in 1812, about five years after his settlement. Since then many pioneers of Trenton have followed him to the land of shadows.

> "The saint who enjoyed the communion of heaven,
> The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven,
> The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
> Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.
>
> "So the multitude goes, like the flowers or the weed
> That withers away to let others succeed;
> So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
> To repeat every tale that has often been told."

But few of the early settlers of the township are still living. Most of them lie sleeping in the little graveyards. The first birth which occurred was that of Madison Williamson, who was born about the commencement of the war of 1812. He was a son of John Williamson, an emigrant of 1809, who, in 1810, was married to a Miss Ely, and was the first marriage, probably, to take place in the community. But the present population of Trenton is proof of how well the pioneers followed the divine command to "go and multiply, and fill the earth."

Van Dorn, as we have already stated, kept the first tavern upon the site where Mrs. Armstrong now lives. Silas Ogden, upon his settlement in the neighborhood, opened a tan-yard, the first of these useful establishments kept in the township. Perfect and Thomas, soon after their settlement, planted out orchards, which were the first efforts made at fruit-growing. The first post office was established by A. C. Leak, and was kept in a cabin about half a mile east of Van Dorn's tavern stand. But the name it bore, and the date of its establishment, we could not learn. George Aker-

son kept a store in an early day, a little north of Condit Post Office. This post office is located at Condit Station, on the Cleveland, Columbus & Mount Vernon Railroad, and is the only station on this road in the township. Martha J. Culver is the Postmistress at Condit. Her father, B. Culver, also keeps a store. He succeeded Wayman Perfect as a merchant at that place. These are the only stores really deserving the names ever kept in the township. Van Dorn kept a kind of grocery, on a small scale, at his tavern, but made no pretensions toward a regular store.

Trenton Township is well supplied with good building stone, and a number of quarries have been opened, which, since the building of the Cleveland, Columbus & Mount Vernon Railroad through the township, are growing into an extensive and profitable business. The first quarry, or the first stone quarried in the township, was in an early day by Mr. Allison. A large quarry was opened, some years ago, on the farm of Joseph and John Landon, on the Big Walnut Creek. Another large quarry was opened by Williams and Knox. A great many others have been opened in different parts of the township, but principally for the use of those who opened them. But with the railroad facilities enjoyed, the stone business must necessarily prove very profitable to this section of the county.

The people of Trenton have always been the friends of education. In an early day we find the pedagogue among them, and, in the primitive schoolhouse of the pioneer time, with the youth gathered around him, he taught them the simple rudiments of "reading, writing and arithmetic." One of the first schoolhouses, perhaps the first in the township, was built near the Big Walnut on the Mount Vernon road, and about eighteen rods north of the bridge. It was of the usual pioneer pattern, a description of which will be found elsewhere in these pages. The first winter school taught in this humble temple of learning was by a man named Goop, and the first summer school was taught by Clarissa Sturdevant. These schools were before the day of free schools, and were taught by subscription, each family sending their children, and paying according to the amount of time sent. Illustrative of the marvelous march of education, we find in Trenton Township to-day seven school districts, all containing substantial and comfortable schoolhouses of an estimated value of $3,200. Other statistics of the schools are as follows: Balance on hand in 1878, $1,694.39; State tax, $414; local tax for schoolhouse purposes, $822.53; amount paid teachers during the year, $1,308.60; wages per month—male teachers, $32; female teachers, $22; for fuel and other contingent purposes, $120.45; balance on hand September 1, 1879, $1,519.61. Teachers employed—males, 4; females, 7. Pupils enrolled—males, 159; females, 109. Average monthly enrollment—males, 112; females, 94. Average daily attendance—males, 110; females, 85. Pupils enrolled between sixteen and twenty-one—males, 39, and females, 25.

Mr. Perfect, in his sketch of Trenton in the County Atlas, to which we have several times referred, says: "The first saw-mill in Trenton was built by Middleton Perfect and Hazard Adams in 1835. There are no grist-mills in the township." Mr. Vaile, in his notes on Trenton, to which we have referred also, mentions several mills. Among them is one built by John Van Sickle, which is noticed as the "first grist-mill in the township," and was "built in 1835." It is described as having a "brush dam" when first built, but this was afterward replaced with one made of planks. It was situated on Big Walnut, half a mile northeast of Sunbury. Van Sickle sold out to E. M. Condit, who operated it from 1855 until 1862, when he sold it to Jacob Boyd. The latter gentleman sold it to his brother, Henry Boyd, who had purchased the old Brailey mill. This mill was built in 1845, on the creek, half a mile below the Van Sickle mill. Some time after Boyd bought it, he bought the Van Sickle mill from his brother, as noted above, transferred most of the machinery from it to the Brailey mill, and so put an end to the Van Sickle mill. Another of the early mills was Stockwell's saw-mill, but of it little was learned. J. Condit had a saw-mill on Perfect's Creek, which did good service for a number of years. Alvin P. Condit also had a mill on the North Branch of Rattlesnake Run. Williams' saw-mill is situated on Big Walnut at the mouth of Rattlesnake Run, just on the township line. It was built by Crane at an early day, and is still in operation.

Politically, Trenton has always been Democratic, except in 1840, when the *slogan* of "log cabins" and "hard cider," carried the day for Gen. Harrison, and it may have been the strong Democratic sentiment of Trenton that caused the political somersault of Vice President Tyler after the death of Harrison. Anyway, from that day to this, it has kept the faith, and, when necessity

required, it has rolled up Democratic majorities. In the late struggle between the North and the South, the township stood valiantly by the Union, and sent out many of her bravest and best to maintain its supremacy. Their deeds are faithfully recorded in another chapter of this history.

The early pioneers, as a general thing, were pious people. Although they would not have hesitated long about engaging in a rough and tumble fight, and did not hesitate to take a dram (we often hear old people say, however, that there were not so much infernal fire in the whisky then as now), yet they enjoyed themselves, religiously, quite as well as the most fastidious church-goers of the present day. The religious services were simple (and came from the heart), the church buildings were simple, the methods of conveyance to and from church were simple, and the manners, dress and intercourse of the people who attended church were simple in the extreme. But some of the old pioneers still assert that the natural organs of the voice, with which they praised God, were to be preferred to the organ now pumped by a cheap boy, and skillfully manipulated by a popular but not pious young lady or gentleman, robed in all the fashionable toggery of the day, instead of the good old linsey-woolsey or jeans. Let us not quarrel with them about the matter; they have sacrificed their preferences to our modern methods, and many, if not most, of them are praising Him on harps such as "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard."

The first church society organized in Trenton, we believe, was that of the Presbyterians about 1835–36. Among the original members were Simeon Condit, Silas Ogden, A. P. Condit, Robert Lewis, Squire Wheaton, Elizabeth Condit, Elizabeth Leak, Magdalene Van Dorn, Maria Condit, Mercy Wheaton, Mary Condit, Jane Ogden and Andrew Herrons and wife. The facts leading to the organization of this church were something as follows: After holding a meeting in June, 1835, with reference to the formation of a society, Messrs. A. P. and J. S. Condit were sent to Alexandria to confer with the minister of that place, but receiving no encouragement from him, they next visited the Presbyterian Church in Genoa Township. From Mr. Ransom, the Pastor of that church, they received but little more encouragement than at Alexandria. He prevailed on them, however, to unite with the Genoa Church. In the September following these visits, a gloom was cast over the community by the death of J. S. Condit. Mr. Ransom being called upon to preach his funeral sermon, took occasion to refer to the visit of Mr. Condit and the object of his mission to him some time before. He said upon further reflection, he had come to the conclusion that he had done wrong in discouraging their project, and believed the time had come for them to organize a church in their neighborhood. Accordingly, a meeting was called at the Ogden Schoolhouse to consider the propriety of at once organizing a society. At that meeting, A. P. Condit was appointed to present the matter to the presbytery, which body decided in favor of the movement, and Rev. Mr. Ransom was directed to establish a church. He was the first Pastor and preached to them for one year, for which he received the sum of $18.50, all that could be raised by the members. The second preacher was Rev. Mr. Allen for one year; the third, Rev. Ezra G. Johnson; the fourth, Rev. Ahab Jenks. "But," adds our informant, "he being a farmer, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, only a part of his time could be given to the church."

At a meeting held February 21, 1837, the practicability of building a church edifice was discussed, and finally a resolution was passed to proceed at once with the undertaking. Soon after, their first building was put up, which served them as temple of worship until 1855. The following is a transcript of the proceedings of a meeting held February 5, of this year: "At a meeting of the members of the First Presbyterian Church, of Trenton Township, Delaware County, a motion was adopted that a committee be appointed to circulate a subscription paper for the purpose of building a new meeting-house, and if a sufficient amount for the purpose is secured, they are authorized to act as a building committee, and to select a site and build the house." A. P. Condit, John E. Ketcham and E. M. Condit were appointed the committee, and the further duty imposed upon them of selling the old church building. This they accomplished April 1, 1875, selling it for the sum of $100, to the United Brethren Church, for a house of worship. Mr. Miles and Mr. Skinner gave their obligations for the payment of the amount, and also agreed to either move the house or secure the lot upon which it stood for the benefit of their society.

The new building of the Presbyterians cost $1,000 and was dedicated by Revs. Warren Jenkins and John W. Thompson. This served the congregation until a few years ago, when a new church was erected at a cost of $3,000, and was dedicated May 25, 1879, by Rev. Nathan S. Smith, of Del-

aware, assisted by Rev. Carson, of Westerville. This church is in a flourishing condition, and has exercised a wide-spread influence in the entire community.

The Methodist Episcopal Church dates back almost to the organization of the Presbyterian Church. Sometime between 1835 and 1840, a society of this denomination was formed in a schoolhouse, embracing in its original membership many of the early settlers of the township. The first minister who preached to the congregation in the little schoolhouse was Rev. Curtis Godhard. Another of the pioneer preachers of this society was Rev. Mr. McDowell. The present church was built in 1855, and was dedicated by Rev. Samuel Lynch. The ministers who have officiated since that time are as follows, viz., Revs. John Mitchell, William Morrow and Alexander Blamfield. The church cost originally about $700. The present Pastor is Rev. D. R. Moore. A Sunday school is maintained most of the time. This church has been productive of much good in the neighborhood, and many souls, through its influence, have been brought home to Christ.

The Old School Presbyterians organized a society and built a church in this township, but did not exist any great length of time. In 1850, they built their church, but, after awhile, became lukewarm and sold out to the Methodists. This society moved over into Porter Township, and established what is known there as the Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church. It is more fully noticed, however, in the history of that township.

The United Brethren, we believe, have an organized society in the township, and a church building, but of it we failed to learn any particulars, and must pass it with this limited notice.

CHAPTER XXIX.*

HARLEM TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHICAL—MILITARY LANDS—SETTLEMENT—A DESPERATE CHARACTER—CHURCHES—A MURDER—PIONEER IMPROVEMENTS—SCHOOLS—VILLAGES.

"Happy is that nation whose annals are not tiresome."—*Montesquieu.*

THIS township was organized in September, 1810, from territory that at that time belonged to Sunbury Township. The name of "Harlem" is the name of an opulent city in the Netherlands, in Europe, of great antiquity, and from its vicinity there was, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, a great flow of emigration to America. These immigrants established the first colony on the island of Manhattan, and gradually took possession of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, in the Empire State. This name is applied to a locality in the suburbs of the city of New York called the "Harlem Heights." Since the white population took possession of this township, Harlem furnishes but little material for the historian. The major part of the history of all nations, both in the Old and the New Worlds, seems to be made up of recitals of wars and commotions, earthquakes and inundations, floods and fires. These calamities Harlem Township has escaped. Indeed, most happy is that nation, or that country, whose annals are brief. A prosperous and contented people pass peacefully along the sequestered vale of life, but little observed. The first families, who commenced in the wilderness nearly three-quarters of a century ago, and about whom more in detail will be written further along in this chapter, were noted for their industry, intelligence and morality, and they brought with them from their old homes habits of sobriety, and were a God-fearing people, deeply impressed with the convictions that to be good citizens, they must respect law and order. Their lives were so regular and orderly, they furnish but little to condemn, but much to approve.

Of the four principal tributaries to the main trunk of the Scioto River, running north and south, through Delaware County, not one touches this township. The Big Walnut Creek runs west of the west line a distance of from one-half to one mile, through Genoa Township. Nevertheless, for most purposes, this township is well watered. Large runs and brooks, supplied by springs and spring runs, flow from the east line of the township, in a southwesterly direction, to Big Walnut

*Contributed by Hon. J. R. Hubbell.

Creek. The first of these, to be noted in geographical order, is the Spruce Run, with its north and south branches. The north branch heads not far from the northwest corner of the township, and runs west, bearing slightly to the south, a distance of about four miles, to its confluence with the south branch, in Genoa Township, about one-half mile from the township line. The south branch heads farther south, near the east line of the township, and runs meanderingly through the township, until it intersects the north branch, at the point already named. These streams are well supplied with springs that flow the year round, from never-failing fountains. A few rods distant from the north line and about one mile and a half from the northwest corner of the township, is located a sulphur spring, on a farm that was formerly owned by Mr. Nathan Dustin, and is known, or has been known, as the "Dustin farm." It is now owned by Mr. John Edwards. The character and quality of the water of this spring have been tested by competent chemists, and it is said to be strongly impregnated with sulphur and magnesia, and other minerals, and is very similar in quality to the water of the White Sulphur Springs on the Scioto River, and the sulphur springs at Delaware. The water from this spring flows to the north branch of the Spruce Run. The name "Spruce," is applied to this stream for the reason that its banks are skirted with spruce timber, and are quite noted for their picturesque scenery. Farther south is Spring Run, which flows in a westerly direction, and empties into the the Big Walnut Creek. By far the largest and most important stream in this township is Duncan Run. It has various tributaries and two important branches, both of which rise near the east line of the township, but in Licking County. It traverses a distance, with its meanders, of about seven miles, and passes out of the township about one-half mile from the southwest corner, and empties into the Big Walnut Creek. This stream is well fed with springs and spring runs. The name it bears is taken from the original proprietor of Section 3 in this township, through which it runs. Rattlesnake Run, which heads in Licking County, runs in a northwesterly direction, through the extreme northeastern part of Harlem.

The land in this township is almost uniformly level. Near the mouth of the Duncan Run and the mouth of the Spruce, there is some rolling land; but of the eighteen townships of Delaware County this in the character of the soil is the most uniform. The soil is a deep black loam, and very productive, and the general yield of all the productions, cereal and vegetable, in this township, is much above the average, compared with other townships in the county. There is no waste land in the township, and scarcely an acre in it that is not tillable. The timber in its native forest was very luxuriant and heavy, and a uniform sameness over the township. Upon the high and rolling land there is some white oak, ash, sugar maple, hickory and beech, but the level and most part is, or was, covered with the burr oak, white elm and black ash. While the land in this township is tillable and produces wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, the corn crop seems to be the most profitable, and the soil best adapted to its production. The land is well adapted to grazing and stock-growing. All the grasses grown in this latitude do well, especially clover, timothy and red-top. The farms are owned in large tracts and the owners have large flocks and herds of sheep and cattle, but hogs, as well as sheep and cattle, are bred and fattened for the foreign market, with profit to the farmer. The largest landholder in the township is C. B. Paul, Esq., who owns about twelve hundred acres in a body. Mr. John Edmonds owns about nine hundred acres, and John Cook, Esq., owns about six hundred acres. These large landholders are extensively engaged in stock-raising. Almost the entire population of the township is engaged in the occupation of farming. There is no manufacturing to speak of. There are no mines, no canals, navigable streams or railroads, nor towns of much size. Along and near the lower part of Duncan Run there are extensive stone quarries. The stone these quarries produce is the Waverly stone of the very first quality, and these quarries are inexhaustible, but they are so remote from the large towns and cities, and there being no railroad transportation at present they are not valuable to their owners. By reference to the map of Ohio, the reader will perceive that this township is situated very near the geographical center of the State. It is also situated near the center of population of the State. This township contains even sixteen thousand acres of land, and is known and designated upon the map of the United States military lands as Township No. 3, and Range 16. It is bounded as follows: On the north by Trenton Township, on the east by Licking County, on the south by Franklin County, and on the west by Genoa Township. These lands being situated in the United States military

district, the reader is supposed to understand their origin. They were set apart by act of Congress to satisfy warrants issued by the Government for military service. One incident may be of local interest with reference to the second section in this township, being the northwest quarter. Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, and the most skillful and popular general in that eventful period of our history, next to Washington, was a native of New England, where he resided until the close of the war. He then, with his family, emigrated and settled in the State of Georgia on the Savannah, where he died in the year 1786. The heirs of this renowned general and soldier became the owners of one thousand acres of land in this section. The parties in interest were so remote, the land was neglected and sold for taxes, but about thirty years ago the surviving heirs conveyed their interest to different parties, among others to the Hon. T. W. Powell, of Delaware. Mr. Powell's title was contested by other parties in the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts, but, after a protracted litigation, Mr. Powell's title was comfirmed by the decree of the court, and it is on this part of this section the sulphur spring, already described, is located. It may be gratifying to the vanity of some of the landed proprietors of Harlem to know they derive their titles from so distinguished a personage.

With reference to the early settlers in this township, there seems to be more certainty than almost any township in the county. So far as there is any history to be obtained, either from public or private records, as well as from tradition, it concurs with reference to the name of the first pioneer, also to the date of the first permanent settler in Harlem. A man by the name of Duncan purchased in the year 1803, from the patentee, Section 3, but failing to make payment of the purchase money in the year 1807, the Sheriff of Franklin County sold, at public auction, the entire 4,000 acres, at the door of the court house, in Franklinton, to Benjamin Cook, Esq., for 42 cents per acre. An amusing incident, illustrating the shrewdness and caution of this early pioneer, is quite appropriate in this connection. Among the New England families, who emigrated to Ohio in 1805–06, was Mr. Cook. In 1805, he, with family, moved to Granville, from the State of Connecticut, and while living there, he ascertained that this tract of land was to be sold to the highest bidder by the Sheriff. He immediately prepared himself with the necessary amount of funds, as he supposed, to make the purchase. The terms of sale were cash in hand. He was compelled to keep this money upon his person, to be ready to make the purchase, in case he became the lucky bidder; and then again, he was to go among strangers and he was liable to be robbed. He dressed himself, for his own protection, in old clothes covered with patches and rags, permitted his beard to grow long, and put on a dirtier shirt than usual; in short, he presented a picture of wretchedness and proverty. Beneath his rags and patches he concealed his treasure. No one suspected that he had any money or was any other than a beggar, and when he commenced to bid, the rival bidders ceased their competition. They supposed his bidding was a farce, and that he could not pay for the land if it were struck off to him. In this shrewd transaction, he illustrated the true Yankee character, to the amusement of those he had outwitted. He paid the Sheriff the purchase money and obtained his deed, and immediately, by way of Berkshire, moved on to his new purchase. Of this tract he retained 500 acres, and the residue he conveyed to Col. Moses Byxbe. He was the first settler in this township, and when he moved upon his claim, there was not even a cabin upon it, and his family, until one could be built, were compelled to occupy an Indian shanty. This was in the year 1807, and Mr. Cook, for all time, will be honored and his memory revered as the founder of another white colony in the wilderness of America. This pioneer was born in the State of "steady habits," and, as we have already stated, he died in the year 1839. The family was of good stock, and his ancestors emigrated from England to America soon after the Pilgrims on the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock.

Mr. Cook was the first Justice of the Peace of the township, and held other official positions with honor and credit. Calvin Tracy Cook was the first white child born in this township. He was born in the year 1808, and died in the year 1831. The oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Cook was Benajah S. Cook, born in Connecticut in the year 1794, and was brought by his father to Harlem, where he married, and settled on a large farm near his father's old homestead. As a hunter, he was pronounced the modern Nimrod. Desire Cook died in Connecticut. Celina Cook died near Columbus. Miss Cassandra Cook married Mr. Converse, and died in the year 1873. The Hon. George W. Converse, now (1880) a Representative

in Congress from the capital district in Ohio, is their son. Previous to his election to Congress, he served several terms in the State Legislature, and served one term as Speaker of the House of Representatives. James Barton Cook died in 1827. Lucy Cook is still living. John Cook, the only surviving male member of this family, now owns and lives on the old homestead farm of the family. He owns a large and well-improved farm, is an unobtrusive gentleman of good judgment, and for his many amiable qualities is highly respected by his neighbors.

In order of time, the next settler in this township was Stephen Thompson, who settled as a squatter, in the year 1808, on land now owned by Mr. Adams. He was a native of Ireland, and brought by his parents to this country when quite young, before the American Revolution. The family settled in the State of Pennsylvania. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was a drum-major. About forty years ago, he was found dead, under circumstances painfully distressing to his family and friends. He retained the habits of a soldier, but was regarded by his neighbors as a peaceable and harmless man. He was unfortunate in his family, and had a son who gave him in his lifetime great trouble, and at his death was charged with being guilty of his murder. The name of the son was Jonathan, and the grand jury of the county immediately upon his father's death (so suspicious were the circumstances) found an indictment against him, charging him with murder in the first degree. Upon this indictment he was put upon trial. His counsel made a vigorous defense. In addition to the plea of "not guilty," the defense of insanity was made. The witnesses were divided in their opinions, and the jury gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, which the law in its mercy gives every criminal, and he was acquitted. Soon after his acquittal, he was again arrested, together with a notorious character by the name of Sam Black, on a charge of committing an assault upon Col. Budd, with intent to kill. Upon this charge he was indicted by the grand jury, tried, found guilty, and sent to the penitentiary for three years. He served out the term of his sentence, and was discharged. In 1846, he was again arrested, on the complaint of his brother, Stephen Thompson, upon a charge of committing an assault and battery on him, with intent to kill. Upon this charge he was again indicted by the grand jury, and put upon trial. He pleaded to this indictment "not guilty," and his counsel made the further defense of insanity. He had now acquired such a notorious reputation as a desperate and dangerous character that he had become a terror in the entire community where he lived. He was never married, and had his home, when out of prison, with an imbecile sister living in Harlem. The family connections and neighbors feared him as they would a wild tiger uncaged. His counsel made the best defense that could be made for him. The weight of evidence, undoubtedly, was that he was insane, and on his first trial the jury disagreed. Upon the second trial, the same defense was made, but such were the fears and prejudices of the jurors and witnesses that he was again found guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. After serving out the full term of his sentence, and receiving his discharge, he was almost immediately arrested upon a charge of outraging his imbecile sister, with whom he lived. He was ably defended by Judge Powell and other counsel, but the defense made for him upon the charge of committing this unnatural and twofold crime proved unavailing, and he was again found guilty, and again, and for the third time, sent to the penitentiary, where, in a few years, the troubled spirit of this most unfortunate man was permitted to return to that God who sent it into this world upon its sad and dreary pilgrimage. The author of this chapter, then a very young lawyer, was assigned by the court to defend him when charged with the assault upon his brother. Profoundly impressed with the weight of his responsibility, he frequently conversed with him in his cell, and became satisfied that Jonathan Thompson was an insane man, and should be sent to the asylum instead of the penitentiary. His voice in its intonations was as innocent as a child's, and seemingly he was as meek as Moses—"as mild a mannered man as ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship." The brother, Stephen, Jr., is still living, and is a quiet and peaceable citizen.

About this time, a number of families immigrated to Delaware County from the same part of the State of Pennsylvania—the Wyoming Valley. The Rev. Daniel Bennett, with his family, settled in Harlem, in the year 1809, on a farm near the center of the township. He was a local preacher, and lived an exemplary Christian life, and died about twenty-five years ago, upon the farm he had helped to clear up more than forty years before. His wife was a Miss Adams, the

sister of Squire Elijah Adams and Mr. John Adams. His oldest daughter married B. Roberts, a farmer, who settled in Harlem, at the "Center," forty years ago. He and his amiable wife are now both deceased. Their oldest daughter was the wife of C. B. Paul, Esq., now the President of the First National Bank of Delaware, the largest landholder in the county, except one, and the largest landholder in Harlem Township. Mr. Paul has filled several township and county offices with both credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. Before the rebellion, he filled the office of County Commissioner, and the first year of the war, he was elected by a very large majority to the office of County Treasurer, which office he held by re-election for a term of four years. Mrs. Paul, of the third generation of Father Bennett's family in Harlem Township, died many years ago. Her husband has shown a tender regard for her memory by refusing further matrimonial alliance. Another daughter of Mr. Bennett married Jacob R. Fetters, a farmer in Harlem. He had two sons, Daniel, Jr., and the Rev. Russell B. Bennett, a Chaplain in the Union army in the late war. The family connection by marriage and otherwise was very extensive, and this wide circle of kindred and friends was greatly blessed by the Christian example and precept of this aged patriarch.

Elijah Adams and his brother John came to Harlem in the year 1809. John purchased of Stephen Thompson his cabin, situated on the west of the farm on which Mr. Bennett settled, where he resided until his death, which occurred more than thirty years ago. His wife was Miss Desire Cook, the daughter of Benajah Cook, Esq.; she died a few years ago at a great age. They raised a large family. Mr. Adams was a very industrious and worthy man, highly respected by neighbors and friends. His oldest son, Abraham Adams, Esq., was a lawyer by profession, resided in Columbus, but soon after he was admitted to the bar, he died of pulmonary disease, leaving a young wife, who still remains his widow. Another son, Elijah B. Adams, was a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, just previous to the war, and on the breaking-out of the rebellion, he entered the army as a private, but soon rose, by his brave and gallant conduct, to the rank and title of Captain. Early in the rebellion he was severely wounded and crippled for life by a fierce encounter with a rebel officer. All his fingers on his right hand were cut off by a saber, which compelled him to leave active service and enter the invalid corps, where he remained until after the war. He was a brave soldier and a good officer. In 1872, he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of County Recorder, and elected by over 400 majority, and re-elected in 1875. As in the military so in the civil service, he made a good officer. After he retired from the office in the spring of 1879, he removed to Columbus, where he is engaged in business. A brother of Capt. Adams, John Adams, was a Justice of the Peace in his native township, but he has recently removed with his family to Colorado. Silas Adams, a son of his, is still living in Harlem on the old Thompson farm, and is a prosperous farmer. The elder Adams remained but a few months in Harlem, and moved into Radnor Township, where he improved a large farm, and resided on it for more than forty years. Like his brother and brother-in-law, Mr. Bennett, Squire Adams was an exemplary Christian and a good citizen. His wife was a Miss Cary and sister of Mrs. Waters, wife of N. B. Waters, who was one of the first settlers of Harlem. William Fancher, with his wife and a large family of sons and daughters, emigrated from Luzerne County, Penn., to Harlem in the year 1810, and purchased a tract of about 1,000 acres of land in the south part of the township. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, but the particulars of his service are not known. He died over forty years ago. His wife survived her husband many years. Mr. Fancher and his sons cleared up a large farm. They were all industrious people. A number of the sons of Mr. Fancher served in the war of 1812. They were all patriotic and brave, and served their country faithfully, and all were permitted to return at the close safe and sound. This family were so conspicuous and performed so important a part in the early settlement, that we regret that our limited facts compel us to be so brief.

In the same year, and it is believed at the same time, from the same part of the State of Pennsylvania, Mr. N. B. Waters, with his family, moved into the township, lived here for several years and then removed to Fairfield County, where he lived for about eighteen years. He then returned to Delaware County, and settled in the upper part of Radnor Township, where he lived until his death, which occurred in the year 1858. His wife was a Miss Cary, and was the sister of the wife of Squire Elijah Adams. His son, Benjamin C. Waters, was born in Fairfield County, but when quite a

young man he removed to Harlem, married the daughter of his father's old friend, Col. William Budd, about the year 1846. By trade he was a blacksmith, and for several years he followed the business in the village of Harlem, but he was an intelligent young man and was soon elected a Justice of the Peace. In 1860, he was elected Sheriff of the county, and in 1862 re-elected, and served in this office a period of four years. In the latter part of the war, he was Assistant Provost Marshal for the county, and for several years United States mail agent on the route from Cincinnati to Cleveland. In 1869, Mr. Waters was elected Probate Judge of Delaware County, and re-elected in 1872. Though not bred to the profession of the law, he had much legal learning, and his native good sense and judgment enabled him to discharge satisfactorily the responsible judicial duties of his office. Judge Waters, in all his official positions, had the reputation of being incorruptible and honest. He is now in poor health and living in retirement.

Among the early and most numerous of the pioneer families, is that of John Budd, who emigrated from the Wyoming Valley in the year 1810, and settled upon a large tract of several hundred acres, situated in the west part of the township, on Duncan Run. This family by marriage was connected with all the early families of this township. When Mr. Budd came to Ohio, he was considerably advanced in years, and all his sons were were young men grown. Their names were Benjamin, Eli, John and William. We may not give their names in chronological order of their births. Benjamin Budd settled east of his father, cleared up a farm, but in a few years afterward he sold his farm and moved to Indiana with his family and died there. His brother, Eli, settled on a farm further east, cleared it up, and about the same time sold out and emigrated to Indiana where he died. The elder Mr. Budd died on the old homestead, he helped to improve in the early days of the county, and his son William, by purchase and inheritance, became the owner of the old homestead property. His son John, or Dr. John Budd, the cognomen by which he was known, purchased from his father for $250, 100 acres of land, situated north of the village of Buddtown, as it is called, where he settled and lived until his death, which occurred in 1872. Soon after his father settled in Harlem he married Miss Mary Adams, the sister of Elijah and John Adams. The fruit of this union was several children, some of whom are now living in the vicinity of Harlem. He was by profession a physician of the botanical school, and had never enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate education, but had practical common sense and never undertook to do in his profession a thing beyond his skill. He was amiable and kind hearted, and a good citizen, and at his death was eighty-seven years of age. His wife died some years before him. William, who will be remembered by those who knew him as Col. Budd, was something of a character. He had dash and enterprise, owned and run a mill, kept store, carried on farming on a large scale, dealt in stock, and had a taste for military and political life. He was Colonel of a regiment in the peace establishment, and had a great taste for litigation. He sometimes engaged in legal practice in the Justice Courts. His wife was Miss Adams, a sister of Elijah Adams and Mrs. Bennett. They raised a large family of sons and daughters, and both died many years ago. He left a large estate. Upon his death, his oldest son, James Budd, became the owner of the "Old Budd Homestead," as it was called, consisting of several hundred acres, to which he made additions by purchase until he became the largest landholder in the township, and one of the largest in the county. James Budd was very much a "chip of the old block." Like his father, generous and kind-hearted. For many years he was extensively engaged in the stock trade, and at the close of the war met with heavy pecuniary losses, sold his farm and moved West. The oldest daughter married Maj. Jesse C. Tull about forty-five years ago. He was a native of the State of New York, and, when a young man, came to Ohio and was employed as a school teacher in Harlem. After his marriage to Miss Budd, he was an active business man in Harlem, dividing his time in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. He is now, and for many years past has been, engaged in the hotel business in Columbus. Another daughter, as has already been seen, is the wife of Judge B. C. Waters. There are still living in Harlem a number of the descendants of this family.

Benjamin M. Fairchild immigrated to Harlem either in 1808 or 1809, the exact date is not known. He came from Bennington, Vt. For many years after he came to Harlem, he was employed by Benajah Cook, to work on the farm and at other kinds of work. He was a millwright and mechanic by occupation, but possessed a versatility of genius that enabled him to take up and lay down at will, almost any trade he chose. When

he came to Harlem he was unmarried, and lived for several years in the life of single blessedness in Harlem, but being a Christian in his religious faith, he yielded to the Divine sentiment, "It is not good for man to be alone," and, about the commencement of the war of 1812, he married a wife, and sent for his brother, Shuman, who was married and had a family, and was living in Vermont, to join him with his family in Harlem. He had already, by his industry and savings, laid up money enough to purchase a farm from Mr. Cook, of about 150 acres. Mr. Fairchild was a very industrious and worthy citizen. He built several grist and saw mills, and opened up several stone quarries. He gave gratuitously the stone for the Central College. These quarries he bought from Col. Moses Byxbe, and were located on Duncan Run. He died in 1878, at an advanced age. His brother moved into the township in 1812, to Harlem, and lived on a farm south of his brother's farm and adjoining. He was liberal and charitable to the poor. He died without heirs, and left his estate to his wife and his brother's family, except $1,500, which he donated to the church.

One of the earliest and best examples of a pioneer and backwoodsman is Mr. George Fix, who settled in Harlem Township over sixty years ago, on a farm of 100 acres, located near the southeast corner of the township. He raised a large family of sons and daughters, all of whom live unmarried with the old people on the old homestead, and in their habits and manner of life are, for all practical purposes, hermits. The old gentleman, at the age of eighty-five, is stout and active. By nature a stalwart, with a large and muscular frame in his younger days, he was capable of great physical endurance. He is an honest, inoffensive man. His sons and daughters, in the character of their persons and habits, resemble their father in his eccentricities. Conrad Wickizer, a native of Berks County, Penn., settled in the southeast part of the township about the year 1812. He improved a farm and raised a large family; many of them and their descendants are still living in Harlem, and the eastern part of the county. George Wickizer was well educated, and held several township offices. He was an honest and upright man. Mr. Wickizer died of cholera, which it was supposed he took from exposure. During the cholera season in Columbus near thirty years ago, his son, who was living in Columbus, was attacked by this malignant disease and died; the father conveyed the remains to Harlem for burial, and was soon afterward attacked by the disease, and in a few hours died. There are quite a number of the family connection still living in Harlem. One of the early families in this township was the Mann family—Thomas Mann, Eleazer Mann, Abijah Mann and Gorden Mann. They intermarried with the early families and have left a large and numerous posterity, now much scattered. Some are still living in Delaware and some in Franklin County, and many have moved West. Daniel Hunt, Esq., a native of Washington County, Penn., immigrated to Harlem, and settled upon a farm of 200 acres, about one mile east of Harlem Center. He cleared up his farm, and was an industrious man and very prosperous in his worldly affairs, but bail debts he was compelled to pay, and other misfortunes, very much embarrassed him financially, and, now over seventy years of age, the fruits of hard labor in his younger days have been taken from him to pay the debts of other people. He came to Harlem about the year 1835. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years, is a member of the Disciples' Church, or the Campbellite Church, and is an honest man. John Hanover and his family immigrated from Ohio County, W. Va., to Ohio, about fifty years ago, and settled on a farm in the southeast part of the township, where he cleared up his farm and raised a large family. He died about twenty years ago upon the homestead he helped to clear up and improve. It is now owned and occupied by his son, Mr. Lyman Hanover, who is an Elder in the Baptist Church.

Between fifty and sixty years ago, Elam Blain, Esq., immigrated from Pennsylvania and settled on a new farm on Spruce Run. He was an intelligent but unassuming man, and reared a large family of children. For fifteen years, he was a Justice of the Peace of Harlem Township, and held other official positions. On a farm adjoining the farm of 'Squire Blain, on Spruce Run, a man by the name of John Miller settled, about sixty years ago. He was a hard-working man, honest, and was one of the pioneers who cleared up the township of Harlem, and encountered the trials and hardships of life in a new country. He died on the farm on which he had lived, only a few days before this history was written (March, 1880). He was, at his death, over eighty years of age, and left a large family of children and grandchildren. About the same time that Mr. Hunt settled, his brother-in-law, Jonathan Bateson, a native of Washington County, Penn., settled on a farm of

200 acres, on the north of Squire Hunt's farm. He cleared up a large farm, and was a very industrious man. He was for several years a Justice of the Peace, and was always highly respected. He and Squire Hunt married two sisters; their maiden name was McClelland. Nathan Paul settled upon a farm of about 400 acres, about one-half mile east of Harlem Centre, in the year 1839. He was an enterprising and intelligent man, and, in a worldly point of view, was a thrifty man. His wife was a Miss Bell, who is still living. He died in the year 1850, at the age of forty-one years, leaving a large estate, and two sons and a daughter.

Among the prominent and leading farmers of this township, thirty years ago, were George Gardinghout, Thomas Goosuch, Joseph Goosuch, David Goosuch, John Goosuch, and others. But the scope and purpose of this work is to write the history of the township and sketch the early pioneers, and incidents connected with their descendants.

Late in the autumn of the year 1871, the quiet and peaceable community of Harlem was startled by the announcement that one of the most active business men of the township had been cruelly and wickedly murdered. Mr. Charles F. Garner, for many years a resident of Harlem, a, successful farmer and stock-dealer, by occupation had been for several years engaged in the business of purchasing, for the butchers and the Columbus meat market, fat cattle and hogs. On the 28th of November, he drove to Columbus a lot of fat cattle. After making sale and receiving his pay, amounting to several hundred dollars, he started, late in the evening, for his home in Harlem, with his money in his possession. On his departure from the city, and without his knowledge, a young man named Barclay, who had previously made his home with Mr. Garner, and had been in his employ, concealed himself in the rear part of his wagon. On reaching the covered bridge crossing Alum Creek, about four miles from Columbus, on the road from the city to his home in Harlem, Barclay struck him over the head with a club and broke in his skull. The blow, though not producing instant death, so stunned him that he became unconscious. Barclay, supposing he was dead, after robbing him of his money, left him in his buggy in the bridge, and made his escape. Garner soon rallied from his unconsciousness sufficiently to drive his team to a neighboring farmhouse, where he stopped and remained until his death, which occurred on the 3d of December, following. The evidence of Barclay's guilt was only circumstantial. He was arrested, near Summerford, Madison County, and was immediately indicted by the grand jury of Franklin County, for murder in the first degree, tried, found guilty and hanged. Whether the murder was committed for "hire and salary, and not revenge," or both, is known only to that tribunal before which all are to be tried, and that will commit no mistakes. Before his execution, the wretch made a full confession of his guilt, and then suffered the righteous punishment prescribed by that ancient law, "that whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

The first church or meeting-house built in this township was by the Methodists, in the year 1812, on the farm of Benajah Cook, Esq. It was a plain log house, small in size, and the first minister who officiated in it was the Rev. Daniel Bennett. For many years, there was regular preaching on "week days," once a month, and at first it belonged to the Columbus circuit, but afterward was attached to the Worthington circuit. The congregation worshiped in this log house until 1838, when a new church was built upon the present site, about one mile north of Harlem. It is a large and commodious brick structure. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. Uriah Heath, of Worthington. At Centerville, the Methodists have a church, an offshoot of the Harlem Church, which was built about the year 1845. At first the congregation worshiped in a schoolhouse just east of the village, and the Campbellites also worshiped in the schoolhouse on alternate Sundays, and, on account of the difficulties that would sometimes occur between the respective congregations, it was called, in derision, "Confusion Schoolhouse." The present structure was built about 1855, at a cost of $1,600. The bell cost $372. This church was also dedicated by the Rev. Uriah Heath. The present minister is the Rev. Ralph Watson. The Disciples, or Campbellites, organized a church in this township, in the year 1840, at the residence of Jonathan Bateson. The first organization consisted of nine members, as follows, viz.: James Oglesbee and wife, Jonathan Bateson and wife, James Beauseman and wife, C. D. Clark and Daniel Hunt and wife. The present church edifice is located about one mile east of Centerville, and cost $1,500. In the year 1861, the Old School Predestinarian Baptists organized a church, and built the church edifice in 1868, the money to build the same having been donated by Mrs.

Huldah Fairchild. The first Pastor was the Rev. John H. Biggs. The present Pastor is Elder Lyman B. Hanover.

The first mill built in this township was run by hand, and the second mill was run by horse-power, and built in 1815 or 1816. Soon after these mills were built, John Budd, Sr., built the first grist-mill that was run by water-power, and at the same time built a saw-mill. Benjamin M. Fairchild built a grist and saw mill. These mills are located on Duncan Run. Benajah Cook at an early day, built a saw-mill on Duncan Run. Col. D. Keeler on Spencer Run erected a saw-mill at an early day. For many years after this township was first settled, the nearest mills for grinding wheat were at Chillicothe. There is now a good steam grist-mill at Centerville.

The first post office in Harlem was at Buddtown or Harlem. It was established in 1816, and the first Postmaster was Col. William Budd.

The first death in the township was that of a Mr. Harris, but the circumstances of his death are not recorded, and there is now no one living who knows the particulars. He was probably a stranger in the township.

The Indian trails of seventy years ago have been superseded by broad public highways, traversing the township in every direction. There are roads running east and west, and north and south on the section lines, and crossing at right angles at the center of the township.

The first schoolhouse built in the township was built near the close of the war of 1812, and the first teacher was David Gregory, of Berkshire. The house was a log cabin, with holes cut through the logs, and greased paper pasted on the logs over the windows to let the light into the interior. This house was located on the site of Harlem Chapel. The first school teacher, Mr. Gregory, subsequently became a prominent citizen of Delaware County—was a Justice of the Peace, County Commissioner, Representative in the State Legislature, Director of the State Prison at Columbus, and was a man of much more than ordinary ability. Soon after the commencement of the war of the rebellion, he emigrated to the State of California, where he died several years ago. This rude schoolhouse in the wilderness where the children of the pioneer received a scanty education, has multiplied to about eight times its numbers. The public schools are supported on an average half a year at the public expense, and taught by competent teachers.

This township contains but two towns or villages. Centerville is situated at the center of the township, and was laid out in 1848. The proprietors of this village were Edward Hartrain and Ben Roberts. Harlem Village was laid out in 1849, and the proprietors were Amos Washburn and James Budd. Centerville contains two stores, two blacksmiths, the M. E. Church, an apothecary's office, one wagon-maker's shop, and some other mechanics, and in all, about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. Harlem Village is not so large. It has one store and several mechanics, and not to exceed fifty inhabitants.

CHAPTER XXX.*

GENOA TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHICAL—SETTLEMENT—RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL—MILLS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS—POST OFFICES.

"Where is the patriarch you are so kindly greeting?
Not unfamiliar to my ear his name,
Nor yet unknown to many a joyous meeting
In days long vanished—is he still the same?"
—*Holmes.*

GENOA TOWNSHIP, named by Elisha Bennett from the town of Genoa, in Italy, is situated south of the township of Berkshire, in Range 17, and is known as Township 3. The western half of Genoa formerly belonged to the old township of Berkshire, while the eastern half was in the township of Sunbury. When Harlem was formed, it took in all of what is now Genoa, which latter was set off from the former June 4, 1816, and, at present, is bounded as follows: On the north by Berkshire; on the east by Harlem; on the south by Franklin County, and on the west by Orange Township. In is composed entirely of United States military lands, and is a full township, being five miles square. The principal stream which enters the township is the Big Walnut, called in some sections the Gehenna, and Big Belly. It received the name of Big Walnut in

*Contributed by H. L. S. Vaile.

this township, from the fact that its banks and bottoms were covered with a dense growth of black-walnut trees, which have long since, in a large degree, disappeared, and now, when black-walnut lumber commands a high price, and finds a ready sale both in this country and in Europe, we are not surprised that the farmers and old settlers speak in a regretful manner, of the loss sustained by the lavish use of this timber for fence rails, at an early day. Thousands of rails have been split, and old dug-out canoes made from logs that to-day would be worth hundreds of dollars. The doors, floors and sometimes even the walls of the cabins were made from this wood, and it is related, that, in clearing the land along the banks of the Big Walnut, the early settlers used to chop the tree in such a manner that it would fall into the creek and thus be carried away by the current. The Big Walnut flows through Genoa Township from north to south, just east of the central part, with a very winding course, receiving from both the east and west a number of small tributaries. In the early settlement, the waters were alive with fish. Game of every description was found in the forest that lined its banks, and the Indians held this locality in high favor, and expressed many regrets when called upon by the whites to vacate the land which had been bought from them, and, when removed beyond the treaty line, would avail themselves of every opportunity to come down and hunt. The soil is quite rich. In a few localities there are deposits of sand and gravel; beds of clay are frequently met with which have been utilized in many instances by the farmers, as the fine brick houses scattered throughout the township will abundantly testify. Along the course of the Big Walnut occasionally are to be found rich bottoms which bear abundantly, but which are frequently overflowed by the spring and winter freshets, although these inundations tend in some instances to make the raising of a crop a hazardous undertaking. However, the mud deposited by this overflow is an excellent fertilizer, thus compensating by an increased yield for the occasional loss of a crop. One of the greatest freshets experienced in this locality took place in September, 1866, at which time the bottoms were flooded. Sheep, hogs and cattle were drowned; haystacks and parts of buildings were seen going down stream.

About the same distance west of the central portion of the township is what is called the Ridge, a high piece of land forming the "divide" between the waters of Alum Creek, in Orange Township, and the Big Walnut. On either side of this water-shed the land becomes comparatively level. However, along the course of the Walnut on the west, it is badly broken; east of the same, it is rolling. The land is naturally well drained, although in some localities and especially on the bottom lands, artificial drainage is absolutely necessary. In its geological aspect, the township presents some interesting features. Along the west bank of the Big Walnut, about two miles below the town of Galena are seen a wonderful shale deposit. Here in one place, the road called Yankee street makes a curve, and, rising with a hill, follows along the very edge of the highest shale cliffs to be found in Delaware County. For fifty, and, in some instances as high as sixty feet, the cliffs rise almost perpendicularly from the bed of the Big Walnut. The view from the top of the cliff is very fine, but the danger to be met with sometimes, as the following incident will show, detracts very materially from the romance of the scenery. Ira Bennett, who lived in the township, was traveling homeward one dark night, riding a blind horse, and when he had reached the locality where the road is so near the edge of the precipice, his horse lost the track, and walked off the cliff. Bennett in his descent grasped a bush, and finally succeeded in reaching the top of the cliff, more frightened than hurt. His horse was found dead the next morning at the base of the cliff. At another time, Lewis McLeod was but little more fortunate. While riding along near the same spot, the night being dark and his horse blind in the eye next to the precipice, the horse saw a light from the other side of the road, when he shied and went over the cliff. McLeod sprang from the horse's back just in time to save himself from going over, but his horse fell to the bottom. The next day, a party upon going to the spot where the accident happened, to their great surprise found the horse alive at the bottom of the cliff, although somewhat bruised. They succeeded in getting him home, and in a few days he was apparently ready to try it again. In some places along the Big Walnut, there is an outcropping of Waverly sandstone, which is excellent for building purposes, although the quarries in Trenton and Berkshire are more generally worked, and the stone is said to be of rather a superior quality. In some places in the beds of shale, there is found a thin layer of limestone of inferior grade. On account of the ease with which it can be quarried, however, it is sometimes used for building

poses, but one trial is sufficient for the most venturesome house-builder. After being taken from the bed and exposed to the air, heat and frost, it begins to crumble, and the builder soon finds that his house is liable to come tumbling down.

The first settler in what is now Genoa Township was Jeremiah Curtis. He started from his home, in Hartford, Conn., with his family, July 9, 1804. His conveyance was a three-horse team, and, after seven weeks of travel, he arrived at the town of Worthington. In 1805, moved to Berkshire, where he built a cabin and planted a nursery—the first in the county—from seed brought from Connecticut. He had been here but a short time, when he bought of Col. Byxbe a section of land on Yankee street, and, about the year 1806, moved on to this land, situated on the Big Walnut, near the oxbow head of the creek. At this early date, there was no mill nearer than Chillicothe, and the wheaten flour that he brought back with him from a trip to that place, was the first in the locality. Soon after he located, he built a grist and saw mill, and a still-house. Salt was $5 per bushel and Zanesville the nearest place to get it. In 1811, fearing the effect of the war, which was soon to take place, he, for the protection of his family, moved to Marietta. He lived but a short time after moving to that place, dying of spotted fever June 21, 1813. He was a man of indomitable energy and perseverance, as well as sound judgment. After his death, his son, afterward the Hon. John Curtis, moved the family back to the farm on the Big Walnut. John was ten years old when his father came to Ohio and had to bear his share of the trials of a pioneer life. He ultimately became a man of great influence and held a number of positions of trust and honor.

In the winter of 1806–07, John Williams, a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, came to this locality and erected a cabin on the hill near where the covered bridge crosses the Big Walnut, at what was known as Williams' Ford. It was not until the summer of 1807 that he moved his family, consisting of his wife and ten children, into their new home. He found this country almost an unbroken wilderness, and, like a true, earnest pioneer, worked as well as prayed. In the daytime, the blows of his ax could be heard resounding through the woods, while in the evening he gathered his family about him and held a service of prayer. When Sunday came, he would repair to the home of one of the early settlers, and deliver a sermon to those who had assembled. His first sermon was preached in the cabin of Joseph Latshaw, on the farm now occupied by John Roberts. Mr. Williams was the first minister in the neighborhood, but lived only five years after he had erected his cabin. His son William remained with him until 1812. In that year, he joined a detachment of the army which was on its way to Fort Meigs, and was under Harrison when that fort was besieged by the British and Indians. After the war, he returned to his father's, and located in the immediate vicinity. He died a number of years ago. Thomas, another son, settled near by, on the creek. His oldest son, James, was the first white child born in the township. Thomas is dead, although his descendants still live in the old brick house on Yankee street. Joseph Latshaw came here about 1807, from New England, and at first entered Berkshire, where he remained but a short time, when he moved into Genoa, and located upon the land now owned by John Roberts. This settlement was in the northern part of the township, southwest from the town of Galena. Here he erected his cabin and immediately cleared about four acres on the bottom opposite. At that time, this bottom was covered with driftwood, which served as a convenient source from which to gather his fuel. He remained on this farm until 1810. In the spring of that year, Hezekiah Roberts came to Genoa, from Luzerne County, Penn., bought Latshaw out, and began planting corn in the bottom land that had been cleared. The supplies he had brought with him had given out, and it became necessary to procure an additional stock. In the mean time, a child had been born to him, and it was necessary to obtain some luxuries for the mother. So he started through the woods, and, by following the Indian trail, reached the town of Zanesville, where he succeeded in getting what supplies he could carry, and returned home to his wife, who was anxiously awaiting his arrival. He made another trip to Zanesville soon after, and while there purchased a number of young apple-trees, which he set out on the land opposite his cabin. Roberts was a blacksmith, and immediately put up a small log shop just east of his cabin, the first of the kind in this section. In this shop he worked until his son was large enough to take his place. Roberts assisted to erect the old Custis mill, the first in the township, and was one of the first men who raised a crop of flax. He bought the old Copeland mill, and, moving it

to the west side of the creek, ran it for several years. His son, "Long" John Roberts, so called on account of his great height, was the second white child born in this township. When his father ceased to work at the blacksmithing trade, John took his place and worked continually for forty years. At present, he is obliged to relax his accustomed labors on account of ill health. The house he occupies was built in 1813, and he has lived in it since that time. David Weeks entered the township in the latter part of 1807. He was from Saratoga County, N. Y., and located on land now occupied by Shoaf, south from the present village of Galena. Weeks has been dead for a number of years. William Cox came into the settlement the same year that Weeks put up his cabin. He was from Pennsylvania, and in his passage over the mountains had to undergo many hardships, nearly freezing to death one night in the great forest west of the Alleghanies. After countless difficulties, he succeeded in reaching Worthington, from which place he soon after entered Genoa Township, and settled on the Big Walnut, in the "Ox Bow" bend of that creek. He immediately put up his cabin, and ontinued to livec upon and improve his land until his death. Marcus Curtis, a brother of Jeremiah Curtis, and Elisha Newell, with their families, both from Connecticut, arrived in the settlement in 1808. The former purchased a tract of 681 acres of land on Yankee street, in the northeast part of the township. He it was who accompanied his brother to Chillicothe, and helped bring back the first supply of wheaten flour seen in this locality. Marcus, not long after his arrival, began the manufacture of brick from clay found on his farm, and built the first brick structure in the township. The house is still standing on Yankee street, a short distance below Jay Dyer's. He was the first, also, to introduce the Durham breed of cattle into the township. Newell located his family on Yankee street, in close proximity to the Curtises. A few years after, he purchased the saw and grist mill which Jeremiah Curtis had erected, and began running both mills, but not being very successful, he sold out in about a year to Hezekiah Roberts, after which he confined himself to farming. Alexander Smith, whose sons and relatives are at present prominent members of the community, came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1808. He settled upon land situated nearly in the central part of the township, and was a man prominently identified with its interests, both agriculturally and politically. For many years, he was an Elder of the Presbyterian Church.

Fulrad Seebring, grandfather of William and Washington Seebring, came into this section in 1810, and set to work at once reclaiming his grant from the great forest trees. This land was located on the east side of the Big Walnut, near C. Roberts, and the first clearing that he made was on a rich "bottom" of the creek. His cabin was situated near Big Walnut, and thus an abundant supply of water for stock and other purposes was afforded. Ary Hendricks came in 1810, and located on land southwest of Galena. He took an active part in the early settlement of the township, and was one of the first officials. Thomas Harris and his son-in-law, Henry Bennett, came to this township in 1810. They were originally from Pennsylvania and emigrated from that State to Hocking County in 1805, where they remained until 1808, when they followed the Indian trail north and entered what is now Harlem Township, but which, at that time, was included in the township of Sunbury. They remained here two years, then in 1810 sold their land, upon which some improvements had been made, "forded" the Big Walnut near the covered bridge, which spans it where the road that leads to Harlem crosses, came to what is now Genoa Township. They at once set to work and raised comfortable log cabins. Bennett's cabin was situated near Yankee street, on the farm upon which his son, H. Bennett, resides. After he had been in this locality for some time, he erected a substantial frame house, which is still standing. Thomas Harris, the old pioneer, died at the advanced age of one hundred years and six months. His son, Samuel Harris, was frozen to death in his wagon, on his return from hauling provisions to the soldiers at the North. Some thought that he was killed and robbed by two men who were with him on his return, but this is not generally considered the fact. Elizabeth Harris Bennett, widow of Henry Bennett, is the oldest living person in Delaware County, and one of the first women that came to this locality. She was born in New Jersey, on the 10th of May, 1778, and is at present one hundred and two years of age. She was married to Henry Bennett on the 22d of February, 1794, in Pennsylvania, and accompanied her husband, and her father, Thomas Harris, to Ohio, and took part in all their movements preliminary to the permanent settlement made in Genoa in 1810. For a woman of her age she is wonderfully preserved,

having all her faculties intact and seeing without the aid of glasses.

Byxbe Rogers was an old Revolutionary soldier, and served under Washington and other commanders seven years. He was with the "Father of his Country" when he made his famous crossing of the Delaware River to attack the Hessians at Trenton in 1777. Rogers came to Ohio from the State of Pennsylvania about 1809, and settled for a short period in Knox County. Having disposed of his property in that locality, for a large grant of land in this section, he moved up here in 1810 and located the farm now occupied by Henderson. For the first few years, he was actively engaged in clearing his land. His influence contributed largely to the formation of the new township of Genoa. He died in 1825. Jacob Clauson came from Luzerne County, Penn., in 1810. He was induced to emigrate from the latter State by Hezekiah Roberts and accompanied him hither. He was a shoemaker by trade and the first one of that calling that came to this settlement. When Roberts bought his farm and cabin from Latshaw, Clauson purchased a small piece of ground from him and, erecting a little cabin, commenced his occupation of shoemaking. After remaining here a short time, he found that the business did not warrant his remaining and he closed up his shop and journeyed to Franklinton for the purpose of getting work. While looking for work in that town, he assisted in raising the first log cabin upon the site where now stands the city of Columbus. Finding that work of his trade was as scarce in Franklinton as where he had just left, he returned to his former place of residence, and began to clear a piece of ground, and continued to occupy himself as a farmer until his death.

Elisha Bennett, one of the earliest settlers, came here from Pennsylvania, by way of Harlem, as early as 1809. His glory lies in the fact that when it was decided to organize and erect a separate township from Harlem, and the project was carried into execution, he had the honor of naming the same. When he came to Genoa, he settled on land near the Maxwell Corners, and died there a number of years ago. Jonas Carter settled here, and was from New England, at an early date, and located his grant on the Big Walnut, which is the farm now owned and occupied by Jay Dyer. He erected his cabin on the rising ground just east of the creek, and began clearing a small lot on the "bottom," but becoming discouraged from some reason or other, he sold out to Jonathan Dyer, and moved into the State of Indiana, where he died. Dyer lived upon the land until his death. Johnson Pelton and Sylvester Hough settled here in 1812. They were from the East, and entered the present limits of this township by way of Berkshire, settling on land just south of Galena. They have passed away, with a majority of those of that day. Mitchum started for this township from New England, with his family, and while on his way, took sick at the town of Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, and died there. The rest of the family continued on, and reached this locality where they settled. In connection with his son, Hines Mitchum, a very interesting story is related. He was a very religious man, and used to journey to great distances, for the purpose of participating in the church exercises. Moreover, he was an excellent singer, and his presence was often sought, and always appreciated. There was a quarterly meeting (it will be seen by this that he was a good Methodist) to be held at the little town of Westerville, in Franklin County, on a certain evening, and as the meeting was to close with singing and other appropriate exercises, he was cordially invited to attend, and, on the afternoon preceding the evening of the day on which it was to be held, he started for Westerville. At that time, a dense wood stretched away for miles in every direction, and there was not even an Indian trail leading from the settlement on the Big Walnut, in Genoa Township, to the town of Westerville. But Mitchum, trusting in his knowledge of the woods, started in the direction of the town. Dusk found him quite a distance from his point of destination, and he was plodding along, unmindful of the shadows that were creeping down upon him, when he was startled by a long howl, which sent the blood curdling to his very heart. He knew that sound too well to be mistaken. It was the hungry, famished cry of the gray wolf. Soon he heard the same cry at the north, then at the south, and then from every direction. He knew that he was surrounded, that he had not a moment to lose, so, selecting a tree that stood near, he was soon hid among its branches, and none too soon, for scarcely had he seated himself on one of the limbs, than, with a mighty bound, a huge wolf sprang upon the spot he had just vacated. In a short time, the entire pack assembled at the bottom of the tree, and expressed their disappointment in howls of baffled rage. Mitchum appreciated the fact that he was in rather an uncomfortable position. Night was fast approaching, and the

idea of remaining in that tree until the next morning was anything but pleasant. Suddenly the thought struck him, that he would sing. The idea was certainly a novel one, but worth the attempt, so, striking up one of his familiar airs, he poured forth the notes in his most melodious strains. He had sung but a short time, when he was surprised to find that the wolves had ceased howling, and thus encouraged, he continued singing, while they all sneaked off. Whether they left in disgust, or felt the overpowering influence of his voice, he never said, but it is related that when he arrived at Westerville, just after the meeting closed, he gave an account of his experience by saying that he had just come from a praise meeting, where the voices were naturally strong, but needed cultivation.

Comfort Penney came to this locality about 1812, and was one of the first to erect his cabin on the "Ridge." He was from Pennsylvania. Lanson Gooding came about the same time, and located near Penney, on the "Ridge." He was from the East, and in 1814 taught one of the first schools in the township. The building was a log cabin, and was situated on the farm of Ralph Smith. John Roberts, an early settler, came from the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, and when John Butler, the Tory leader, together with Brant and his Mohawks, swept into that beautiful valley and began massacreing the settlers, Roberts fled to the fort, and when that was taken, he succeeded in escaping to the Federal lines near Philadelphia. After the close of the Revolution, he settled in Pennsylvania, whence he moved hither before the war of 1812, and settled on Yankee street. When a detachment of Harrison's army came through the western part of Genoa, on its way to Delaware via Berkshire, he joined it, and was under Harrison at the siege of Fort Meigs. After peace was declared, he returned to his home on the Big Walnut, where he continued to reside until his death. Duell, the first physician in the township, came at an early date. Dr. Skeels was also an early settler. William Hall came to Ohio in 1806, with the man to whom he had been apprenticed in Goshen, Conn., and settled with him at Worthington. He was born in Vermont, and at this time was sixteen years of age. He remained here until early in 1811, when he, in company with a friend, started for Connecticut, via Cleveland, on foot, arriving there in the early part of the summer. On their way through the woods, near Cleveland, they were one day confronted by a huge panther. Both being unarmed, they each seized a club, and after a great deal of yelling and flourishing of their rude weapons, succeeded in scaring him away. Soon tiring of the monotony of an Eastern life, he returned to Ohio in November of the same year. In 1812, he responded to a call for volunteers to help locate and cut out the old military road, over which supplies were transported to Fort Meigs. Mr. Hall soon after was appointed a recruiting officer, and succeeded in raising a company for the regular service, and was commissioned a First Lieutenant. His company was attached to the Twenty-seventh Regiment of infantry, the Colonel being Lewis Cass. He was with Harrison at Detroit, and in the invasion with Canada, and took part in the battle of the Thames. After this battle, which eventually ended the war in this direction, he was discharged, having served his country for three years. In 1815, he married Polly Curtis, and settled on the Curtis farm, in this township, where he spent his life.

From 1816 to 1819, there came into the township the families of Diadatus Keeler (who was a very enterprising man, and the first to introduce fine-wooled sheep, and the China and Berkshire breed of hogs), E. Washburn, Jacob Hartburn, Abraham Wells, Eleazar and George Copeland. Dr. Eleazar Copeland was a man who, upon his advent into the township, began to use all his energy and resources for the promotion of its best interests, and was connected with nearly all the pioneer industries. He was drowned in the waters of the Big Walnut, under the following circumstances: He was part owner of a saw-mill situated on that stream, and, during a continuance of low water, there had accumulated a great many logs about the mill. A sudden and heavy rain having raised the water in the creek, the logs were floated off, and began going down stream in the current. His wife, noticing this fact, suggested that her husband, who was an excellent swimmer, should enter the water and try and save them. The doctor leaped in for the purpose of gaining the other side, but when about in the middle, he was seized with cramps, and after a vain effort to reach the bank, sank under the turbulent waters, and was drowned. This occurred on Wednesday, and although people gathered from every direction to search for his body, it was not found until the following Sunday, and then under circumstances which were very peculiar. It was understood throughout the section that a thorough search was

to be made on that day, and a great crowd had gathered for that purpose. John Roberts and his brother-in-law, Mr. Smith, had left the main party, who were exploring near where he went under, and began to search farther down stream, on the west bank. Having sat down nearly opposite the mouth of Spruce Run to take a rest, John Roberts' attention was attracted by the hum of flies, and watching them closely, he saw them go in and out of a small hole which had been made by one of the searching party in a sand-bar. He went down to the spot, and, after scraping away the sand, he discovered the body, face downward, completely covered with sand and driftwood.

Joseph Linnabauf, an industrious and energetic farmer, came to Genoa Township a few years previous to the Copelands. They emigrated from Luzerne County, Penn., and settled in the south central portion of this township. Dusenbury and Roswell Cooke came somewhat later than the Copelands. The latter was the first to introduce thorough-bred cattle into this township. There is an old tradition which has been handed down through the early settlers, that somewhere along the course of the little creek called Spruce Run, opposite the mouth of which Dr. Copeland's body was found, there is a lead mine. The pioneers relate that often a body of Indians would come down to this locality, and, after hunting a few days, for the purpose of removing any suspicion that might be aroused, they would go up this creek, and, after remaining for some time, would pass north, loaded with lead, which was almost pure. A number of attempts have been made since to discover the mine, but without success.

The Rev. E. Washburn came with his wife to Genoa in the winter of 1816–17, when society and all else in this newly settled country was comparatively in a primitive state. Money was almost unobtainable, and that little in circulation was, in many instances, unstable and depreciated. Necessities were more difficult to secure than luxuries are now. Under such circumstances, and amidst these trying conditions, it would appear that a field of great usefulness was open to the advent of a man like Mr. Washburn. He was a universally esteemed and loved father in the Presbyterian ministry, an ordained and appointed missionary of the Cross, but was solely dependent for support upon his labor and the voluntary contributions of the people among whom he devoted his untiring energies. At the time of his coming, there resided on Yankee street only the families of Jonas Carter, John Curtis, William Hall, William Cox, Marcus Curtis, Johnson Pelton and Sylvester Hough. Previous to Mr. Washburn's arrival, there had been but one sermon preached by a Presbyterian clergyman within the present limits of the township, and not one had been preached upon the Sabbath day. He immediately commenced preaching throughout the regions which are now embraced in the townships of Blendon, in Franklin County, Genoa, Berkshire and Trenton, in Delaware County, and continued so to preach until the year 1829 or 1830. He often spoke of the many acts of kindness and fraternal regard he and his family received from the hands of the early settlers and pioneers of the forest. Just previous to his coming, there had been organized by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, then of Delaware, a Presbyterian Church in Berkshire, the members of which were scattered over Genoa and adjoining townships, but, on looking for the records, none were found; so that, in 1818, the church was again formally organized, and Samuel Thompson, Julius White and John Brown were chosen and ordained as its Ruling Elders. Mrs. Rachel Curtis, Mrs. Katy Curtis, Ralph Smith, William Hall and Alexander Smith were members of the Berkshire Church, but resided in the vicinity. In 1830, the Presbytery set off the members who resided in the vicinity, and constituted them into a separate church, known as the "Presbyterian Church and congregation of Genoa." The members who were thus set off were sixteen in number, and, as near as can possibly be ascertained, were Marcus Curtis and Katy (his wife), Ralph Smith, Rachel Curtis, William Hall, Alexander Smith, Nancy Allen, Freeman Chester, Simeon Chester and Clarissa (his wife), Diadatus Keeler, Eleazar Copeland, Obediah Seebring and Abigail (his wife), Mary Foote and Augustus Curtis. Just previous to this time, the Rev. Mr. Washburn was living upon a tract of land containing a few acres, which he had purchased and improved, situated on the farm then owned by William Hall, nearly opposite the road leading to the mill, a little north of Mr. Roberts' residence on Yankee street. He continued to supply his neighborhood with preaching until some two years after he removed his residence to Blendon.

On the 19th of February, 1831, the session of the Genoa Church met for the first time, the Rev. Ahab Jinks beimg Moderator, and Diadatus Keeler and Eleazar Copeland Elders. These men

were appointed by the Presbytery, and as there is no mention made on the records of their ordination, it is presumed they were Elders in the Leburn, or Blendon Church, at the time of their transfer to this organization. The Rev. Ahab Jinks continued to minister to the congregation until 1836, when he was succeeded by Rev. Calvin Ransom. During this year, fourteen members who resided in Trenton Township and its immediate vicinity, were set off and organized as the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton. In 1837, Mr. Jinks was again the stated supply, and so continued until 1841. During the year 1840, a protracted meeting was held, in which the Rev. Mr. Cable assisted the minister in charge. In 1842, the Rev. John McCutchen was their Pastor, and continued to minister to the congregation one year. In 1844, the Rev. R. De Forrest came and preached as an evangelist for the space of about eight weeks. In the succeeding year, 1845, the Rev. Mr. Avery officiated, and continued his ministrations one, or perhaps, nearly two, years. From the year 1845 to the year 1850, the congregation enjoyed the labors of the Rev. Mr. Whipple, Rev. Milton Starr and Rev. M. Brown. In 1850, the Rev. Warren Nichols occupied the pulpit and remained until about the close of the year 1852. In the summer of 1853, the Rev. David Coyner, then a licentiate of Franklin Presbytery, was employed, and continued his labors for two years and part of a third. From the fall of the year 1855 until the summer of 1856, the pulpit was vacant. At that time, the Rev. Homer McVey, then a student of Lane Seminary, during his vacation preached for the charge occasionally. August 1, 1856, the Rev. Warren Jenkins—from whose discourse, delivered January 1, 1860, we have gathered the information in relation to the church, and other items of interest—entered upon his labors, and, at the time this sermon was delivered, had supplied this congregation and that of Trenton alternately. Following him, and for the space of three years and five months thereafter, the Rev. Mr. Coyner had charge, since which time there has been but little preaching, and, for a number of years, they have had no regular Pastor. In the summer, however, they have a Sunday school. When the church was first organized, it held meetings in the schoolhouse then standing in the rear of the present residence of Augustus Curtis. In the year 1837–38, the present house of worship was erected, and the same was dedicated the 8th of December, 1838.

The Methodist Episcopal Church existed as an organization as early as 1840, worshiping in schoolhouses and cabins of the settlers. It was not until 1849, they commenced to build at Maxwell Corners a frame church at a cost of $800. The church was dedicated by an English minister named Taylor. The ministers who have held this charge are as follows: George G. West, Havens Parker, William Porter, Havens Parker, Samuel C. Riker, Martindale, Brown, Dr. Gurley, Hooper, Ellis, Adair, Elliott. This denomination existed and worshiped in this church until about 1865. At that time, the ministers in charge, Revs. Adair and Elliott, declined preaching longer on account of political differences, and brought the matter before the Quarterly Conference. The conference decided the church to be a non-organized band, and appointed a committee, consisting of John Milicent, Bijah Mann and Elijah Adams, to sell the church edifice. This committee immediately advertised the church for sale, and H. Bennett bid it off for $336 for the Christian Union denomination, which had been formed out of the dissolution of the Methodist Episcopal society. The church was then rededicated, about 1866, by the Rev. Green, from Columbus, who have organized it. The ministers that have officiated since its last organization are as follows: Green, Gates, Stephenson, Durant, Allen, Mann and Flax. The Rev. Mr. Stephenson is now in charge, and holds meetings every two weeks.

It is not uncommon, at this day, to hear the rising generation wondering how it came that these old pioneers and their immediate descendants possessed such "good common sense." Nature was the inimitable book from which they gained the inspiration that was to make the "wilderness bloom and blossom as the rose," and if perchance they were able to attend, in the dead of winter, the little log schoolhouse on Ralph Smith's farm, where in 1814 Lanson Gooding taught the rudiments of learning, they realized that they were enjoying a boon too sacred to be idly thrown away. Lanson Gooding has long since disappeared, and the log schoolhouse, too, is gone. Near its site stands a substantial frame school building that is a credit to the township. A large brick schoolhouse is situated near the covered bridge, at the old Williams' Ford, and the Curtises, Williamses, Halls, and the sons and daughters of other well-known pioneers, who used to tramp through the snow for the purpose of attending the little log structure near the same spot, if alive, could

scarcely be made to realize the great changes and improvements that have been made. Perhaps the accompanying statistics will be of interest to some:

Balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1878, $932.72. Local tax, for school and schoolhouse purposes, $1,230.03; total, $2,667.80. Amount paid teachers, primary, $1,173; amount paid for site and buildings, $480; amount paid for fuel and other contingent expenses, $150; total amount of expenditures, $1,803.

Balance on hand, September 1, 1879, $864.80. Number of districts or subdistricts, 9; number of schoolhouses erected during the year, 1; cost of schoolhouses erected during the year, $498. Number of schoolhouses, 9; number of rooms, 9. Average number of weeks in session, 24. Total value of school property, $4,500. Number of teachers necessary to supply schools, 9; number of different teachers employed, gents, 4; ladies, 5. Average wages per month, gents, $30; ladies, $22. Number of teachers who taught the entire year, ladies, 2. Rate of local school tax for 1878–79, 2 mills; rate of local school tax for 1879–80, 1.9 mills. Number of different pupils enrolled within the year, boys, 180; girls, 125. Average monthly enrollment, boys, 170; girls, 125. Average daily attendance, boys, 160; girls, 120. Number enrolled between ages of sixteen and twenty-one, boys, 45; girls, 46.

Jeremiah Curtis built the first mills in the township, and the first still-house, which were situated on the Big Walnut, on the farm now owned by Stephen Ulry. Curtis only ran the mill a year or two, when he sold out to Elisha Newell, who ran it about a year when, the dam and buildings becoming undermined and unsafe, he sold out to Hezekiah Roberts. Roberts built a race across his farm, erected a three-story, hewn-log grist-mill, and putting in the running gear of the old mill began to do business. This was in 1816, and at that early date they had no buhr-stones but had to work with what were know as "nigger heads." This mill ran until 1839, when it was burned down, owned at the time by a man named Duncan. It was rebuilt and soon after sold to R. C. Barnum, who sold out to Lewis Mahany. Under the latter's ownership, steam was introduced and it ran for a number of years, when business having become dull, the mill was sold to Mathias Roberts, who took the steam gearing out and took it to Illinois and put it in a new mill in that State. At present, there is nothing left of the mill excepting the frame-work. The dam has long since disappeared having been carried away during a heavy freshet. About 1826 or 1827, Squire Hough and Dr. Copeland put up a grist and saw mill down where Yankee street crosses the Big Walnut. The grist-mill had but one run, which was made of flint ridge-stone. After they had run the mills a short time, they were joined by a man named I. S. Carpenter, and through his influence and his co-operation, they built a brick dry-house and put machinery in the mill for breaking hemp, which at that time was raised upon nearly all the farms in this vicinity and formed the principal staple. McLeod, who came to this locality from Pennsylvania at rather an early date, put up a saw-mill about 1838 on Big Walnut Creek, just east of where Mr. H. Bennett now lives. The dam was made from logs and stood for many years.

There are only two bridges in the township, one near Maxwell Corners and the other at Williams' Ford. The former was built about twelve years ago. The latter was built by the Sherman brothers. Both are wooden structures, and covered. The State road connecting Columbus and Galena was surveyed by Barack Weeks about 1821 or 1822. There was an old State road connecting Worthington and Berkshire, which ran through the western part of the township. A detachment of Harrison's army is said to have traveled over this road from Worthington on their way North. It has not been used for some fifty years. The Columbus & Mount Vernon Railroad follows the ridge through the township, running southwest and northeast. There is simply a flag station at what was formerly the Genoa Cross-roads, and the people are compelled to go to Galena if they desire to avail themselves of the advantage of railroad traveling.

Maxwell Corners, formerly known as Maxwell Post Office, is the nearest approach to a town in the township. It at present consists of one store, a church, and a few frame houses, and is situated on Yankee street, in the southern part of the township. A survey was once made, and a town laid out, the name of which was to be Inglesbe, but the plat was never recorded. After the post office at the Genoa Cross-roads had become defunct through the neglect of Dr. Badger, who moved away without naming a successor, the office was placed at Maxwell. It existed here for a short time, when on one occasion the mail carrier having got drunk, the Postmaster, Thomas Kline, resigned, and this office also perished, although at present there is an effort being made for its restitution. The first post office in the township was at the residence of Marcus Curtis, and he was the first Postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

H. G. ANDREWS, Delaware, is a native of Franklin Co., this State, where he was born in July, 1813. His parents were Noah and Ruth (Griswold) Andrews; his father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of Massachusetts; Mr. Andrews came from his native county to this place in 1831, when he entered a store as clerk, and in about two years he engaged in the mercantile business for himself; this he continued for about twenty years, engaging also in the manufacture of paper at Stratford, an account of which business will be found in another part of this work; during this time, Mr. Andrews purchased a farm which he has retained and operated; it has been his fortune to fill several positions of prominence, and his wholesome influence has been felt in the community in which he has moved, serving to mold in no small degree the sentiments of those who were brought in contact with him; Mr. Andrews was for a number of years a director of the S. & D. R. R. In 1835, he was married at Zanesville, Ohio, to Miss Emily Downer, and seven children have been born to them, four now living. Hiram R., a son, served in the late war for three years as a member of the 18th U. S. Regulars.

FREDERICK AVERY (deceased). One by one the old settlers of Delaware Co. are passing away beyond the shores of the dark river, and in a few more short years there will be none of them left to tell of the hardships and trials of their early settlement in this now beautiful region. Frederick Avery was born in Groton, Conn., in 1796; his father died when our subject was very young; Mr. Avery clerked in a store for a number of years. About 1816, he married Lydia Ann Chamberlin, who was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Feb. 22, 1799; in 1818, they, in company with Justice Chamberlain and family, and Nathan Chester and family, started for Ohio in wagons, and after being on the road thirty-six days, arrived in Delaware Co. and located on the Radnor road; here Mr. Avery and family remained until 1822, when they moved to the present homestead of Mr. Avery; this farm then had but few improvements, no improved farm between them and Scioto. Mr. Avery went to work with a will, and in a few years, he owned a good improved farm; he was Judge of the court for several years, filling that office with honor and credit; he was every way a most estimable man. He died June 13, 1878, nearly 81 years of age, leaving a wife and four children to mourn the loss of a kind and loving husband and father.

GEORGE H. AIGIN, engineer fire department, Delaware. Among the old settlers of Delaware may be mentioned the Aigin family, who came here in 1837; the subject of this sketch was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1829, and is the son of James Aigin, who was born in Baltimore in 1801, and went to Buffalo, N. Y., to learn his trade as a tailor, at 16 years of age, at which he worked in different parts of the country; he was in Boston when the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument was laid, and was married in 1828 in New York, to Miss Martha Angier, of Andover, Mass. In 1837, with family, he moved to Delaware and is recognized as one of its honored citizens; he keeps a news stand, which business he has been in for the last twenty-one years; Mr. Aigin was one of the committee that organized the Ohio Wesleyan University; had one son in the late civil war, Stephen P., enlisted in Co. C, 4th O. V. I., who was lost about 1863, supposed to have been drowned; George H. remained a resident of Delaware until 1847, when he went to Alabama, and was there engaged in helping build the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, of which he was locomotive engineer for a number of years; Mr. Aigin was taken sick with yellow fever, and was dangerously ill with that dreaded disease some five days,

in 1859; he then returned to Delaware, and has since worked in the flax-mills, and helped to set up the engine in that mill; he also had one-third interest in the city foundry, which business he carried on about one year; Mr. Aigin was for one year engaged in the grocery business. In 1870, on the organization of the paid fire department, he was made engineer of the steamer, which position he has filled ever since with entire satisfaction to all; he is now the oldest in the service of the department; Mr. Aigin has attended church in the present engine-house, which was originally erected for church purposes; he was for a short time engaged in operating a grist-mill in Concord Township, where he was elected Township Clerk, and filled that office with satisfaction.

A. G. BYERS, agent Columbus & Toledo Railroad, Delaware, was born in York Co., Penn., in 1840, and in 1849 came to Delaware, where he has been a resident ever since; in 1857, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, and was a student in that institution for some two years; in 1861, he entered a dry-goods store as a clerk, and in 1865 became a partner in the dry-goods business as a member of the firm of Mendenhall & Co.; in 1876, Mr. Byers received the appointment as station agent in Delaware for the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, which position he has filled with satisfaction to the company and the traveling public; he also holds the position of passenger and emigrant agent for the old reliable Pan Handle Railroad. Mr. Byers' father, George Byers, was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in the 48th O. V. I., in which regiment he also had two sons, George L. and Lee W.; the father was taken sick at Shiloh and removed to the hospital at Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tenn., where he died; one of the sons, Lee W., was taken prisoner up Red River and remained such some six months, when he joined his regiment; both served full time and were honorably discharged.

JAMES A. BARNES, Delaware, proprietor of the Delaware Oil Mills, is one of the leading and most successful business men of Delaware; he was born in New Hartford, Conn., Dec. 3, 1818; when he was but 3 years of age, his parents came West and located in Licking Co., Ohio; in 1840, Mr. Barnes came to Delaware, which has since been his home, with the exception of one year, 1849, when he went to California, gold seeking, with fair success, and one year in Missouri, where he was engaged in the saw-mill business, on the Missouri River; in 1846, Mr. Barnes commenced the practice of law, at the Delaware County bar, where he was associated with the late Charles Sweetser, the firm being known as Barnes & Sweetser; in 1857, he retired from the practice of his profession, and in 1859 purchased his present business, which was then carried on in a two-story frame building, with a capacity of fifty bushels of flax-seed every twenty-four hours, employing six men; in 1863, he erected the present stone building, which is known as the Delaware Oil Mills; the business now has a capacity of 300 bushels of flax-seed every twenty-four hours, employing nine men. In 1859, Mr. Barnes was elected Mayor of Delaware, and again, in 1876, to the same office, filling the position with credit and satisfaction to the public.

H. L. BAKER, merchant, Delaware, was born in Orange Township, Delaware Co., in 1841, and is the son of George and Mary (Baker) Baker, who emigrated to Ohio and located in Delaware Co. at an early day; he was born on the farm; from Delaware Co. he went to Clark Co. and remained there five or six years, when he returned to Orange Township, Delaware Co.; he lived also in Westerville and Lewis Center, and was Postmaster at the latter place for three years; also agent for the Express Co. and C., C., C. & I. R. R., for a number of years; in 1878, he came to Delaware and commenced mercantile business, and formed a partnership with Mr. Scoffield, which continued until 1880, when Mr. Baker became owner of the entire business; his store is located on South Sandusky street, near the C., C., C. & I. R. R. crossing, where he has erected a handsome residence and business block; besides running a full line of choice family groceries, Mr. Baker is engaged in the coal business, and intends soon to erect opposite his place of business a fine warehouse, two stories high, 26x60; he will then, in connection with his present business, enter the grain trade. Mr. Baker was married in Orange Township to Miss Mary Angle, of New Jersey.

BROWN & BURNHAM, proprietors of City Foundry, are among the leading manufacturers of Delaware. They commenced business in 1862. Matthias Brown was born in Germany; having emigrated to America, in 1830, he went to Philadelphia, and learned the trade of a machinist; from this he became a railroad engineer, which he followed some fourteen years, taking charge of his first engine on the P. & R. R. R., where he remained some four years. He was at one time in the employ of the famous locomotive works of Rogers &

Baldwins, of Philadelphia, and traveled all over the country, going to Quebec to set up one of their locomotives. Mr. Brown was also at one time master mechanic of the Springfield Division of the C., C., C. & I. R. R. He is now about 59 years of age, and is considered one of the best machinists in Central Ohio. John A. Burnham was born in New Hampshire, and learned his trade, as a machinist, at Lowell, Mass., at 22 years old. He is now 81 years old, having had an experience of fifty-nine years in mechanics, and is now, perhaps, the oldest in his line in this part of the State. Mr. Burnham came to Delaware in 1846, since which time he has been engaged in the manufacturing business; in 1847, he commenced on the west side; afterward he became a member of the firm of Bradley, Burnham, Lamb & Co., who erected large buildings, and was engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of machinery, thence to his present establishment, which was erected by Burnham & Miller. Mr. Burnham is the patentee of an iron and wood fence. The present shops are 30x60 feet, 2 stories high, with 20-horse power engine, and are fitted up with every facility for turning out first-class work, a reputation which they now enjoy and expect to maintain.

REV. H. A. BECKER, Pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Delaware, was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, April 30, 1841, and is the son of Rev. F. C. and Mamie Becker. His father was born in Germany in 1805, having emigrated to America when young, and, about 1839, came to Ohio; he is now a resident of Lordstown, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he has had charge of a church for the last forty years. The Rev. H. A. Becker, after receiving a common-school education in his native county, went to Columbus and graduated from the Capitol University; in 1866, he was ordained and licensed to preach, his first charge being at St. Paris, Champaign Co., where he remained some eight months, then in Thornville, Perry Co., from 1867 to 1877, having charge of four large congregations, one in Thornville and three located in different parts of Perry Co.; here Mr. Becker did good work; in 1877, he came to Delaware, where he has since been the resident Pastor, and is also engaged in publishing a Sunday-school paper called the *Illustrated Lutheran Child's Paper*, which has a circulation of some 5,000. Rev. H. A. Becker married in September, 1866, Miss Mary L. Hoffman, of Germany; by this union they have five children.

CAPT. BENJAMIN A. BANKER, merchant. Among the leading business men of Delaware may be mentioned the above-named gentleman, who was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1829, and is the son of Benjamin Banker, who engaged in farming. When 15 years of age, Mr. Banker, with his parents, moved West and located in Will Co., Ill.; in Joliet, Ill., he learned his trade as a carpenter, and worked at it until 1849, when he came to Cardington, Ohio, and remained there until 1855, when he came to Delaware Co., and has been one of its honored citizens ever since. Here, during the late war, he enlisted as a private in Co. D, 121st O. V. I. After being mustered in, he was made Orderly Sergeant, and, afterward, Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant, filling the lieutenancy for about a year, when he was promoted to Captain of Co. A, where he served until the close of the war, having participated in some of the hardest battles and longest marches of the war—Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, through the Carolinas to Washington and the grand review. During the march through the Carolinas, Capt. Banker was detailed to rebuild a bridge over Feather River, N. C., which had been burned by the rebels. He began, at 8 P. M., with a corps of workmen, and by 6 A. M. the army was passing over the bridge. Capt. Banker, in November, 1862, was taken sick with typhoid fever, and was in a dangerous condition for some four or five weeks; but in May he reported for duty, and, after serving in the war until the dawn of peace—enlisting as a private and being mustered out a Captain—he returned home to Delaware County, where he engaged in farming in Delaware Township. His house was burned in 1867, and he moved to Delaware. He was master mechanic of the Ohio Penitentiary, under Gen. Noyes, which position he filled for two and one-half years. In 1875, he commenced the flour, feed and commission business, which he is now following. He married Miss Elizabeth Worline, of Delaware Co.; they have five children. Capt. Banker is a Republican, and served as Coroner of Delaware Co. for two years with credit; he is a member of the M. E. Church.

DAVID BEVAN, Jr., farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in South Wales, April 20, 1829; his parents were David and Margaret (Lewis) Bevan, who, in 1842, with six children, emigrated to America, and located on the Radnor pike, Delaware Township, on a place then but

little improved, with only a log cabin and a small piece of cleared land for a beginning; the family had in a few years a well-improved farm, now only marked by an old orchard and part of the barn; after farming here for a number of years, he moved to a farm west of Mr. Bevan's present home, where his mother, Margaret Bevan, died some seventeen years ago; in 1879, on the 23d day of May, David Bevan died, at the age of 83 years; thus passed away two of the old and highly respected citizens of Delaware Co.; of the Bevan family there are now living three sons and one daughter—James, William, Dinah, and David, the subject of this sketch, who has been engaged in farming through life, and is now owner of a fine, improved farm. He married Eliza Davis, daughter of Thos. Davis, of South Wales, and has four children. William Bevan was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted in the 121st O. V. I., and served three years and two months, participating in battles and marches with the 121st, and was honorably mustered out.

CHARLES H. BODURTHA. Among the leading photographers of Central Ohio may be mentioned the above-named gentleman, who was born in Berkshire Co., Mass.; in 1863, he finished learning his trade in Hartford, Conn., and went to Bridgeport, Conn., and opened a gallery, where he remained in business but a short time, then went to Venezuela, South America, and remained there two years, being the first photograph artist there; after this, he was engaged on an English man-of-war as a special artist, taking sketches and views of notable places; after continuing at this sixteen months, he came to Ohio, and located in Columbus, where he remained some six months, when he came to Delaware and was first employed by T. A. Beach, a leading photographer; soon Mr. Bodurtha became part owner and the firm remained Beach & Bodurtha for a number of years, when Mr. Bodurtha became sole proprietor, and is recognized as being one of the finest artists in Central Ohio; rooms in Reynolds & Frank's Block, third floor.

HENRY BUTLER, deceased, son of Thomas Butler, who was engaged in the saddle and harness business, and was about the first in that business in Delaware. Henry Butler was born in Delaware about 1825; here he grew to manhood, and received a common-school education in Delaware; was a clerk for a number of years; about 1845, he went to New York City, and clerked in a notion house owned by his brother; here he remained for a number of years; on account of his health he at length resigned, and soon afterward died. He was married, Dec. 26, 1850, to Miss Mary E. Starling, of Columbus, Ohio, daughter of Mrs. Cassandra Starling; they have four children living, two sons and two daughters.

EZEKIEL BROWN, Delaware, is a native of this county, and came from a noted family of its first settlers, who were prominently identified with the early history of Berkshire Township, in the writing of which they are appropriately mentioned. Mr. Brown's father was born in Pennsylania about 1791, and was the son of Ezekiel Brown, who was a native of Orange Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1760. He came to Ohio from Pennsylvania about 1800, and settled in Franklinton, and in 1807 or 1808 moved to this county. The mother of Mr. Brown was a daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Carpenter, who also came to the county at an early day. Such school privileges as were afforded in this part of the country during the younger days of Mr. Brown, he received the full benefit of, and at the age of 19 commenced teaching, being thus occupied for two winters, when he attended school at an academy for young men, at Westerville, for one year, again teaching the winter following. In 1844, he was married to Miss Harriet Hance, immediately after which he moved onto, and assumed charge of, his father's farm. This he worked for three years, when he became proprietor of a woolen factory in Galena, buying out the former owner, John Wilson. Branching out somewhat, Mr. Brown, in connection with J. P. Maynard, inaugurated a new enterprise, that of manufacturing farming implements and wagons. The woolen business was carried on by him for about fifteen years, when he sold it out, but continued the manufacture of implements for about seven years longer. In these undertakings, Mr. Brown was quite successful. However, his health became impared, and he retired from active business for a short period, following which, in 1872, he engaged in the lumber business in Galena. In the fall of 1873, being elected County Treasurer, he closed out his lumber interests, preparatory to assuming the duties of his office. In 1874, at the close of his term, Mr. Brown went to Springfield, Ohio, and engaged in the boot and shoe trade, in partnership with his brother-in-law, W. A. Hance; withdrawing from this in about one year, he returned to Delaware, and, in connection with Silas Pierson, bought out Thurston & Williams, grocers, at the corner of Sandusky and North streets. This partnership

was for only one year, at the end of which Mr. Brown bought Mr. Pierson's interest, and continued the business, which is in a successful condition. His wife died Dec. 13, 1878. Mrs. Brown's parents were Quakers. She was educated at the Presbyterian Seminary at Granville, and was a woman of rare excellence of mind and heart. She was the mother of five children, three of whom are living—George, Isabel and Charles A. Those deceased are Willie A., at the age of 7, and Willis, when about 2. Mr. Brown has long been identified with church interests, having been a member of the M. E. Church since he was 21 years old. Politically, he is a Republican and has voted with that party since its organization in 1856. His first vote for President was cast for Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, in 1844. Mr. Brown takes an active part in local politics, and has been called upon to fill most of the township offices, as well as one of greater trust by the county.

A. B. CADY, dentist, Delaware, is a native of Yates, Orleans Co., N. Y.; was born Dec. 31, 1839; at the age of 16, he entered the dental office of Dr. E. J. Mix, of Brockport, N. Y., with whom he served about three years; he then entered the employ of his brother, Dr. C. S. Cady, in Warsaw, N. Y., with whom he practiced in his profession until the beginning of the war of the rebellion. In the excitement incident to those times, the Doctor, under the patriotic influence of his ardent nature, traveled to Washington to witness the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States; it having been proclaimed by the rebellious element that such an event would not be permitted; but the presence of large numbers from the North, of which the Doctor was a fair representative, contributed largely to the security of the occasion; subsequently, the Doctor served in the N. Y. Mounted Rifles, and helped defend his country against the onslaught of the Southern hosts at Petersburg and Richmond, taking part, also, in other less notable though important campaigns. At the close of the war, Dr. Cady resumed the practice of his profession in Medina, N. Y., where he was married, Nov. 15, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Leary; she being a native of the same place as the Doctor; her birth having taken place May 16, 1845; they have five children, one of whom (Frankie) has passed beyond the realms of material things; those whose cheery faces remain to brighten their parents' home are Levina, William L., Mabel H. and Elmer B.; after about two years' practice in Medina, the Doctor removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he resided and followed the practice of dentistry for nearly two years; having been burned out, he took up his abode in Kenton, Hardin Co.; here he built up a lucrative business; in 1879, having sold his Kenton office, he removed to Delaware City, which is to be his permanent residence; here he has established an office, and will give his personal attention to the practice of dentistry in all its branches; Dr. Cady is, undoubtedly, an expert in his profession, and will become popular in his newly chosen field; recognizing the superiority of porcelain in the manufacture of dental plates, he applied himself for several years experimenting in producing a process for porcelain manufacture, that would give a maximum strength with a minimum thickness; for his perseverance he has been rewarded by success, and, in 1877, he took out a patent for the United States, securing to him the benefits of the new process; this he controls, and by it he is enabled to excel in the art of manufacturing porcelain teeth and plates, of which he gives his patrons the benefit; the new process for porcelain manufacture promises to work great changes; its utility is not confined to dentistry, but will be especially valuable for the manufacture of burial cases, and the finer articles for which a material of that character is adapted; the patent is a bonanza to the Doctor.

J. S. CAMPBELL, Superintendent of Public Schools, Delaware; took charge of the public schools of this place in the year 1865, at which time there were employed twelve teachers, with an attendance of 500 pupils; under the professor's administration the enrollment has increased to 1,400—nearly trebled—with a corps of teachers numbering twenty-three—not quite double; so popular has Mr. Campbell become in this connection that he seems to be a fixture in his position, with no one to wish it otherwise. He was born in Ripley, Brown Co., this State, May 7, 1827; the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Kirker) Campbell; his mother was a native of Ohio, and his father of Virginia; the professor lived in his native county until he was 22 years of age, and became a college graduate in 1847, when he entered upon the study for the ministry; he subsequently became Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Winchester; in about two years, he took charge of the Presbyterian Church in Felicity, Clermont Co., remaining there some eight years, when he went to South Charleston, and took charge of the public schools, which position he held until he came to Delaware.

DANIEL CARMICHAEL, deceased, was born in Johnstown, near Glasgow, Scotland, July 28, 1819; when a young man, he went as fireman on an ocean steamer, running from Liverpool to Boston, and soon became engineer; when about 25 years of age, he settled in Boston, Mass., where he learned his trade as a machinist; from Boston he went to Springfield, Mass., and worked in a machine-shop; thence to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for awhile, and soon after secured a position on a locomotive, on the C., C., C. & I. R. R.; he moved to Columbus, and he was appointed master mechanic of the C., C., C. & I. R. R. machine-shops, at that place; in 1872, he was transferred to Delaware, filling the same position until his death, Feb. 5, 1879, being master mechanic of the C., C., C. & I. R. R., for some nineteen years. Mr. Carmichael was a Christian, being a member of the Presbyterian Church; he came to America a poor boy, but, with hard work and good management, steadily grew into prominence, and, at his death, was beloved by all; he left a wife and four children to mourn his loss. Married, in 1849, Miss Margaret Watson, of Scotland; his son, William, born in 1851, began work with his father at the age of 15 years, and became a first-class machinist; he is now master mechanic at the Columbus shops of the C., C., C. & I. R. R.

WILLIAM H. CUTLER, County Sheriff, Delaware; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1836; the son of John and Matilda A. (McGown) Cutler; his mother was a native of Ohio, and his father was born in Prussia, and came to Sussex Co. Del., when but 3 years old; he was raised East, and came West to Ohio when Chillicothe was the capital of the State, and to Delaware Co. in about 1828 or 1829, and, in company with others, built a grist-mill in Concord Township. Mr. Cutler was engaged in farming until 1862, when he enlisted in Co. C, 121st O. V. I. for three years, as Sergeant, and took part in the battle of of Perryville; he was taken sick with chronic diarrhœa, from which he suffered for a number of months, and was finally discharged from service on the account of disability, when he returned home, and for about six years suffered from this trying disease. After Mr. Cutler's return, he was engaged in the mill business for a number of years; from this he returned to the farm; in 1878, he was elected to the office of Sheriff of the county, on the Republican ticket, by a majority of 534 votes, one of the largest majorities ever given by the Republican party. Notwithstanding that Concord Township, Mr. Cutler's home, is strongly Democratic, he at this election received a majority of the votes cast. July 1, 1865, he was married to Miss Isabel R. McClure, of this county, a daughter of James McClure; they have had born to them two sons and one daughter.

COL. JAMES M. CRAWFORD, Delaware; was born in Scioto Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, June 11, 1834, and is the son of James W. and Nancy (Stephen) Crawford; his mother was one of the first white children born in Franklin Co., Ohio, on the opposite bank of the Scioto, where Columbus now stands; his father was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Delaware Co. about 1804 or 1806, first locating in Liberty Township, whence he removed to Scioto Township, where he remained until 1839, during which time he was engaged in farming and milling; he also filled several offices of public trust—Magistrate, Representative, and was in the State Senate; he was a soldier of the war of 1812, having enlisted and recruited men from this and adjoining counties; he was a most estimable man, honored and liked by all; he died in 1859, in Delaware, whither he had moved in 1839. Our subject moved with his parents from Scioto Township to Delaware; here he received a good common-school education, when he began to learn his trade as a painter, which he carried on in Delaware until the breaking-out of the late civil war, when he began recruiting soldiers, and on the organization of the 4th O. V. I., he was made Captain of Co. C, commission dating April 16, 1861, which was the first captain's commission issued in the State of Ohio; the regiment was organized at first for the three-months service; after the expiration of that time, Col. Crawford re-enlisted for three years, acting as Captain of Co. C until Nov. 14, 1862, during which time he participated in all the marches and engagements of the regiment; on account of a hemorrhage of the lungs, he resigned, and came home. After returning home, he was actively engaged in recruiting men, and afterward was appointed by Gov. Todd as Colonel of the Ohio National Guards, which included some 8,000 men; this command took an active part at the time of the Morgan raid through Ohio. Returning home, he enlisted as Captain in the 100-day service in the 145th O. V. I., during which time he was in command of Forts Woodbury, Tillinghast and Craig as post commander; after serving until the ex-

piration of the time, he returned to Delaware, and was soon after made Colonel of the 21st Ohio National Guards; from 1861 to 1865, he was actively engaged either in the field or recruiting men for the service, and faithfully discharged his duty. It may here be stated in this connection, that James W. Crawford, father of Col. Crawford, was in the war of 1812, and at his death in 1859 left a wife and twelve children; two of his sons were in the Mexican war; Thomas J. two years, and Andrew J. one year; three sons were in the late civil war—James M., Hugh S. and John A., the latter of whom was killed at Robinson's Cross-roads (or Mine Run), Va.; he also had five grandchildren in the late war, of whom two were killed; this family has lost three killed in battle, and has furnished over twenty-three years of service; our subject in 1865 filled the office of Revenue Assessor of Delaware Co. to 1869; he then followed his trade as painter for a short time, when he entered his present insurance business; he filled the office of Justice of the Peace for one term. Col. Crawford is a Democrat, but during the war voted for Lincoln; since the war he has been a worker in the Democratic ranks; he married, in 1864, Miss Sarah M. Henry, of Shelby Co., Ohio.

W. T. CONSTANT, physician and surgeon, Delaware; there are men in every city who are honored with the title of M. D., simply from the fact of a diploma having been granted them, while others have earned the title by years of hard study and close attention to business. Among the latter class we find Dr. W. T. Constant, of Delaware, the subject of this brief notice; he was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Dec. 2, 1842, and is the son of John P. Constant, a native of Kentucky, who engaged in mercantile business and farming in Ohio; our subject, when a lad, entered the district schools in Clermont Co., where he received a good common-school education, and taught school for a short time; he was also a steamboat engineer one year on the Upper Ohio; in 1858, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, and graduated in the Class of '61. At the breaking-out of the late civil war, he enlisted in the 4th O. V. I., Co. I, as private, in the recruiting of which company he took an active part, and, on its organization, he was made Second Lieutenant, and soon after made its First Lieutenant, where he served some three months, when he was made Captain of the same company, and served until 1864, having participated in some of the most severe battles and marches of the war—Rich Mountain, Greenbrier, Romney, battle of the Wilderness, Fredericksburg, etc. In 1864, Dr. Constant was appointed assistant physician of the Columbus Lunatic Asylum. It may here be stated that, while a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, he was also studying medicine under Dr. Williams of Delaware; he also attended a regular course of lectures in the Cincinnati and Columbus Medical Colleges; in the Class of '68-69, Dr. Constant graduated from Cleveland Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio; he then came to Delaware and began the practice of medicine, which profession he has followed ever since, being associated at one time, in the practice of medicine, with Drs. J. H. White and J. A. Crouthers; he has been, for the last nine years, U. S. Examining Surgeon of this district; a member of the Delaware County Medical Association, of which he has been one of its honored Presidents. Dr. Constant married, in 1867, Miss Clara B. Clark, of Clermont Co., Ohio, a graduate of the Ohio Female College of Delaware; they have three children, two sons and a daughter.

M. & G. D. CADWALADER, lumber merchants. Among the leading business men of Delaware are the above-named gentlemen, who commenced the lumber business in 1876. M. Cadwalader, senior member of the firm, was born near Llanfyllen, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, in 1814, and is the son of John and Sarah (Alyn) Cadwalader. In 1820, John Cadwalader, with his wife and three children, in company with five other families, embarked for America. After being on the ocean eight weeks, they landed in Philadelphia, where they hired conveyances and came to Delaware Co., locating in Radnor Township. They came here very poor, and at first rented a farm of 100 acres, afterward became owner of fifty-five acres, and paid for the same by clearing land. Their first house was made of logs, and was built in the woods, size about 15x20 feet, puncheon floor and chimney of wood and mud. Here they lived until the death of his mother, in 1831, at the age of 58 years. She was buried in the cemetery of Delhi. Soon afterward his father, John Cadwalader, went to the southern part of Ohio, and there died in 1875, at the age of 78. In 1834, Mr. M. Cadwalader came to Delaware, and commenced to learn his trade as a carpenter. Here he remained until 1836, when he went to Louisville, Ky., and worked at his trade until 1837, when he returned to Delaware. He then went to Troy, Miami Co., Ohio,

and worked on the court house at that place. He returned to Delaware, and, in 1841, started in the building and contracting business, and, in a few years, was recognized as one of the finest designers and architects in Central Ohio. His work may be found on almost every prominent street in Delaware, and in other parts of the country. Mr. Cadwalader never had a day's schooling in his profession as an architect and builder. Among the prominent buildings he has either designed or erected in Delaware may be mentioned the First and Second Presbyterian, the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, all the college buildings of the Ohio Wesleyan University, excepting Elliott Hall and American House; in Marysville, Robinson's Block, Snider's Block, Union Block, etc. In 1849, he was master-builder of the C., C., C. & I. R. R., where he remained until 1851. During this time, he built the first turn-table on this road at Cleveland, and made a contract for the timber to build the first cars for the road, and built the first railroad depot at Columbus, which stood for a number of years. After working for the C., C., C. & I. R. R. he engaged in building; his last work was superintending the building of Merrick Hall of the Ohio Wesleyan University; afterward entered the lumber business with his son, George D., who was born in Delaware in 1851, and graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1872, since which he has been engaged in the lumber business. In 1849, Mr. Cadwalader married Caroline Atwell, of Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; they have one child. Mr. Cadwalader held the office of City Engineer of Delaware for several years, and carried on surveying for a number of years.

L. S. COVELL, stock-dealer, Delaware; is a native of Delaware, Ohio, and was born Nov. 1, 1828; his parents were Calvin and Permelia (Dobson) Covell, who came to Delaware at an early day; Calvin Covell engaged in the manufacturing of wagons, and made about the first wagon in Delaware; he was also engaged in contracting, in building roads and bridges in different parts of Ohio, and for a number of years was engaged with the Ohio Stage Company; about 1837, he commenced the foundry business in Delaware, and manufactured plow and mill castings, etc.; he continued in this for a number of years, and died in Delaware a respected and honored citizen. The subject of our sketch set out in life when quite young, to work his own way; he left home, and went to Dayton, walking the greater part of the way; after remaining there a short time, he returned, and, in 1848, entered the jewelry business with only $2.62; he was successful, and is the oldest jeweler in Delaware. Of late years, Mr. Covell has done but little in the jewelry business, having turned his attention to fine stock-raising, in company with his brother; they are among the largest importers of the celebrated Percheron horses in Ohio.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Washington, Berkshire Co., Mass., and is the son of Justice and Hannah (West) Chamberlain, the father from Massachusetts and the mother from Connecticut; they were married in Massachusetts, and in 1818, with a family of four children, started West in wagons, reaching Delaware Co., and located on the Radnor Road, two and a half miles west of Delaware; here they built a log cabin; Justice Chamberlain was a carpenter, and followed his trade while in Massachusetts; he died on the farm in 1828; the following is from the Delaware *Patron* of Sept. 18, 1828: "Died, in this township, on Monday last, after an illness of four days, Justice Chamberlain, Esq., aged about 53 years. He sustained through life the character of an exemplary, upright citizen, and was universally respected, and his death deeply lamented by all his acquaintances." His wife, Hannah Chamberlain, was born in Vernon, Conn., Dec. 7, 1777, and was married to Justice Chamberlain in 1797; she died Dec. 14, 1870. Of the children, but three are living — William, Lydia Ann and Henry, who has been a resident of Delaware Township ever since 1818; he was for thirty years engaged in mercantile business in Delaware, and occupied No. 1, Williams Block, twenty-eight and a half years; when a lad, he attended a school, taught by R. Murray, and has a "reward of merit," in water-colors, which reads as follows: "Mr. Henry Chamberlain receives this testimonial of commendation from his teacher, R. Murray." Mr. Chamberlain married Miss Olive L. Allen, of Delaware Co., whose parents came to the county at an early day.

W. H. CASE, Delaware; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Feb. 12, 1818; the son of Augustus Case, who was born in Connecticut, and came to Washington Co., Ohio, in 1800, being among the first settlers there; our subject remained a resident of Licking Co. until about 1832, when he, with his parents, moved to Delaware County and located in Liberty Township; from there to Concord Township, where he engaged in farming; in 1843, Mr. Case went to Union Co., and was a resident of

that county until about 1855, when he came to Delaware, which has since been his home; he was for some time engaged in carrying the United States mail from Delaware to Tiffin, Ohio; from that he entered the livery and sale stable, also extensively engaged in breeding Norman and Clydesdale horses; is owner of the renowned imported stallions—Norman horse—"Lyon," and the full-blooded Clydesdale "Lofty." Mr. Case, since his residence in Delaware, has held the office of City Marshal for a number of years, giving entire satisfaction.

CRAWFORD'S BAND was organized in 1868, by Stewart Crawford and B. F. Thomas, both highly respected colored citizens of Delaware. Mr. Crawford was born in this place in 1843, and is the son of Thomas Crawford, who came here at an early day from Kentucky. He was a soldier in the late civil war. Upon the formation of the band, which is composed entirely of colored men, Stewart commenced the study of music. L. N. Vanhorn, a leading teacher of this kind of music, was their instructor for three months; aside from that they have had no outside advantages, and have attained to their present state of efficiency by their perseverance in practice, combined with the natural talent of the members; upon its organization there was another band in the city, but it could not stand the pressure occasioned by the superiority of Crawford's invincibles, and finally "gave up the ghost. Crawford's Band is recognized as the best colored organization of its kind in the State; it is composed of thirteen good and substantial citizens of Delaware; they have a set of fine instruments, purchased by a contribution made by the citizens of the place. The city may well be proud of so creditable an organization.

REV. GEO. W. CURRY, minister, Second Baptist Church, Delaware, was born in Barnesville, Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1845, and is the son of Addison and Elizabeth Ann (Wright) Curry; when our subject was quite young, he with his parents moved to Hocking Co., Ohio, remaining but a short time, then to Perry Co., and from there to Zanesville, where Mr. Curry entered the public schools, and received a common-school education; in 1868, he moved to Delaware, which has been his home since; in 1874, he was licensed to preach, and in 1877 was regularly ordained; since Mr. Curry has been engaged in the ministry, he has been a faithful worker, having labored for one year in Urbana, and as a missionary preacher is doing good work in different parts of Ohio; he established a church and Sunday school in Richwood, which is now in a very flourishing condition; since 1877, the Rev. Mr. Curry has been located in Delaware, having charge of the Second Baptist Church, which is in a very good condition. In 1869, he married, in Zanesville, Ohio, Miss Julia Frances Andrews, of Indiana.

S. C. CONRY, County Auditor, Delaware, was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, March 8, 1832; is the son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Whorton) Conry, both natives of Ohio; while a resident of his native county, Mr. Conry was engaged in farming, and from that he entered the mercantile business. In 1856, he moved to Hamilton Co., and, at the breaking-out of the late civil war, enlisted for three years in Co. L, 5th O. V. C., as a private, but was subsequently appointed Regimental Commissary; he participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Mission Ridge, Corinth, and others on Sherman's Atlanta campaign; Nov. 8, 1864, he was mustered out, and returned to Hamilton Co. In January, 1865, he moved to Delaware, where he entered the grocery business, in which he continued until 1872, when, after suffering a number of months with fever, he received a stroke of paralysis, from which he has been a sufferer ever since; during Mr. Conry's residence in Delaware, he has won a host of friends, resulting in his nomination and election by the Republican party to the office of Auditor of Delaware Co.; in 1877, he was reëlected to the same position, being the only candidate elected at that time on the Republican ticket, thus receiving the commendation of the people for his devotion to duty, and kindly bearing toward his fellow-men, in discharging the labors of his official trust.

MOSES DECKER, Delaware, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., July 10, 1790; his father died when Mr. Decker was quite young, and he was placed in the hands of his grandmother; at the age of 17, Mr. Decker commenced learning the trade of a wheelwright, which he followed some three or four years, when he worked at the carpenter and cabinet-maker's trade; in 1820, he, with his wife and two children, Opera and Sallie, came West in wagons, and located in Kingston Township, Delaware Co.; here Moses Decker held several offices of public trust; was Township Clerk eight years, Postmaster seventeen years, and Justice of the Peace six years, offices which he filled with honor and credit; after remaining in Kingston Township until 1864, the family moved to Delaware; in 1866, Mrs. Decker

died, nearly 66 years of age. Mr. Decker was a soldier of the war of 1812 (of which war he is a pensioner), under Col. Seward, doing duty principally in Sandy Hook; April 16, 1815, he was made a Lieutenant of the New Jersey Militia; his father-in-law was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his son, John P. Decker, was a soldier in the late civil war, enlisting in the 15th U. S. Regulars, of which he was a Second Lieutenant, and participated in a number of battles and marches; he died Sept. 1, 1863, from disease contracted in the service. Mr. Decker is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an Elder for a number of years in Kingston Township; he is one of the five that first organized a Sunday school in Kingston Township; he also started the first temperance society in that township. Of the Decker family, there are now living nine children; as an old and highly respected settler of Delaware Co., Moses Decker will long be remembered.

FRANK L. DAVIS, hotel-keeper, Delaware, was born in Freeport, Ill.; his father, Gershom S. Davis, was a native of the State of New York; his mother's maiden name was Lloyd; she was a native of Pennsylvania; was married the first time to Dr. Clifton, with whom she moved to Iowa, where he died within two years after their marriage; she then returned to the Quaker boarding-school in Mason Co., Ohio, which was kept by Jessie and Cynthia Harkness, at which place she had made her home for some time prior to her marriage; here she met Mr. Davis, a widower, whom she married; Frank L. was their only child; his parents moved South before the rebellion; his father was drafted into the Confederate army near the close of the war, and served as fifer for a Louisiana regiment; he died at Navasota, Tex., in 1867, of yellow fever; the mother and son then came North to Ohio, and, in 1868, selected a home in Delaware; they bought property on North Sandusky street in 1876, and, in August, 1879, opened the Central Hotel. Mr. Davis entered the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1876, and completed the sophomore year, in the meanwhile teaching four months in each school year; he was a member of the Class of '81.

ALBERT W. DUMM, physician and surgeon, Delaware; was born in Monroe Co., Ohio, Dec. 1, 1847; son of Milton and Sarah J. (McComas) Dumm, who came to Ohio at an early day; his father was a farmer, and here, on the farm, Dr. Dumm remained until about 23 years of age, when he began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. S. C. Dumm, a leading physician of Delaware Co.; he also attended lectures at the Starling Medical College, and graduated from the Columbus Medical College, in 1876; he then came to Delaware and began the practice of medicine, and, after eighteen months, went to Missouri and practiced in that State for two and a half years, when he returned to Delaware, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. Dr. Dumm married Miss Emma A. Sparks, of Ohio, in 1877; they have one child, a daughter.

THE DELAWARE FENCE COMPANY was established in the year 1868, by A. J. Richards, the inventor of the fence manufactured by the Company; Gen. Eugene Powell, being satisfied of the advantages and general utility of the invention, associated himself with Mr. Richards in the manufacture of the article, and, in 1875, became the sole owner of the establishment. Since coming entirely under the General's direction, the facilities have been increased, and the business has gradually but steadily grown until their productions are commanding a sale in every direction. The fence manufactured by this Company is superior in almost every essential particular; it combines strength, durability, beauty and cheapness, and is fast driving its competitors out of market wherever it has been introduced. It is made from the best wrought iron and ranges in price from $1.50 to $3 per lineal foot. Another article of utility manufactured by this Company, and which finds a ready and extensive sale, is Fritchy's patent wrought-iron shifting rail for carriages. Carriage manufacturers and blacksmiths throughout the country find it an article of great convenience and ready use. Being made in sections, any part can be easily replaced in case of breakage, or it can be attached to the carriage as a whole by the purchaser without any difficulty. The business of this establishment is in a prosperous condition, additions having been made to their shops in order to accommodate their increasing trade. New articles of manufacture are being added, and, with Gen. Powell at the head, it is destined to be one of the largest manufactories in Delaware City.

JOHN W. DONAVAN, Delaware; manager of the Donavan's Original Tennesseeans, was born in Shippingsburg, Cumberland Co., Penn., Feb. 18, 1833, son of L. K. and Mary (McConnell) Donavan, and a brother of Dr. M. W. Donavan, a leading physician and a prominent pol-

itician of Baltimore, Md.; when a lad, was engaged in clerking in his father's hat store, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Ohio and located in Mt. Vernon in mercantile business; in 1864, he moved to Delaware, where he continued in mercantile business until 1873, when he was engaged by Dr. R. S. Rust, one of the leading workers of the Freedman's Aid Society of the M. E. Church, to organize a colored musical troupe, the proceeds to go for the building of a freedman's school, at Nashville; he immediately went South, and after visiting a number of Southern States, selected a company from the cities of Augusta, Atlanta and Nashville, known as the Tennesseeans, and after five weeks of practice had on the road a band of colored singers that astonished the people; he traveled with this company through the leading cities of the United States, receiving the highest praises from the very best people of the land for years, and making the snug sum of nearly $18,000 for the M. E. Church Freedman's Aid Society, which was employed in the erection of the Central Tennessee School of Nashville, Tenn., the leading school of the Freedman's Aid Society; in 1876, the company was disbanded, and Mr. Donavan took charge and became sole manager of the Tennesseeans, doing a good business in the United States and parts of Canada; they are acknowledged to be the finest as well as the best-organized company of colored singers on the road. Mr. Donavan was married in Shippingsburg, Penn., in 1855, to Miss Kate L. Trone, of Cumberland Co., Penn.

MICHAEL DOYLE, merchant, Delaware; is one of the leading merchants of Delaware; he was born in the county of Carlow, Ireland, about 1850 or 1851; he, with his mother and family (his father having died in Ireland), emigrated to America, and came to Ohio, locating in Columbus; here our subject set out in life, learning his trade as a marble cutter; he worked there for some years, and then went to Memphis, Tenn., where he worked at his trade a short time; he also worked at Girard, Penn., and at Cleveland, Ohio; from there, in about 1860, he came to Delaware, and formed a partnership with John Shea, in the marble business; this firm continued for some five years, when Mr. Doyle embarked in his present business, flour, feed, and a general stock of merchandise; his flour and feed store is 20x60 feet in size; his grocery, etc., is 20x80 feet; the two stores adjoin, and are located on East Winter street. Mr. Doyle started in life a poor boy, but, with industry and good management, has accumulated a good property. He was married, in June, 1863, to Miss Mary Leahy, a native of Ireland, she having come to America with her parents when she was about 7 years of age, and to Delaware in 1852.

THE DELAWARE CHAIR COMPANY is the largest manufacturing establishment in Delaware, and among the largest in Central Ohio. This corporation was organized and commenced business in 1870, on the present site, in a frame building 32x60 feet, two stories high, receiving their power from an adjacent planing-mill, through the medium of an endless wire cable. Ten hands were employed, with a monthly pay-roll of about $200. From this small beginning their business has steadily increased, with a constantly growing demand for their chairs, until they find themselves cramped for room and facilities to meet the volume of orders that is crowding in upon them. This, too, notwithstanding the fact that they have increased their capacity until, from the small beginning, they have grown to occupy a building 74x100 feet, two and one-half stories high, and employ about one hundred and fifty hands, with a monthly pay-roll of about $2,500. In 1879, the Company put in their own steam-power, and, from the limited variety of fourteen styles of split-bottoms, they have grown to the production of 100 different patterns of cane-seat chairs. At the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, they were awarded the first grand prize medal and diploma for the utility, strength, comfort, and cheapness of their chairs. The Company is composed of T. E. Powell, A. Lybrand, R. G. Lybrand and S. Lybrand. The latter is general correspondent and financial agent, and R. G. Lybrand business manager. The Company are contemplating a removal to new quarters, the large stone building formerly occupied by the Delaware Manufacturing Company. This will afford room to carry on an immense business, with plenty of power and all the adaptations necessary for the conduct of every department with cheapness and dispatch. However, from the growing popularity of the goods produced by this establishment, it is not improbable that, in the near future, the Company will find a demand for all the space their new quarters will afford

JESSE EURY, farmer; P.O., Delaware; among successful farmers of Delaware Co., may be mentioned Mr. Jesse Eury, who was born in Frederick Co., near Liberty, Md., March 25, 1813, and is the son of Samuel and Sarah Eury; he was raised on the farm, and entered a mill in his native

county, and began to learn the miller's trade, in which he continued, in Frederick Co., until 1836, when he started West to Ohio on horseback, arriving and locating in Delaware, after being on the road some two weeks; here he commenced to work at his trade, in a mill near where the woolen mill now stands; after working a short time, he purchased an interest in the mill and continued in business until 1842, during which time he was not very successful in the mill business, having suffered very much from the panic of 1837; in 1842, Mr. Eury purchased a farm in Delaware Township, on the Columbus and Delaware road, where he moved and commenced farming, remaining there until 1869, when he moved to his present farm; in 1870, he built his present home. He married, March 28, 1839, Miss Mary Kline, of Pennsylvania, who, with her parents, emigrated to Ohio and located in Delaware Co. at an early day; they have one child. Mr. Eury owns 339 acres of land, most of which he has cleared, as when he purchased this land, in 1851, but little of it was improved. He owns one of the best-improved farms in his neighborhood.

CHARLES ELY, sewing-machine agent, Delaware, was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1830, and is the son of Benjamin and Lydia (High) Ely, both natives of Pennsylvania; in 1836, they moved with their six children to Ohio, and located in Delaware Township, on a farm, now owned by F. P. Vergon, and then but little improved; after remaining on this farm for a number of years, they moved south of town and, in 1847, moved to Delaware, where the father was engaged in grocery business until about 1870; he then retired from business, and died in 1876, nearly 80 years of age, thus passed away one of the old and respected citizens of Delaware. Charles Ely, leaving the farm, commenced traveling with a notion wagon, selling to merchants in different parts of Ohio; he next embarked in the grocery business in Delaware, in which he continued about four years; in 1873, he turned his attention to the sewing-machine business, taking an agency for the well-known Howe machine. In May, 1845, Mr. Elias Howe made the first sewing machine in a garret in Cambridge, Mass.; this first of all sewing machines may still be seen at the office of the company in New York City; this company has erected at Bridgeport, Conn., works which rank among the largest in the world, turning out over six hundred machines a day; this machine is considered by thousands of people to be the best in the world. Mr. Ely, at his new office, No. 16 Evan's Block, Sandusky street, will take great pains in showing the merits of the Howe sewing machine.

W. Z. EVANS, merchant, Delaware, is a native of this city, where he was born in the year 1852; his father, Thomas Evans, was the founder of the stove and tinware business, of which the son, W. Z., is now the owner; this establishment is the leading one of its kind in Delaware, and would be a credit to a much larger city; it was established some twenty-eight years ago, on the east side of Sandusky street, and subsequently moved to the storeroom next to their present place of business; their trade increasing, it became necessary to find larger quarters, and they moved to their present building, the first floor of which is occupied as a store and salesroom, 20x100 feet; in the rear of this is the tin-shop and warehouse, 25x50 feet; here they employ eight hands. W. Z. Evans occupied the position as clerk under his father, until 1876, when he succeeded to the proprietorship, and is now enjoying a trade that any one might covet, yet few attain; this the result of his thorough training in his line together with his natural business qualifications, combined with integrity and the necessary amount of energy.

HENRY J. EATON, attorney at law, Delaware, was born in a rural home in the township of Berlin, this county, Oct. 25, in the year 1828; his parents were married in his native township Sept. 17, 1822; they were James and Elizabeth B. (Caulkins) Eaton, and were among the first settlers of that locality, and were prominently connected with the development and improvements in the new country; Henry remained with his parents upon the farm until they moved into Delaware City; he was then about 15 years of age, and soon after entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, then a new institution; from this he graduated as one of a class of nine in the year 1849; among those who graduated at that time were L. J. Critchfield, of Columbus; Edward Parrott, who has been a speaker in the House of Representatives, and J. W. Hoyt, Governor of Wyoming Territory; in 1851, Mr. Eaton began the study of law with Judge T. W. Powell, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, and, with the exception of one intermission of seven years, has been practicing his profession in Delaware; in 1857, Mr. Eaton formed a partnership with Col. W. P. Reid, with whom he continued until January, 1867.

GEORGE C. EATON, fire and life insurance agent, Delaware, was born in Berlin Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, July 19, 1823, and is the son of James Eaton, one of the pioneers of Delaware Co.; at the age of 17, he entered college, acquiring most of his education at the Madison University of New York, and at Dennison University; he served as Deputy Auditor with his father for three years, and, in 1849, with his father, commenced the publication of a map of Delaware Co.; Mr. Eaton was Superintendent of the public school of Delaware for two years; was a resident of Zanesville some nine years, where he was engaged in publishing a map of Muskingum Co., and was also in the insurance business; he filled the offices of City Engineer and Street Commissioner of Zanesville for seven years; in 1861, returned to Delaware, where he has resided ever since; in 1862, he returned to the insurance business, and to-day Mr. Eaton is one of the oldest and best-posted insurance agents in Delaware Co., having had experience in that business for the past thirty-four years, and has, during that time, been connected with the leading insurance companies of America, acting as special State agent for several leading companies, and traveling in different parts of Ohio; Mr. Eaton is agent for the leading fire and life insurance companies of the country.

HENRY FEGLEY (deceased), was born in Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade of blacksmithing and farming. He married Rebecca Miller, and, after remaining in Pennsylvania for a number of years, they moved with their seven children to Ohio, and located in Delaware Township in 1837; he came in moderate circumstances, but, by hard work and economy, managed to gain a comfortable property; he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1875, at the age of 81 years. He was a member of the Reformed Church; he left a wife and nine children to mourn his loss. Mrs. Fegley was born in December, 1801.

MOSES E. FLEMING & CO. Among the leading book and job printing offices of Delaware, is that owned and operated by Moses E. Fleming & Co., which business was commenced in 1876, by George H. Thomson. In 1877, the firm was changed to Thomson & Co., with Mr. Moses E. Fleming forming the "Co." Mr. Fleming was born in Radnor Township, Delaware Co., in 1853, and is the son of Joseph D. Fleming, whose father was one of the pioneer settlers of Delaware Co.; Mr. Fleming remained on the farm until 1870, when he entered the *Gazette* office and learned the printer's trade; in 1877, he entered his present business, and, in 1878, the firm of Moses E. Fleming & Co. was formed, the "Co." being H. J. McCullough, a leading citizen of Delaware; since then, they have been engaged in doing a large book and job printing business, also as book-binders, all work being done in the best and latest style; they occupy two rooms in the block on the northwest corner of Main and Sandusky streets, and have in operation three first-class presses, one cylinder and two job presses, with steam power, turning out the best work in the city, doing the greater part of the printing for Donavan's Original Tennesseeans and for the Delaware Chair Co., and part of the work on the Ohio Wesleyan University Catalogue, and other establishments of Delaware and its vicinity.

"FIRE-PROOF HOUSES." We give the following as a brief description of the patent on fire-proof houses, taken out by the late Dr. R. Hills, of Delaware: A new departure in construction is to dispense with joists, either of wood or iron, and, in their stead, to use an arch of brick, the segment of a circle, over the entire area of a common-sized room. These arches or vaulted ceilings, in addition to the support received from the walls, are iron bound or belted at their base line with iron or steel bars of suitable size, laid in the walls and so connected as to make a complete unbroken belt to the room. The arches are made of well-burnt, hard brick, laid with hydraulic cement or calcined plaster, in the segment of a circle, with a radius of from twenty to forty feet. They are further stiffened and strengthened by constructing, on the upper surface, ribs of the same material, running from the walls to the center. If the floor is to be of tile, cement or other hard finish, the space between the ribs should be filled by concreting, cross-arching or otherwise, in the lightest manner practicable; but if it is to be of boards, the filling may be omitted, and strips of wood are to be bedded and leveled on the ribs to receive the flooring. These arches are to be, with few exceptions, only two inches thick, but may be thicker when required. This arch will yot yield without the breaking of the iron or steel belt. Remember, the tensile strength of the iron only is used, and that one square inch of iron will sustain 60,000 pounds. It is imbedded in the walls, where it is not subjected to great heat, though even if

heated, its strength is as great as when cold. The Security Brick and Mortar will not burn. This substitute for joist will neither burn, warp, sag nor fall, in even a Chicago or Boston fire; insurance useless; a fire-proof house is the cheapest. This method is undoubtedly to take the lead in fire-proof buildings. Examples: The banking-house of the National Exchange Bank of Weston, W. Va., built in 1874; Girls' Industrial Home, near Delaware, with over fifty rooms and no joists, built in 1875; also the private residence of Mrs. Dr. R. Hills, at Delaware.

S. GLOVER, merchant, Delaware. The oldest and largest dry-goods house of Delaware is that of which the above-named gentleman is proprietor; he was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Nov. 28, 1839; the son of Samuel and Elizabeth T. (McKisson) Glover; both of his parents were natives of Ohio; his father was a merchant in Belmont Co., and our subject, when quite young, entered his father's store as a clerk. During the late civil war, he recruited Co. C, of the 170th O. N. G., and was made Captain of that company; they did duty at Maryland Heights, near Washington, D. C.; after returning home to Belmont Co., he embarked in mercantile business in Powhatan, where he remained until 1866, when he engaged in steamboating on the Ohio River for some two years. In 1869, he came to Delaware and entered the dry-goods business in company with his brother, under the name of Glover Bros.; after two years, the firm became Glover & Neff; in 1873, Mr. S. Glover became sole proprietor, and since then has increased his business and facilities fully 100 per cent, and controls the largest dry-goods trade in Delaware; his store is located on Sandusky street, below Williams, where he occupies two floors; the first floor, 23x100 feet, used for the dry goods; the second floor, 21x58, is used for carpets, oil cloths, rugs and window curtains; he employs eight clerks, who are polite and attentive.

J. H. GROVE, Delaware, Professor in the Ohio Wesleyan University, was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, July 8, 1848, and is the son of Henry and Margaret A. (Geffs) Grove; his mother is a native of Ohio, and his father of Virginia; in 1865, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which institution he graduated in 1870; he then went to Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, and was Principal of the high school of that place for four years, when he was made Superintendent of the public schools of Wilmington, a position he filled with marked ability for four years; in 1878, he accepted the chair of Principal of the Preparatory Department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he has remained ever since; in 1879, Prof. Grove, with the assistance of Prof. John P. Lacroix, published a work of 205 pages of Latin elements, which is used in the university, and other schools thoughout the county.

MRS. H. C. GERHARD was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1830, the daughter of David and Mary (Lamb) Campbell, who were married in Delaware at an early day; Dr. Reuben Lamb, the grandfather of Mrs. Gerhard, was among the first settlers of Delaware; a further reference to his coming will be found in another part of this history. Mrs. Gerhard was married in 1845 to Dr. M. Gerhard, of Pennsylvania, who graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia in 1840; soon after graduating he came to Delaware and commenced the practice of medicine, which he continued up to his death, which occurred in 1868, at 50 years of age, leaving his wife with four children. He was a skilled physician and ranked among the first of his profession; during the civil war, he filled the office of medical examiner, which he continued to hold up to the time of his death.

JOHN S. GILL, attorney at law, Delaware, is the junior member of the law firm of Powell & Gill; he was born in Union Co., Ohio, May 9, 1842, the son of Mason and Harriet T. (Granger) Gill; his mother was a native of Massachusetts, and his father of Union Co., Ohio, whose parents moved to Ohio about 1808; Mr. Gill's experiences were confined to the farm from the time he was able to handle an ax or hold the plow, except a short period in the winter season spent in the district school. In 1862, he enlisted in the 121st O. V. I., Co. I. and participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Resaca, Rome, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain and others; he was also with Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Washington, and the grand review at Washington. In 1865, after the close of the war, Mr. Gill returned to his home in Union Co., taking up his former occupation as a farmer; in the winter of that year, he began school teaching, which he followed until 1874, when he came to Delaware and entered the law office of Powell & Reid, and commenced reading law; in 1876, he was admitted to the bar; in 1877, he formed a partnership with Reid & Powell, and under the style of Reid, Powell & Gill. At the death of Col. W. P.

Reid the firm changed to Powell & Gill. Mr. Gill is a Democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian Church; has held the office of Clerk of Delaware Township, for two terms, and shares in the lucrative practice and reputation enjoyed by his firm.

J. H. GRIFFITH (deceased), was a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Delaware; he was born in Radnorshire, England, in 1823, and learned his trade as a marble cutter in England, and in about 1859 emigrated to America, coming direct to Delaware, where he commenced the marble business, and was recognized as one of the finest designers and workmen in marble in Ohio; he placed in the cemeteries in this county, some of the finest monuments that can be found in any part of the State; in 1874, he erected the building on South Sandusky street, where he carried on business up to his death, which took place Friday, Feb. 27, 1880, from a stroke of paralysis, superinduced by a sunstroke received some years since; he was well known throughout the county, and by all with whom he had business, as a man of honor and strict moral principles; his loss will be painfully noticed by his acquaintances, and deeply deplored by his family, a wife and two children; a son, T. H. Griffith, was born in England, and came to Delaware with his parents; here he learned the marble trade with his father; he succeeds to the business, and continues Mr. S. H. Brown in his employ who has been with his father for over seventeen years.

MAJ. R. R. HENDERSON, merchant tailor, Delaware; was born in the old Keystone State, in Washington Co., April 24, 1837, and is the son of Joseph Henderson; he remained in his native State until 1857, when he came to Ohio and located in Delaware; here he accepted a position in one of the leading stores as book-keeper, and remained about eighteen months, when he went to Colorado and the West; he remained a short time in Denver, and helped lay out Golden City; he soon afterward returned to Ohio, and made his home in Marysville; here he was book-keeper for a grain house, until the breaking-out of the late civil war.

W. D. HEIM, President of the Delaware Co. National Bank, was born in Frederick Co., Md., in 1813, and when a young man, entered a store in Baltimore, Md., where he remained for a number of years; in 1833, he came to Ohio and located in Delaware, where he engaged in mercantile business until 1836; in 1837, he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delaware Co., which office he filled with marked ability for some ten years; in 1845, he, in company with other prominent men of Delaware, organized the Delaware Co. Bank, a branch of the Ohio State Bank; in 1847, Mr. Heim entered the banking business, filling the offices of clerk, teller and cashier for a number of years; at the death of Judge Hosea Williams, Mr. Heim was made President of the Delaware Co. National Bank; during his term of office as Clerk of the Circuit Court, he was engaged in the study of law, and in 1846 or 1847 was admitted at the Delaware Co. bar; he practiced a number of years, doing the legal business for the bank.

SILAS B. HARMON, farmer and breeder of live-stock; P. O. Delaware; was born Jan. 9, 1840, in the southeastern part of Brown Township, on the farm now owned by Johnson White, on Alum Creek; he is the fifth child of Silas and Sarah Harmon; Silas was 4 years of age when his father moved from this farm to Illinois, where he remained but a short time when he returned to Brown Township for a year, and after a few years' residence in Liberty Township, moved to Marion Co., for four years, then went to Radnor, where the family lived about twelve years; while here, Silas B. enlisted in Co. A, 145th O. N. G.; upon his return home, his father sold out and moved to Marion Co., subsequently to this county, on the place now owned by J. S. Harman, where he remained until his death. Sept. 5, 1867, Silas B. was married to Viola D. Main, born March 10, 1849, in Brown Township, eldest daughter of Hosea Main; in March, 1870, he moved to the place he now owns in the east part of Delaware Township; has eighty-one acres of land; they have four children—Blanche A., Linna M., Cora Esta and Nellie; Mr. Harmon is engaged in raising for the market Norman horses and a fine stock of hogs—Poland-China and Chester White. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

P. D. HILLYER, Delaware, one of the old settlers of Delaware, was born in Hartford Co., Conn., March 28, 1810, son of Andrew D. and Betsey (Pettibone) Hillyer; his father was a native of Connecticut, and was engaged in the practice of law; Mr. P. D. Hillyer was engaged in mercantile business, in his native State, then went to Philadelphia, and was clerk in a wholesale tin manufactory, for a short time; in 1833, he came to Delaware, and was engaged for a number of years in selling wooden clocks, being interested in a firm that sold, in Ohio, over 3,000 clocks; in 1839, he

entered the mercantile business in Delaware, in company with Henry Lamb, which he pursued for several years, when Mr. Hillyer commenced in the real-estate business, and to-day it may safely be said that Mr. Hillyer has handled more real estate than any man in the city of Delaware; he was a Director in one of the first banks organized in Delaware, the "Bank of Delaware," and was its President for four or five years; Mr. Hillyer has filled several offices of public trust, among others, Justice of the Peace and School Director. Mr. Hillyer was married, in 1846, to Miss Mary Sweetser, of Delaware, whose parents came to Delaware Co. at an early day; they have had four children, three of whom are now dead; the daughter living is Alice, wife of J. W. White, Professor of Greek in Harvard College, and a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University.

E. A. HIGHWARDEN, merchant, Delaware, was born in this city June 29, 1843, and is the son of Abraham and Louisa Highwarden; his father was born in Ohio and mother in Michigan; his father came to Delaware in about 1837, where he built a frame house, among the first built on the south side of the run; Mr. Highwarden was raised in Delaware, where he has been one of its honored colored citizens. During the late civil war, he enlisted in Co. D, 55th Mass. V. I., and did good service, having participated in a number of battles, and received a flesh wound at the battle of Honey Hill; he was honorably mustered out as Sergeant, and returned to Delaware, where he commenced to learn the plasterer's trade, which business he continued until 1874, when he embarked in the grocery business, now owning one of the leading grocery establishments of South Delaware; in 1876, he erected his present brick block, where his store is located, and in 1879 was elected to the office of Councilman from the Second Ward, which office he now holds. Mr. Highwarden was married in 1872, to Miss Annie Strickland; they have four children.

REV. A. D. HAWN, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Delaware; was born near Lewisburg, Union Co., Penn., the son of Daniel and Elizabeth Hawn, and moved, when young, with his parents to Lewisburg, Penn., where he graduated in 1859, from the university of that place in the literary and theological departments; his first pastoral work was in Shamokin, Penn., where he remained in the home missionary work eight years; then received a call from Williamsport, Penn., where he was Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church for five and a half years; he then came to Ohio, and was minister for over six years of the Second Presbyterian Church of Zanesville, where he remained until his call to Delaware, Jan. 1, 1879, and has since been filling the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hawn in 1862 married Miss Etta Ritz, of Lewisburg, Penn., who died Jan. 13, 1876, at Zanesville, Ohio.

WILLIAM W. HUTCHINS (deceased), was born in England in 1831, the son of Samuel Hutchins, and with a family emigrated to America, and located in Massachusetts at an early day; he remained in Massachusetts until 1851, when he came to Cleveland, Ohio, and commenced work on the railroad as a section hand, and then on a construction train; from that he became a fireman on the L. S. & E. R. R.; then in the railroad-shops; from this he took charge as engineer of the switch engine in Cleveland, where he remained some six years; he was then given an engine on a freight train from Cleveland to Columbus; from this he was promoted to passenger engineer, and then to manager of a gravel train; in 1869, he moved his family to Delaware; afterward he was made engineer of the passenger train running from Delaware to Columbus, taking his son William as fireman; Dec. 5, 1874, at the hour of 12:30 A. M., Saturday morning, the boiler of locomotive No. 116 exploded, when William the son was instantly killed, and the father, crawling out from a cloud of steam and cinders, blackened and terribly burned, walked down the platform to the depot sitting-room, where he saw his son William's body, lying in front of the depot building, where it had been blown, 150 feet distant from the exploded engine; Mr. Hutchins then walked home, washed himself and then laid down; Saturday, his condition, although regarded as critical, was not deemed hopeless; the following Sunday, Dec. 13, after having his injuries dressed, he sank rapidly, and died shortly after 4 o'clock P. M. Thus passed away a beloved associate, a kind and loving father and husband, leaving a wife and four children to mourn his loss. His son Samuel is now engineer on the C., C., C. & I. R. R., with which he has been connected since 1870, when he commenced firing; in 1872, at 17 years, he was promoted to be engineer, which position he has filled faithfully; he is now engineer on locomotive No. 209, running on the Dayton Short Line.

THOMAS JONES, tailor, Delaware; among the old settlers of Delaware is Thomas Jones, who was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, Sept.

23, 1803, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Davis) Jones, both natives of Wales; Mr. Jones' father died when he was but 3 years of age; at 11, he entered a tailor-shop to learn a trade, and served an apprenticeship of five years; worked at 25 cents per day, and, when 18 years old, sailed with his parents for America; the passage was very rough, the storm so severe as to throw the lead ballast out of place against him, and drove Mr. Jones against the side of the vessel; they were on the voyage eight weeks, and landed in Baltimore; Mr. Jones remained here but a short time, when he came West to Ohio, and located in Delaware, where he has remained ever since; then he first worked as a journeyman for a short time, when he opened a shop of his own and was at that time the leading tailor in this vicinity, often receiving orders for clothing from a distance of sixty miles; he also made clothing for the Indians; when working here by the day, he earned $1.50 per day, he began to save, and when he had made a little money by hard work, stitching all day and late at night, he would invest it in real estate, and now has laid up a little for his old age; we will state here that he was launched into life a cripple, but perseverance achieved a good degree of success; he opened the business in a shop on the west side of Sandusky street, between Winter and Williams streets, where he remained a number of years, moving then to his present stand, and is now the oldest tailor in Delaware Co. Mr. Jones has embarked in several enterprises, including dry goods, groceries and cattle business, but has lost money in all his undertakings except his tailor business. Mr. Jones has lost four wives; he married his present wife in 1869; her name was Mary Bushfield, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Jones has six children living.

REV. JOHN H. JONES, minister of the Welsh Church, Delaware; was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, in 1814, and is the son of William and Alice (Harrison) Jones, both natives of South Wales; while living in Wales, he engaged in farming and working in the coal mines, and, at 20 years of age, he commenced preaching; in 1842, he emigrated to America and located in Cincinnati, Ohio; here, in 1842, he was ordained and licensed to preach; his first charge was with the Lawrence Street Welsh congregation of that city, where he remained about five and a half years; he next had charge of two congregations, one at Pomeroy and the other at Minersville; after remaining in Pomeroy nine and a half years, he received a call from Columbus, and preached in Columbus three years and four in Brown Township; in 1863, he came to Delaware, where he has since been in charge of the Welsh Church; in 1865, he moved to Delaware, which has been his home ever since; in 1878, he also took charge of a church in Putnam Co., where he preaches about two Sundays every month. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Lydia Jones, of Butler Co., Ohio; they have had four children, all deceased.

GEORGE W. JAMISON, stock-raiser and farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Delaware Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, Jan. 18, 1841, and is the son of James M. Jamison, whose biography appears in this history. Mr. Jamison remained on the farm until he was about 13 years of age, when he went to Greenville, Darke Co., where he was engaged in the court house as a clerk in the Treasurer's and Clerk's office for some six years; he went into the army from Greenville at the breaking-out of the late war in 1861, enlisting in the 11th O. V. I., and served in this regiment his full term, three months; in the same year he enlisted from Delaware in Co. E, 66th O. V. I. for three years as private, but was was made Sergeant on the organization of the regiment. Mr. Jamison participated in all the battles and marches of his regiment up to November, 1862, when he was honorably mustered out on account of sickness; he came home to Delaware, and soon after went out with the 55th O. V. I. as sutler, where he remained about eight months, then returned home and went to Greenville, where he filled the position as agent for the Columbus & Indianapolis Central R. R., for some eighteen months, then came to Delaware Co., and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Jamison married, in 1864, Miss M. J. Nigh, daughter of William Nigh; they have two children.

REV. J. C. JACKSON, Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Delaware; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, June 14, 1850, and is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Collins) Jackson; his father was born in Perry Co., Ohio. Mr. Jackson was raised on a farm, where he remained until 19 years of age, when he entered the Union Academy of Fairfield Co., from which institution he graduated; then engaged in teaching school; in 1873, he came to Delaware and entered the junior class of the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1874, with a class of thirty-four. Mr. Jackson then went to Lancaster, Ohio, where

he was Principal of the city schools for one year, and soon afterward commenced preaching; he was for three years Pastor of the Third Street M. E. Church of Columbus, when he came to Delaware, and took charge of St. Paul's M. E. Church. Mr. Jackson married, Nov. 25, 1879, Miss Eva M. See, daughter of the Rev. A. B. See.

JAMES M. JAMISON, retired; P. O. Delaware; is one of the oldest settlers of Delaware Co. now living; he was born in the Pan Handle district of Virginia on the 4th day of March, 1808, and is the son of Robert and Esther (Baird) Jamison, his mother a native of Virginia, and his father of Pennsylvania; in 1811, the family emigrated to this county and located in Delaware Township; here they commenced farming, in a wild and unsettled country; the elder Jamison served as a soldier of the war of 1812, and died on the old homestead in Delaware Township, in 1840, at 72 years of age; Mr. Jamison's mother died in 1852, at 82 years of age; Mr. Jamison remained on the farm until 1866, when he moved into Delaware, where he has resided ever since. In 1835, he married Elizabeth High, who was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1816, the daughter of Benjamin High, who came to Delaware Co. in 1832, and settled two miles north of the town of Delaware, where he died in 1834; Mr. and Mrs. Jamison have had eight children, two died in infancy; by hard work and many sacrifices, three daughters—Angelina, Esther and Millie—qualified themselves as teachers, and each had taught school about five years when they were married; Angelina married George Martz; Esther, Jacob Martz, of Darke Co., and Millie, William McGeegin, one of the proprietors of Olive Furnace, Lawrence Co.; Annie Elizabeth died in 1876, loved by all; George W. married Mary J. Nigh; when 18 years old, he enlisted in the Union army, and served nine months in the 66th O. V. I., in the Army of the Potomac; after undergoing many perils and hardships, he was transferred with about eight hundred other sick and wounded, to Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, where Mrs. Jamison went to nurse him, remaining there about two weeks, when he was transferred to Bellevue Hospital, New York; Mrs. Jamison remained with him there about four weeks, when he was discharged, and both came home; the youngest son, Robert B., graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1879; Mrs. Jamison has lived in Delaware City and vicinity since her father came to Ohio, in 1832; Mr. Jamison has accumulated sufficient property to render himself and family comfortable in his declining years.

MATTHIAS KRUCK, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was the son of George Kruck, of Pennsylvania, and was born Oct. 3, 1800, in Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1834, when he came to Delaware Co., Ohio, settling on the present farm of thirty-four acres. He married, in June, 1827, Mary Zeigler; they have five children; those living are Mary A., Jacob, Eliza and Harriet; one deceased—Maria; this union seems one of contentment; for fifty-two years they have together traveled life's pathway. Mr. Kruck has worked in a foundry in Delaware, Ohio, for James Barnham for seven years; has worked at cabinet work twelve years; millwrighting seven years, and joiner's trade some time; his allotted threescore years and ten have been extended nine years beyond; he enjoys uniform good health, and bids fair for many more years to enjoy the good things of this world.

JACOB KRUCK, Delaware, was born in Berks Co., Penn., in October, 1818, and is the son of N. Kruck; he came to Delaware Co. with his parents in 1834; they first stopped in what is known as the Horseshoe Settlement, and remained a short time, but not being satisfied with the outlook, started to return to Pennsylvania; having arrived at Stratford, Delaware Township, they finally located in this vicinity, his father keeping hotel in Stratford and Delaware for several years; at the age of 18 Mr. Kruck began to learn the printer's trade in Delaware, and worked at his trade in Columbus and Delaware. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted, April 16, 1861, in Co. C, 4th O. V. I., as Sergeant, and served with this regiment three years and three and a half months, participating in all its battles and marches, and was a brave soldier and honorably mustered out; he then returned to Delaware and resumed his trade, which he followed until 1875, when he took charge of his present billiard parlor, located on Sandusky street; Mr. Kruck was Chief of the fire department for six years, filling that office faithfully and with credit, and has been a member of the fire department for twenty-five or thirty years; Mr. Kruck has two sons and two daughters.

JACOB KLEE, carriage trimmer, Delaware; was born in Munster-Mayfeld, Province of the Rhine, Prussia, Dec. 25, 1827; son of Jacob and Annie Maria (Zenter) Klee, both born in Germany; Mr. Klee at 14 years of age, commenced

to learn the trade of harness-maker; in 1840, he, with his parents, emigrated to America, and, after remaining in Richland Co., Ohio, until 1845, came to Delaware, here Mr. Klee carried on the harness and saddlery business some five years, when he moved to Ashland Co., and carried on the same business six years; he then returned to Delaware, where he has since been engaged in business; in 1873, he embarked in his present business of carriage trimming, which is the largest in Delaware, doing all the work for Frank Moyer and L. Miller's carriage works; Mr. Klee is a first-class workman and guarantees satisfaction; he employs one hand besides himself. Mr. Klee has been a member of the Reform Church of the United States for the past twenty-four years.

REV. O. C. KLOCKSIEM, Pastor of the German M. E. Church, Delaware; is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, where he was born May 12, 1842; is a son of John Klocksiem, who emigrated with his family to America in 1854, and located in La Porte, Ind. At the breaking-out of the late civil war, he enlisted in the 5th Ind. Battery for three years, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Stone River, capture of Chattanooga and Atlanta, and others; he did good duty, and served two months over his time, when he returned to his home in La Porte; he then went to school at the German Wallace College, where he remained some two and a half years, after which he was engaged in mercantile business at La Porte for about five years. In 1873, he was licensed to preach, and was first given a charge at Galion, Ohio, where he remained two years; thence to Canal Dover, Ohio, three years; in 1878, he came to Delaware, where he has remained ever since. Rev. Klocksiem married, in 1866, Miss Elizabeth Brandau, of Ohio; they have had four children, one deceased.

REV. A. J. LYON, Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church, Delaware; born in Knox Co., Ohio, June 6, 1828, and is the son of Daniel and Hannah (Dalrymple) Lyon; his mother was born in Pennsylvania, and his father in New Jersey; our subject was born on the farm, where he remained until about 19 years of age, when he came to Delaware and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating in 1854; the first years in the university he was engaged in studying medicine in Chesterville, where he was employed in the practice of the same for about one year; he also, in order to pay his schooling, taught school in Morrow County and in Columbus; after graduating from the Ohio Wesleyan University, he joined the North Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church, and commenced the ministry by first preaching at Eden, Delaware Co., where he remained for two years; thence to Galion three years, Olive Green one year, Martinsburg two years, Utica and Mt. Vernon one year each, Tiffin three years, Sandusky two years, Sandusky District four years, Elyria three years, Mansfield one year, and Mansfield District, where he has been Presiding Elder since; he moved to Delaware in 1878; Rev. Mr. Lyon has filled the office of Treasurer of the Ohio Wesleyan University college fund of the Conference for two years. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Olive Weatherby, of Morrow Co., Ohio; they have four children—three daughters and one son.

B. F. LOOFBOURROW, merchant, Delaware; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Dec. 18, 1820, and is the son of Benjamin W. Loofbourrow, a farmer, who died when the son was an infant; he was then sent to his grandfather, Geo. Fryback, where he remained until about 13 years old; then his grandfather died, and he was placed in the hands of a guardian, with whom he remained engaged in farming until he was 18 years of age; in 1839, he came to Delaware Co., and located in Eden, Brown Township, where he was engaged for a year as clerk in a dry-goods store; he then went upon a farm, where he continued until 1852; during his residence in Brown Township he filled the offices of Township Clerk and Justice of the Peace; in 1852, he moved to Delaware, where he was engaged in clerking in an auditor's office three years. In 1854, he was elected to the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware Co., and during this term of office he made a host of friends; he was re-elected to the same office for the five succeeding terms, being clerk for the county eighteen years. In 1872, Mr. Loofbourrow became a partner in the Delaware Manufacturing Co., and was appointed its Secretary and Treasurer, filling this position until the close of this establishment; in 1879, he entered his present business—Pearson & Loofbourrow, queensware and crockery, located on the east side of Sandusky street, and is the leading house in this line of goods in Delaware. Mr. Loofbourrow was formerly a Whig, and was a hard worker in its ranks. He was married in 1841, to Miss M. E. Longwell, of Delaware Co., daughter of Ralph S. Longwell, one of the pioneer settlers of Delaware Co., and has two children living by his first wife; his wife died

in 1856. In 1860, he married Miss Hannah M. McConica, of Morrow Co., Ohio.

DAVID LEWIS (deceased). One by one the old settlers of Delaware Co. are passing away; among the highly honored men of the county may be mentioned Mr. Lewis, who was born in South Wales Aug. 29, 1817. He was married in that country at 19 years of age to Miss Anna Thomas, and came to America with his wife and one child, and located in Newark, Ohio, where he remained some ten years; he then moved to Delaware Co., and settled on a farm about one and a half miles northwest of Delaware; he worked at his trade of bricklaying in Delaware for a number of years; by hard work and economy he managed to save enough money to purchase a farm, where he engaged in farming for a number of years before his death. He was a member of the Welsh Church from the time the present church was built, for a number of years being a Deacon of this church. After the death of his first wife, he married Miss Margaret Griffiths; five children are living. Mr. Lewis accumulated a good farm of some 240 acres. He departed this life Sept. 29, 1877, a Christian man and a kind father and husband, and respected by his fellow-men. Geo. W. Lewis, who was born in Delaware Co. is conducting the farm.

DR. JOHN A. LITTLE, deceased, Delaware. (Sketch appears in the chapter devoted to the medical profession.)

CAPT. A. LYBRAND, JR., attorney at law, Delaware, was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, May 23, 1840; came to Delaware in 1857. At the breaking-out of the late civil war, he recruited one of three companies raised in Delaware; upon the completion of his company, finding that the quota of Ohio was filled, he disbanded his command and enlisted as a private in Co. I, 4th O. V. I.; from this regiment he was transferred to Co. E, 73d O. V. I, and made First Lieutenant; Mr. Lybrand remained in service with the 73d for three and one-half years, the last two years of which he was Captain of his company, and had participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, Second Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and other minor engagements; while in the East, Capt. Lybrand served a portion of his time as Aid de Camp, under Gen. Steinwehr, and came West with Gen. Joe Hooker, and took part in the battle of Lookout Mountain, known as Hooker's fight above the clouds; he also participated in other battles around Chattanooga, Tenn., and those of Atlanta, Ga., receiving two slight wounds, one at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, and the other at Dallas, Ga.; in 1865, at the close of the war, he was mustered out, at Washington City, when he returned to Ohio, and engaged in the mercantile business, at La Fayette, where he remained until 1868; he then returned to Delaware, where he entered the stove and tinware business. In 1869, he was elected Mayor of Delaware, which office he held for eighteen months, when he resigned and went to Texas, with the intention of locating and engaging in the practice of law, having been admitted to that profession in 1871; in 1872, he returned to Delaware, where he has since remained. Capt. Lybrand is a stockowner in the Delaware Chair Company, one of the leading manufactories of Ohio; in 1877, he returned to the practice of law, under the firm name of Poppleton & Lybrand. He is a Republican and was a candidate for Representative before the Republican Convention, in 1879.

H. J. McCULLOUGH, lumber dealer, Delaware; his father, David F. McCullough, was born in 1811, in Franklin Co., Penn., and came to Ohio in 1819, settling near Marietta; about 1821, he came to this county; his wife was Eunice Case, who was a daughter of Watson Case, of Connecticut; she is now living with her son, the subject of this sketch; he was born March 14, 1837, in Delaware, and received a liberal education. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 84th O. V. I., serving 100 days; in 1863, he became his father's successor in the lumber business, in which trade he has been eminently successful, having accumulated a liberal competency, and lives in a fine residence built by him at a cost of $10,000; Mr. McCullough is a man of sterling qualities, which has endeared him to the community of which he has been a member so long; he has been called upon to fill a position as Director in two different building associations, and is now the Director of an insurance company, also the Treasurer of the Delaware Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

J. W. McCULLOUGH, grain merchant, Delaware; was born in Scioto Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1839, and is the son of John McCullough, who was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Delaware Co., about 1818; married Margaret Flanigan, of Pennsylvania, and died in Scioto Township, September, 1877, at 69 years of age, a respected and highly honored citizen; our subject's great-grandfather, Joseph McCullough, was taken prisoner by the Indians, with whom he remained

some eight years, traveling about with them in different parts of the country, and it is believed he was in what was now Delaware Co. Mr. McCullough remained on the farm until the breaking out of the late civil war, when he enlisted Aug. 10, 1861, as private in Co. D, 20th O. V. I. (Capt. C. H. McElroy); was commissioned Second Lieutenant Aug. 9, 1862, and assigned to enlisting men for the service; at the expiration of one year, he was mustered out of the service; during a part of the last year, he had been assigned to the 121st O. V. I., where the men enlisted by him had been placed; on the formation of the Ohio National Guard, he was appointed Commissary Sergeant of the 22d O. N. G. (Col. Harris commanding); May 2, 1864, the regiment being ordered into service for 100 days was re-organized as the 145th O. V. I., he receiving the appointment of Sergeant Major; on the expiration of 100 days' service, he was elected by the members of the regiment Lieutenant Colonel, which commission he held till the final muster-out of the regiment; he became a resident of Iowa some two years, where was engaged in the stock business; returning to Delaware Co., he engaged in farming for three years, when he came to Delaware and entered the commission business, in which he continued for three years, when he entered into the grain and milling business, which he carried on until 1880.

JOSEPH McCANN, M. D., Delaware, was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, June 28, 1824, and is the son of Maxwell McCann, who moved to Ohio and located in Muskingum Co. about 1812; our subject was born on the farm and engaged in farming from the time he was able to handle the plow, and in the winter months attended district school; he remained on the farm until about 21 years old; the two last winters engaged in teaching school; then he commenced the study of medicine in Irville, in the office of Drs. Bealmer & Ball, where he remained about three years; in 1849, Dr. McCann went to Nashport and engaged in the practice of medicine until 1853; he then entered the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in 1854; after graduation, he went to Irville and engaged in the practice of medicine until 1869, when he came to Delaware, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. Dr. McCann was married in 1850, to Miss Margaret R. Waters, of Somerset, Ohio, the daughter of Dr. R. A. Waters; they have four children, two sons and two daughters.

SIDNEY MOORE, Cashier of the Delaware Co. Bank, Delaware; was born in Delaware, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1822; his parents were Sidney and Phœbe (Mann) Moore; his father was a native of Vermont, and made his home in Delaware at an early day; his trade was that of a brick and stone mason, which occupation he followed for a number of years. He was married in Delaware, to Miss Phœbe Mann, who is now living in Delaware and is one of the oldest residents of the city. Sidney Moore received his education at the public school of Delaware, attending the school taught by Mr. Murray, which was at that time the leading school in this vicinity; for a few years he was a clerk in the court house, and afterward, through the influence of Judge Hosea Williams, obtained a clerkship in the Delaware County Bank, in 1845; before occupying this position he was sent to Columbus, where he learned the banking business, when he returned to Delaware and entered the bank as book-keeper; in 1855, he became Cashier, which position he has filled ever since, with the exception of some three years when he was in the banking business at Indianapolis.

FRANCIS W. MORRISON, M. D., Delaware; was born near Mansfield, Ohio, July 13, 1831, and is the son of James and Ruth (Billings) Morrison; he entered college at Delaware in the spring of 1853, and graduated in June, 1856; being without means, he earned what he could by manual labor and teaching school, both to to carry him through college and while in pursuit of his medical education. He graduated at the medical schools of Cincinnati in the spring of 1860, when he commenced the practice of his profession with his former preceptor, Dr. A. Blymyer. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. I of the 4th O. V. I., in the three-months service; he again, July 7, 1861, enlisted for three years in the 11th O. V. I. as Hospital Steward, and continued with that command in Western Virginia until August, 1862, when he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 4th O. V. I., and was ordered East to join his new command, with which he was ever present on active service; in November, 1863, the Doctor was commissioned Surgeon of the regiment, in which capacity he served until the regiment was mustered out of service in June, 1864. He then married Miss Elizabeth Willey, of Troy Township, Delaware Co., June 29, 1864, and, on the 10th of July following, entered the contract service as Surgeon at Camp Dennison, Ohio, where he

continued until Sept. 20, when he was commissioned Surgeon of the 174th O. V. I., and in this position he faithfully served until January, 1865, when he was detailed as Brigade Surgeon on the staff of Gen. Minor T. Thomas, where he continued until ordered home to be mustered out with his regiment in July, 1865, at the close of the war. Since then he has continued to reside in Delaware, excepting four years of residence in Richland Co., his native place. Dr. Morrison is a member of the Delaware County Medical Association; has been twice annually chosen its Secretary; he is independent and self-reliant, and, like many others, made his own fortune unaided, and is thus in a position to comprehend the many obstacles and inconveniences which beset the pathway of the youth who would obtain an education and a competency in life.

REV. FREDERICK MERRICK was born in Wilbraham, Mass., Jan. 29, 1810, and is the son of Noah Merrick, of Massachusetts, a farmer; Frederick remained with his parents on the farm until he was 15 years of age, when he accepted a position as a clerk in a store in Springfield, Mass., and, at 19 years of age, became a partner in the business, at which he continued until he was about 21 years old, when he commenced his preparation for college, first attending an academy at Wilbraham, then entered the Wesleyan University of Middletown and graduated from this institution in 1836; the same year he was elected President of the Armenia Seminary of Dutchess Co., N. Y., and was one year a member of the Geological Survey of same State. In 1838, Mr. Merrick was made Professor of Natural Science of the Ohio University at Athens, where he remained until 1842, when he was Pastor of the Methodist Church at Marietta, Ohio; in 1843 and 1845, he was acting as agent for the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware; in the latter year, he was elected Professor of Natural Sciences in that institution, then Professor of Biblical Theology and Literature; in 1860, he was elected President of the institution and filled this office until 1873, when he resigned on account of ill health; since that time, Prof. Merrick has performed the duties in the university of Lecturer on Natural and Revealed Religion; in about 1846 to 1853, he delivered lectures in the Starling Medical Colleges of Columbus, Ohio. On the organization of the Girls' Industrial Home, the Professor was made President of the Board of Trustees, which position he filled for eight years; he is now financial agent of the Home. He has been a member of the Ohio Methodist Conference since 1841.

MAJ. C. H. McELROY, Mayor of Delaware, was born in Gambier, Knox Co., Ohio, March 19, 1830; the son of James and Maria (Burrows) McElroy, both parents natives of Ireland; emigrating to America in about 1828, they came to Ohio and located in Gambier, where James McElroy became a Professor of Gambier College; in 1832, he, with his family, moved to Delaware, Ohio, and took charge as Pastor of the Episcopal Church for over twenty years; he is now a resident of San Francisco, Cal.; Maj. McElroy was but a mere child when his parents moved to Delaware, where they remained until 1840, then moved to Staunton, Va., where they were residents until 1851; the Major received his principal education in the University of Virginia, of which he was a student in 1849–51; in the latter year he was admitted to the practice of law at Lewisburg, Va., and returned to Delaware; from 1851 to 1855, he was engaged in civil engineering; in the latter year he began the practice of his profession. At the breaking-out of the war, in 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. D, 20th O. V. I., but was made Captain on the organization of the Company; in 1862, he was commissioned Major of the 96th O. V. I., with which regiment he served until July, 1863, when he was mustered out on account of sickness; Maj. McElroy participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, where the first substantial success of the war was achieved; of Pittsburg Landing, the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, and others of minor importance, and witnessed the surrender of the three rebel armies, one each at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Arkansas Post; in 1863, Maj. McElroy returned to Delaware, and entered upon the practice of law; in 1879, the law firm of McElroy & Culver was formed, the junior member being Prosecuting Attorney for the county; the firm stand well up in their profession, and enjoy a lucrative practice; he was Mayor of Delaware in 1858–59, and was reelected to the same position in 1878, which office he holds at this writing. He is a Republican. Was married in 1858 to Miss Caroline Murray, of Delaware Co., Ohio.

FRANK MOYER, wagon and carriage manufacturer, Delaware, was born in Marion Co., Ohio, in 1851; in 1869, he came to Delaware and commenced to learn his trade in the shops, to which he has succeeded as proprietor, then owned by David

Stimmel, who founded the business in 1854; in 1873, Mr. Moyer entered into partnership with William Hedrick, and formed the firm of Moyer & Hedrick, manufacturers of carriages, buggies, etc.; they continued together about two years, when Mr. Moyer became sole owner; from this period began a revolution in the enterprise, and the success of Mr. Moyer has been demonstrated; the works are located at No. 33 South Main street, next to the Delaware Run; as manufacturer of carriages, buggies, farm and spring wagons, Mr. Moyer ranks with the foremost in Delaware Co.; he employs expert workmen, and the character of the work he turns out, together with his past success in the business, is a guarantee of satisfaction to his patrons.

A. MITCHELL, Delaware, was born in Fayette Co., W. Va., April 7, 1829; his parents belonged to Miles Manser, a prosperous and extensive owner of slaves; after the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, there was stationed on the plantation of Mr. Manser, a body of Union troops; connected with the command was Gen. R. B. Hays, who made his headquarters in Mr. Manser's house, and who took Mr. Mitchell as his servant; through the General's advice he came to Ohio and worked for S. Birchard, where he remained about five years, when he went to Albany, Ohio; after a period of about six months, he came to Delaware, where he has been a respected colored citizen; his first start was as a laborer in a brickyard for Mr. A. Welch; he then became janitor of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, which he held for a number of years; he is now holding the same position in connection with the Episcopal Church and the Opera House. Mr. Mitchell was married in West Virginia, in 1858, to Sarah Ann Bradley, of Christian Co., Ky.; they have seven children.

REV. LORENZO DOW McCABE, Professor of Philosophy in Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware; was born in Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1817, and is the son of Robert and Mary (McCracken) McCabe. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Virginia; they were married in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio, locating at Marietta, where they resided until their death, which took place in 1823, both dying in the same year. Prof. McCabe, the subject of this sketch, commenced life as a clerk at the age of 9 years; this occupation he followed until attaining his majority; he then (in 1838) entered the Ohio University, at Athens, and graduated there in 1843 under Dr. Wm. H. McGuffey; he immediately joined the Worthington Circuit, and in 1844 was elected Professor of Mathematics of the Ohio University; in 1845, he was elected to a chair in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and in 1860 was elected Professor of Philosophy in the the same institution; he has been Vice President of the Wesleyan University since 1860, and, during this period, has served five years as President of the institution; the degree of D. D. was conferred on him in 1855 by Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn., and that of LL. D. was conferred in 1877 by Syracuse University; he is the author of several valuable works, among which may be noticed "The Foreknowledge of God," an interesting book of over 400 pages; also a volume entitled "Philosophy of Holiness." He was first married to Miss Martha Sewall, in 1845, in Washington, D. C., who was a niece of Dr. Sewall; she died in 1850; he married his present wife, Miss C. Clarke, in 1857, at Williamsport, Penn.; the result of this marriage is three children.

E. T. NELSON, Professor Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, was born in Worthington, Franklin Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1845, and is the son of Rev. Alexander and Jane (Morrison) Nelson, his mother a native of New Hampshire and father of Vermont; the latter settled in Ohio as early as 1835, and has been a Methodist clergyman for the last forty years; he was the first President of the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he remained two years; was afterward connected with the Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio. Prof. Nelson graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1866, and in 1869, graduated from Yale College, as Doctor of Philosophy; from 1869 to 1871 he was Professor in Hanover College; in 1871, he came to Delaware, and accepted a position in the Ohio Wesleyan University, as Professor of Natural History, which chair he has filled ever since, with marked ability. Prof. Nelson was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted in the 145th O. V. I., Co. D, of which company he was Captain.

REV. ISAAC NEWTON, Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church, Delaware, was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 10, 1823, and is son of John and Mary (Shaw) Newton, both born in England. Our subject, when a young man, began to learn the trade of a whitesmith (machinist), in Sheffield, at which he worked until 25 years of age, when he sailed for America; after being at sea seven and a half weeks, he

landed in New Orleans; he went to Galena, Ill., arriving at that place with five cents in his pocket; he obtained work at his trade, and remained there for several months, when he entered Rock River Seminary, where he prepared himself for college. After graduating at this seminary, he came, in the fall of 1852, to Delaware, Ohio, and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University; here he graduated, in 1856, when he immediately joined the Delaware, now Central Ohio, Conference, and was given a charge at Delphia Station, Allen Co., where he remained two years; thence to Greenville, Darke Co., two years; at Marion, Marion Co., two years; Bucyrus, Crawford Co., three years; Toledo, one year; Findlay, Hancock Co., three years; Bellefontaine, three years; Canton, three years; Fremont, one year; William st., Delaware, two years; Lima, one year, from Lima returned to Delaware, where he has been Presiding Elder ever since. Mr. Newton was married, in 1856, to Miss Susan B. Bell, of Sandusky, Ohio; they have two children.

T. C. O'KANE, books and stationery. If any man has advertised the name of Delaware, east, west, north and south, it is the above-named gentleman, who was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, March 10, 1830; son of James and Julia (Williams) O'Kane; his mother was born in New York, and his father in Virginia; at 8 years of age, he moved with his parents to Franklin Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1849, during which time he received a district school education and engaged in teaching; in 1849, he came to Delaware and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1852, and was chosen Tutor of Mathematics in the university, where he remained until 1857, when he resigned and went to Cincinnati, and was made Principal over fourteen district schools of that city, where he remained in connection with the public schools until 1864; he then accepted a position in the well-known music house of Philip Phillips & Co., of Cincinnati, and remained with them until 1867, when he came to Delaware, and was engaged for a number of years in traveling for an American house throughout Ohio; in 1873, Mr. O'Kane entered his present business in company with L. S. Wells, under the name of T. C. O'Kane & Wells, which continued until 1878; this house is the leading book and stationery establishment of Delaware, also doing a large business in wall-paper; in 1868, Mr. O'Kane began the compilation of a series of Sunday-school singing-books which are among the most popular singing-books in Sunday schools throughout the United States; he has compiled and published six works, with a circulation of over 600,000 copies; the sale of these works are as follows: "Fresh Leaves," 75,000; "Dew Drops," 100,000; "Songs for Worship," 120,000; "Every Sabbath," 100,000; "Jasper and Gold," 150,000; "Joy of the World" (just published), 70,000. Mr. O'Kane is a member of the Williams Street M. E. Church, and has been its Sunday School Superintendent for the last four years, as well as leader of the choir. He was married in 1853, to Miss Laura E. Eaton, of Delaware Co., Ohio, daughter of James Eaton, one of the pioneer settlers of Delaware Co.; two children, sons.

REV. C. H. OWENS, Delaware; was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, April 8, 1819; the son of John and Grace (Humphries) Owens, both born in North Wales; in 1820, the family sailed for America, and, after being at sea for some eight weeks, safely landed at Philadelphia, then by private conveyance came to Delaware Co., and located in Radnor Township; from there they went to Sandusky, where his father was engaged in building the old Wyandot Mission house; from Sandusky they returned to Radnor Township, and, during his residence here, the elder Owens was engaged at his trade, as a brick and stone mason, in constructing some of the principal business buildings of Delaware, such as the Little and Williams Blocks; also built the foundation for the Mansion House, now used by the Ohio Wesleyan University, and known as Elliot Hall; the mother, Grace (Humphries) Owens, died in Delaware Co., Aug. 9, 1851, at 68 years of age; John Owens moved to Upper Sandusky, where he remained until 1856, when he moved to Mount Gilead, and died there in October, 1857, at 72 years of age; the son, C. H., attended the first school of the Ohio Wesleyan University; in 1841, he commenced the study for the ministry, and the same year attended the North Ohio Conference; and united with it in 1843, since which time he has not missed being present at their meetings; the Rev. Mr. Owens has been located in different parts of Ohio, his first appointment being at Greenville, Darke Co.; in September, 1874, he closed his pastoral work and accepted a position as collecting agent for the Ohio Wesleyan Female College; in 1877, he entered upon the work of a similar position with the Ohio Wesleyan University, which place he now holds; Mr. Owens mar-

ried in July, 1851, Miss Charity Whitaker, of Pennsylvania; they had one child; Mrs. Owens died in December, 1852; he married his present wife, Miss Sarah Jane Welsh, of Knox Co., Ohio, Nov. 24, 1857.

C. V. OWSTON, City Marshal, Delaware; born in this city Sept. 15, 1845, and is the son of William Owston, who settled here at an early day, where he has been engaged at his trade as bricklayer and contractor, assisting in the construction of some of the leading buildings of Delaware; C. V. Owston learned his trade as a carriage-body maker at Columbus, Ohio, where he worked for some two years, when he came to Delaware and followed his trade for three years longer. In 1870, he was nominated and elected to the office of City Marshal by a majority of some three hundred votes; this office he filled with such satisfaction that, in 1872 and 1874, he was reëlected with an increased majority, and, in 1878, he was again reëlected, and still holds the office, which is the best evidence of his fitness for the position. He was a soldier in the late civil war, having enlisted in the 145th O. V. I., doing service at Arlington Heights, Washington, D. C. He is a Democrat, and a hard worker in his party.

T. W. POWELL, retired lawyer, Delaware. Sketch given in History of Courts and Bar.

PETER PRAUL, farmer; P. O. Delaware; born in Warren, N. J., June 22, 1819; son of Aaron J. and Elizabeth (Lewis) Praul; his father was a soldier of the war of 1812; his mother died in New Jersey; in 1848, Mr. Praul's father and three children came to Ohio in wagons, via Zanesville, and located in Delaware Township, near the present homestead; here he purchased what is now known as the Williams and Beards farms, and, soon afterward, purchased the farm that Mr. Praul now lives on, these farms comprising in all 283½ acres; our subject was raised on the farm, where he remained until about 19 years of age, when he began to learn the shoemaker's trade, which he followed about ten years. In 1846, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Vought; in 1848, with his wife and two children, he started in a carriage for Delaware Co., and, after being on the road a number of days, arrived in October of 1848, and located on the farm that he now resides on; then he set out in farming, in which avocation he has continued ever since; on this homestead Mr. Praul's father died at 92 years of age—a respected and honored citizen; his father lived to be 105 years old, and his grandfather 110 years old; of the family of Prauls that located here, only two are living—William Praul, of Illinois, and the subject of this sketch, who has remained on the old homestead since 1848; he owns 140 acres of land; has been a member of the M. E. Church for the last forty years. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Praul have had eleven children, seven now living—James K., born in New Jersey, Sarah Catharine, Emma J., Franklin E., Lewis J., Eva L. and Thomas R.; the last six were born on the old homestead in Delaware Township; the old clock that stands on Mr. Praul's mantle is an old family relic, and was bought by Mr. Praul's father in New Jersey in 1823, and was one of the first wooden clocks sold in that neighborhood, he paying $24 for it; this wonderful clock has been running ever since, and has never been to the shop for repairs, and yet to-day, over 57 years old, it keeps good time.

REV. N. E. PILGER, Pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Delaware; was born in Prussia in 1842; in 1847, he came to America, and in 1856 began his studies at Bardstown, Ky.; he graduated at St. Mary's, near Cincinnati, Ohio, in June, 1862, finishing his theological course at the same institution; in 1865, he was ordained by Bishop Rosecrans, and he was first located in Monroe Co., Ohio, where he remained seven years, thence to Newark and Lancaster, and in December, 1874, to Delaware, where he has remained in charge of St. Mary's Catholic Church ever since.

C. D. POTTER, Delaware; was born in Delaware, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1827, and is the son of Edward and Abigail (Denison) Potter. Edward Potter was born in New London, Conn., June 13, 1791, son of John and Elizabeth (Witter) Potter; his father in the latter part of his life followed fishing; he was employed in guarding the prisoners in New London at the time the town was burnt by the British; Edward Potter lived in New London until 13 years old, when he went to Lenox, Mass., to live with his uncle; in June, 1804, he, with his uncle, Col. Byxbe, wife and five children, Witter Stewart, Orlando Barker, Solomon Smith, Azariah Root and family, started in wagons for the Far West, crossing the Hudson River at Fishkill, thence through the towns of Harrisburg, Carlisle and Strasburg, over the mountains to Bedford and Redstone (now Brownsville), where they built a flatboat and floated down the river to Wheeling; there they loaded their wagons and again set out traveling by wagons, a Mr. Hutchinson taking the boat to Portsmouth; from

Wheeling they went to Zanesville, Lancaster and Franklinton, crossed the river at Columbus, thence to Worthington, where they remained a short time; they finally reached Delaware Co., and located in Berkshire, making the first settlement in Berkshire Township; here Edward Potter remained with his uncle, Col. Byxbe, until 1805, when he returned to his home in New London, Conn., and thence to Saybrook, where he learned his trade as a hatter, and remained there some nine years; thence to Colchester, Conn., and entered the hat business, where he remained three years; during the war of 1812, Mr. Potter lost about all his money; he then set out on foot looking for a location and visiting friends; during this time he walked over three thousand miles; in 1819, he walked from Connecticut to Ohio, and purchased 50 acres of land at $5 per acre, in Delaware Township, west of Delaware; he then footed it all the way back to Connecticut; in 1820, he returned with his wife and a one-horse wagon to Delaware Co., Ohio, and settled on his land; in 1825, he moved to Delaware, and commenced the manufacture of hats; he continued at this until 1838, and was successful; in 1838, he moved to his present homestead, where he has been an honored citizen ever since. During Mr. Potter's residence in Delaware, he held several offices of public trust, and was Supervisor and Councilman. Mr. Potter is the oldest living settler of Delaware Co., having first made his home here in 1804. He has been married twice, first to Abigail Denison, who died in 1831, then to his present wife, Elizabeth Reynolds, in 1832; she is the daughter of E. Reynolds, Esq., who came to Delaware Co. in 1815; Mr. Potter has three children living, all by the first wife—Emeline, Abigail D. and Charles D. Charles was engaged on his father's farm until he was 21 years of age, when he entered the hardware store of John B. Johns, as a clerk, and afterward became a partner; the firm was C. D. Potter & Co. from 1852 to 1874, during which time Mr. Potter was in partnership with H. H. Husted and Z. P. Hammond; during the latter years, Mr. Potter was alone in business. Mr. Potter was married, Jan. 27, 1853, to Miss Mary K. Hammond, of New Jersey, daughter of John Hammond, who moved to Ohio about 1849; they have four children.

BENJAMIN POWERS, banker, Delaware. Ever since its organization, the First National Bank of Delaware has been presided over by Mr. Benjamin Powers, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1800, and is the son of Avery Powers, who was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was killed near Malden; during his childhood, the family moved to Franklin Co., now Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1801; when 11 years of age, he began to learn the printer's trade which he finished at 15; in 1815, he came to Delaware and clerked in a store for about six years; he at length became a partner, and remained in mercantile business until about 1848; on the organization of the Delaware County Bank in 1845, as a branch of the Ohio State Bank, he was made Cashier, which position he filled for a number of years; he was also a Director of the bank until the death of Judge Williams, its President; in 1864, upon the organization of the First National Bank, Mr. Powers was made its President, and has carried it through all the financial crises since then unimpaired, and it stands to-day strong in its own resources, and doing a large business; it has always been managed in a cautious, yet liberal manner, these traits being characteristic of the officers, as well as the Directors, of the bank, all of whom are among the responsible citizens of Delaware; in February, 1880, Mr. Powers resigned the presidency on account of his health, but is still one of its Directors; Mr. C. B. Paul was then made President, having been Vice President some three years.

C. B. PAUL, President of the First National Bank of Delaware, was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1832, and is the son of M. and Henrietta (Bell) Paul, both born in Pennsylvania; they came to Ohio and located in Knox Co., where they remained three or four years, and in 1838 moved to Delaware Co., and located in Harlem Township; Mr. C. B. Paul was engaged in farming in Harlem Township until 1861, when he moved to Delaware, which has been his home ever since; in 1862, he was elected by the Republican party Treasurer of Delaware Co., which office he filled with honor and credit until 1866; he was also County Commissioner for six years; in 1864, Mr. Paul became a stockholder in the First National Bank of Delaware, and in 1875 was made its Vice President; in 1880, on the retirement of Mr. Benjamin Powers, he was made President of the Bank; Mr. Paul has engaged largely in dealing in wool for the last fourteen years.

DR. CHARLES H. PAYNE, President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, was born at Taunton, Mass., Oct. 24, 1830, of Scotch-English parents, who came to the United States with the

Pilgrims in the Mayflower; at an early age, Dr. Payne was compelled to rely upon his own efforts for a livelihood; he lost his father from drowning while he was an infant; from the age of 8 to 15, he labored sometimes on the farm, sometimes in the factory, and sometimes upon the shoemaker's bench, attending the public school in the winter time; at 15 he entered a store, where he remained three years; about this time he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church; after leaving his clerkship, he began a course of preparation for the ministry at a school at Taunton, and in the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, R. I., from which he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., graduating in 1854; he then attended the Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H. (now the Boston School of Theology), and from there entered the ministry; during his course at college, he met his entire expenses by teaching, sometimes as a private tutor, and sometimes in the public schools, but always keeping up his studies while absent from the university. In 1857, he married Miss Mary Eleanor Gardiner, and soon after joined the Providence Conference where he remained eight years. In 1865, he was transferred to the New York East Conference and stationed at St. John's, Brooklyn, where he induced the people to build a new church, which is one of the finest of that denomination in the country. At the close of this pastorate, he was transferred to Philadelphia, where he took charge of the Arch Street Church, and was afterward stationed at Spring Garden Street Church, and from there removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he occupied the pulpit of St. Paul's Church. In the summer of 1875, he was elected President of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, succeeding Dr. Merrick. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., in 1870, and that of LL. D. by the Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, in 1876.

C. POTTER, C., C., C. & I. R. R. roadmaster. Among the prominent men of Delaware may be mentioned the above-named gentleman, who was born in County Meath, Ireland, March 27, 1831. His father was a well-to-do farmer, near Dublin, and there the son remained until 1844, when with his parents he emigrated to America, landing in New York City a poor boy; at 13 years of age, he started out in life, working at odd jobs, and received for his first work $3 per month; when about 17 years old, he became night-watchman on the N. Y. C. R. R., being stationed at Oriskany, N. Y., where he received $20 a month; this proved his starting-point in life; next he was a fireman on the L. S. R. R., running between Syracuse and Utica; he remained there until 1859, and, during this time, was conductor of a construction train; in 1859, he commenced work for the C., C., C. & I. R. R., as section boss, having charge of twelve miles of road between Columbus and Delaware, a position he filled for a number of years. He had a large contract with the C., C., C. & I. R. R. to furnish them wood, and for five or six years furnished them 40,000 cords of wood a year; Mr. Potter, during that time, owned 800 acres of land in Delaware Co., making his home in Orange Township, of which township he was elected Trustee. Mr. Potter was married in 1852, to Miss Kate Burns, since deceased. He married his present wife, Miss Emily Moran, in 1860; by this union he has five children, four sons and one daughter. Mr. Potter is a Democrat, and a member of the Catholic Church. He first had charge of the C., C., C. & I. R. R. from Delaware to Springfield; then he became roadmaster from Delaware to Cincinnati, which position he now fills.

GEN. EUGENE POWELL, of the Delaware Fence Co., Delaware; was born in Delaware, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1838, and is the son of Judge Powell, one of the pioneer settlers of Delaware; he received his education in Delaware, and, in 1858, went East and entered the machine-shops at Meadville, Penn., where he remained until 1860; he then returned to Delaware, and worked in the Delaware machine-shops until the breaking-out of the late war, when he helped organize Co. C, of the 4th O. V. I.; he enlisted, and, on the organization of the regiment, was made Captain of Co. C, in which position he served some three months; he was then transferred to the 66th O. V. I. as Major; in 1862, was made Lieutenant Colonel of the 66th Regiment, and remained such until the close of the war, when he was made Colonel of the 93d O. V. I., where he remained until September, 1865; he participated in some of the most severe marches and battles of the war—Rich Mountain, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Dumfries, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; thence west with "Fighting Joe" Hooker, to Lookout Mountain, siege and capture of Atlanta, Peach Tree Creek, and with Sherman's march to the sea; at the close of the war, he returned home, and was made Collector of Internal Revenue, which office he held until 1872, when he was elected to the

Legislature, and filled one term with marked ability; in 1872, he entered his present business, in which he has continued ever since. In 1878, Mr. Cyrus Falconer, Jr., became a partner in the business. Mr. Falconer was born in Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, in 1856, and is a graduate from the Hamilton High School; he was, for a short time, engaged in the manufacture of pig iron in the Hocking Valley, where he remained until 1878, when he came to Delaware, and entered the manufacture of fences, and has proved himself a valuable addition to the Company.

S. D. POLLOCK, insurance agent, Delaware; was born in Lake Co., Ohio, in 1824, from which place he moved to Akron, thence to Medina Co., where he was engaged in farming; in 1870, Mr. Pollock moved to Delaware, where he commenced the insurance business, and now represents such leading companies as the Richland Mutual, Western Mutual, Merchants & Manufacturers', Ohio, Glens Falls, Delaware Mutual, Cooper of Dayton, and the Ohio Farmer's; the latter company was chartered Feb. 8, 1848, and was the first farmers' insurance company incorporated in Ohio; the object of its organization was to furnish the farmers of the State safe and reliable insurance at cost; it confines its risks strictly to unexposed buildings and farm property; from the beginning, its Directors have been farmers, who are annually elected by the members, and whose only object has been to advance the true interest of the Company; the accumulated capital from its business belongs to those insured, who constitute the membership of the Company, and who have an equal voice in forming its by-laws and electing its Directors, but no member of the Company is liable to assessment; the result of the examination of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, made by William Ewing, late Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, foots up as follows: Total assets (admitted), $847,007.08; total liabilities, $617,099.48. This Company has passed through every official examination with credit, and is considered one of the safest and most reliable companies now doing business, affording the farmer such protection at a minimum cost as can be guaranteed in no other way.

T. E. POWELL, attorney at law, Delaware. A son of Judge T. W. Powell; is a native of this city, born Feb. 20, 1842, and a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which institution he received his diploma in 1863; in that year he began the study of law in his father's office, and was admitted to the practice in 1865; he then engaged in the real-estate business, which he followed until 1867; in this year, Mr. Powell associated himself as a partner with Col. W. P. Reid, for the practice of his profession, under the firm name of Reid & Powell; in 1877, John S. Gill was taken into the firm, which was then changed to Reid, Powell & Gill; the following year, 1878, the senior partner, Col. Reid, died, when the firm name was changed to Powell & Gill, under which title it is continued to this day; this association of legal talent from the start has been regarded as one of the strongest law firms in Delaware; Mr. Powell, now the senior member, enjoys and merits the reputation of being well up in his profession, and is called upon to practice in the courts of the surrounding counties; in 1875, he was placed in nomination on the Democratic ticket for the position of Attorney General of the State, but his party being in the minority, he was defeated.

PROF. RICHARD PARSONS, Delaware, was born in Mote, Ireland, June 25, 1847, and is the son of Richard and Margaret (Payne) Parsons, both natives of Ireland; in 1848, our subject, with his father and mother, emigrated to America and landed in New York City; they came to Ohio and located in the city of Zanesville; here young Parsons received a good common-school education, and in 1868 went to Wauseon, Ohio, and began teaching where he remained one year, thence to Holland, Mich., and taught in the Hope College for two years, when he went to Plymouth, Ohio, and engaged in teaching in the city schools for some five years; in 1875, he came to Delaware and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, as tutor of languages; in 1879, he was appointed to fill the chair as Principal of the Normal Department, which position he now occupies.

CHRISTIAN RIDDLE, of Riddle, Graff & Co., cigar manufacturers, Delaware. This gentleman was born in Germany, March 7, 1846, and is the son of Godfrey and Barbara Riddle, also natives of Germany; in 1849, Christian, with his parents, emigrated to America and landed in New York City; from there they came direct to Delaware; in about 1857, he commenced to learn his trade as a cigar-maker, at which he worked until 1862, when he enlisted for three months in the 86th O. V. I.; after serving full time, he re-enlisted in the 145th O. V. I., for 100 days' service, then in the 186th O. V. I.; here he served until the close of the war; he also served six months with the

Army of the Tennessee in the Quartermaster's Department. After the close of the war, he returned to his trade, working in different parts of Ohio and Indiana for some two years, when, in 1867, he embarked in business in the frame building now occupied by Shea's grocery store; here, in 1869, Mr. Graff was taken in as partner, under the firm name of Riddle & Graff; in 1871, they moved to the opposite side of the street from their present place of business; in 1874, the firm of Riddle, Graff & Co. was formed; in 1879, they moved into their present building, which is a three-story stone front, erected by themselves, and is one of the most attractive pieces of architecture in Delaware; it has a frontage of twenty and a depth of one hundred and five feet; on the first floor is found the office, sales and ware rooms; the salesroom is stocked with a full line of their twenty-four brands of cigars; in the warerooms is stored in stock some 100 cases of natural leaf, of fine Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Havana tobacco; the second floor is used for drying and packing, and the manufacturing is done on the third floor, where about sixty hands are employed constantly, and turn out weekly some 60,000 cigars; this house pays out monthly to the Government for stamps $1,400, which indicates the immense amount of business done by them; no enterprise in the city of Delaware enjoys a greater popularity than this, which is among the largest of its kind in the State; the firm is composed of Christian Riddle, George L. Graff and Leroy Battenfield; Mr. Riddle filling the position of buyer and shipper, and Mr. Graff that of General Superintendent.

Mr. George L. Graff was born in Weddenburg, Germany, in 1842, having come to America in 1853, landing in Baltimore and came direct to Delaware, where he has been a resident ever since; in 1856, he commenced to learn the cigar-maker's trade, working at this until the breaking-out of the late civil war, when he enlisted in the 86th O. V. I.; he served some three months, when he was honorably discharged; afterward re-enlisted in the 145th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Delaware and engaged in working at his trade. In 1869, he established business for himself and the same year entered as partner with Mr. Christian Riddle.

Mr. Leroy Battenfield was born in Centreburgh, Knox Co., Ohio, March 5, 1846; in April, 1861, he moved to Delaware; Mr. Battenfield, like the rest of the firm of Riddle, Graff & Co., was a soldier in the late war; he enlisted in the 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery for three years, and served full time, participating in a number of engagements and marches; he was honorably mustered out, and returned to Delaware; in 1874, he entered partnership with Riddle & Graff; in 1875, Mr. Battenfield commenced to travel for the firm, and has contributed his share in building up the firm to its present standing.

CAPT. R. W. REYNOLDS, merchant, Delaware; was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, June 1, 1820, and is the son of Richard and Margaret (Rowland) Reynolds, both natives of Montgomeryshire, N. W.; the family, in 1823, sailed for America, and after being at sea for six weeks and four days, safely landed in this country and located in Madison Co., N. Y.; in 1834, the son, R. W., came to Delaware, and at 13 years of age was bound out for seven years to learn the tailor's trade; he commenced in a shop located on the site where his present store is situated; after serving three years, he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he finished his trade and then returned to Delaware, and embarked in business for himself; in 1848, Mr. Reynolds transferred his business to a room in the American House, where he carried on merchant tailoring; in 1850, he went to California, where he mined and worked at his trade some; during two months of the time, he made $10 per day working at tailoring; after remaining in the gold country some fifteen months, he returned to Delaware; here he followed clerking for awhile in a clothing establishment, and then formed a partnership in the clothing and merchant tailoring business; in 1857, the present firm of Reynolds & Frank was formed, which to-day stands as one of the most prominent establishments of the kind in Delaware, located at 23 Main street, occupying two rooms; the first floor, 20x80, is used as a general salesroom; the merchant tailoring department is located up-stairs, in which are employed workmen of superior ability in their line. Mr. Reynolds was a soldier in the late civil war, having enlisted in the 145th O. V. I., Co. E, of which company he was Captain; the history of this regiment will be found in another part of this work; after the war closed, Capt. Reynolds returned to his home, since which he has filled the position of Auditor of Delaware Co. one term, and has been a member of the Common Council of Delaware; these offices he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. He is a Republican in politics. Capt. Reynolds married Miss Harriet Byxbe, daughter of Appleton Byxbe, and a grand-daughter

to the founder of Delaware, Col. Moses Byxbe; she was born in Delaware Township, Delaware Co., in 1823; by this union they have had seven children, three only are living.

REV. D. RUTLEDGE, P. O. Delaware; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, May 15, 1826; the son of William Rutledge; he lived, with his parents, on the farm until he was about 17 years of age, when he began teaching school, at which he continued some five years, when he commenced the study of law and was admitted to practice in about 1848, in Posey Co., Ind.; after a short time, he retired, and, in 1850, was licensed to preach, and entered upon his first duties in this profession in the West Liberty Circuit of Ohio, afterward in the North and Central Ohio Circuits; during this time, he preached in Greenville, Bellefontaine, Toledo and Mt. Vernon; his next efforts were as a missionary to Oregon, where he remained ten years, preaching in Portland, Oregon City and Salem; he was then transferred to the Central Ohio Circuit, and afterward went as a missionary to Nashville, Tenn., where he remained ten years; while there, he was connected with the freedmen's educational work, traveling in different parts of the country, raising funds for that cause; in 1875, Mr. Rutledge came to Delaware; during this time, he had charge of the Delaware district for four years.

ALONZO P. SCATTERDAY, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was the youngest child of Euclid Scatterday, who was born in Loudoun Co., Va., about the year 1796, and emigrated to this State when young; subsequently married Deborah Pond, born near Philadelphia, Penn., and came out with her parents and located in Belmont Co., where Alonzo P. was born, Oct. 21, 1849; received his education in the common schools in that county, completing the same at the business college in Delaware. Sept. 17, 1875, he was united by marriage to Sarah L. Main, second daughter of Hosea Main; she was born in Brown Township Oct. 9, 1851. He has sixty acres of land, with good buildings, which he erected, and the appearance of the place betokens him a man of industry and enterprise. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Delaware. His father died in Belmont Co.; his mother is still living.

HENRY J. SHARADIN, farmer; P. O. Delaware; is the son of Nathan and Margaret (Esser) Sharadin; his father was born in Berks Co., Penn.; came to Ohio about 1836, and settled in the green woods on the farm now owned by the heirs; he was a mechanic, and made threshing machines; was also a tanner by trade; he also drove stage coach from Delaware to Columbus at an early day, and died in 1873. Henry's mother was a daughter of a noted farmer of Pennsylvania; she is living in Delaware, and is a member of the German Reform Church, with which her husband had long been identified; they have six children, all living. Mr. Sharadin is now in partnership with his brother Charles, farming on the old homestead, and they are making a specialty of stock and grain. They have 122 acres of land worth about $75 per acre—one of the finest farms in the country. Charles Sharadin was born Oct. 9, 1845, in Belmont Co., Ohio, and married Anna Heed, daughter of Thomas Heed, of Belmont Co., Ohio; her mother's maiden name was Irwin, daughter of Samuel Irwin; she is still living in Delaware. Mrs. Sharadin was born July 28, 1854, in Belmont Co.; came to this county Dec. 17, 1874; they have one child—Henry Arthur—born Nov. 11, 1876.

JOSEPH W. SHARP, Principal of the Ohio Business College, of Delaware; was born in York Co., Penn., Aug. 14, 1838, and is the son of John and Hannah (Benson) Sharp; his mother was born in Maryland, and his father in Pennsylvania, and was engaged in farming. Our subject, in 1841, with his parents, moved to Ohio, and located in Morrow Co., near Cardington, where his father and mother died. They were both Quakers. Prof. Sharp remained on the farm until 25 years of age, where he was engaged in farming in the summer months, and in the winter attended the district schools; after he received a common-school education, began teaching school in the district schools; he then entered Oberlin College, from which institution he graduated in 1864; in 1865, he came to Delaware, where he has been one of its honored citizens ever since, during which time he has been engaged in the Ohio Business College, of which an account will be found in another part of this work. Prof. Sharp was a Republican until the Prohibitionist party was formed; since then he has been a hard worker in its ranks; in 1877, he was put on the Prohibitionist ticket for Representative of Delaware Co., and, in 1879, was put on the same ticket for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio; he has just been elected as one of the four alternate delegates to Cleveland to the Prohibitionist State Convention. Prof. Sharp is one of the founders of the Delaware *Signal*, of which he was a leading editor for three years. He was mar-

ried, in 1862, to Miss Elizabeth A. Kelly, of Morrow Co., Ohio; they have had three children; two deceased.

F. B. SPRAGUE, County Judge, Delaware; was born in Delaware, on the site where the American House now stands, on the 16th of July, 1825; his parents were Pardon and Mary (Meeker) Sprague; his mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1799, the daughter of Col. Forest Meeker, who came to Delaware Co. and located in Stratford in 1811; his father, Pardon Sprague, was born in Massachusetts or Rhode Island, and was engaged in a cotton-mill, where he remained until the mill burnt, when he came West about 1816 to Zanesville and Granville, Ohio, where he remained a short time, then came to Delaware; here he was engaged in the stock business; he also kept a hotel on the site of the American House; he was elected to the office of County Sheriff two terms, and, about 1825, was elected to the Legislature, which office he filled with honor and credit to his death, which occurred in 1828, at about 40 years of age; he was a man respected and honored by all. Judge Sprague received his chief education in a private school taught by Mrs. Murray in a room near where the court house now stands; he was also a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University during the first two years of its existence; he remained a resident of Delaware Co. until 1850, when he moved West to Oregon, and remained there some eighteen years, where he was engaged the first few years in the manufacture of fanning-mills, and was the first to manufacture these mills on the Pacific Coast. In 1864 to 1868, Judge Sprague had charge of the Modoc and Clamouth Indians; during this time, he was located at Ft. Clamouth, Ore., and in different parts of the State in the vicinity of Ft. Clamouth. Sprague River was named after him. In 1864, he was made Captain of the 1st Ore. V. I., doing duty in Oregon and participating in several battles and a number of skirmishes with the Snake Indians. He learned to speak their language fluently and was a great friend of Captain Jack, the renowned Modoc chieftain, with which tribe the Judge states he was always on the friendliest terms. In 1868, he returned to Delaware Co., and located in Sunbury, where he engaged in the milling business, in which he has continued ever since; for several years, he was engaged in mercantile business in Sunbury. In 1875, Judge Sprague was nominated by the Democrats as Probate Judge of Delaware Co., and was elected to this office by a majority of 176 votes, and reelected to the same office in 1878 by an overwhelming majority of 641 votes.

MRS. ANN P. SWEETSER, nee Miss Ann P. Ball, Delaware, was born in New York City, where her father died, when she with her mother and family came West about 1817 and located in Charlestown, Ind., where her mother died in 1821; in 1820, she came to Delaware, and in 1824 married Milo D. Pettibone, who was born in Connecticut in 1793, son of Gen. Chancy Pettibone, who was in the Legislature of that State some eighteen or twenty years; Mr. Pettibone was a graduate from William and Mary's College, and also from Yale; began the study of law in New York, in the office of a Quaker, and after being admitted to practice law, started West, visiting friends and relatives in Granville; in 1818, he came to Delaware, and soon became a sound and trustworthy lawyer, and occupied a responsible position at the bar to the time of his death; he speculated in land, which turned to his advantage; Mr. Pettibone was every way a most estimable man; he was social, honest and most exemplary; he engaged in all the proposed improvements of his day, social, moral and religious; he filled several offices of public trust in Delaware Co.; was County Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, and a member of the State Legislature; these offices he filled with honor and credit; at his death he left a wife and eight children, of whom five are living—one son and four daughters; two sons were in the late civil war—Waldermer Pettibone, who was killed on picket duty, and Channing Pettibone, a Lieutenant, acting as Captain at the battle of the Wilderness, where he was killed. The subject of this sketch was married, in 1846, to Charles Sweetser, who was born, in 1808, in Dummerston, Vt.; he came to Delaware Co. with his parents about 1812; there he began the practice of law, and was recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the bar; he was elected to the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses, which offices he filled with marked ability. He was a Democrat, and was recognized as one of the leading members of the party. He died April 4, 1864, of heart disease.

W. O. SEAMANS, Professor in Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware; was born in Defiance, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1835, and is the son of Walter and Mary (Oliver) Seamans; his mother was a native of Ohio; her people having come to this State with the Massachusetts colony, which settled

in Marietta; his father was born in Virginia, and moved to Ohio in 1812, and was among the early settlers of Highland Co.; at 15 years of age, Prof. Seamans, with his parents, moved to La Fayette, Ind.; in 1852, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which institution he graduated in 1857; he was then elected tutor of languages in this university, and served two years, when he resigned and went to Leavenworth, Kan., where he was engaged in the mercantile business three years; in 1862, he was elected to the chair of natural science in the Ohio Wesleyan Female College; he remained there until 1865, when he was connected with the chair of chemistry, where he remained until 1867, when he became Professor of Chemistry; in 1873, physics were added to chemistry, since which Prof. Seamans has filled the chair of Professor of Chemistry and Physics; he took courses in chemistry in Ann Arbor and Harvard Universities; in 1874, he was placed on the Temperance ticket for the office of Mayor of the city of Delaware; was elected, and filled the office for two years with entire satisfaction, being the first and only Mayor ever elected in Delaware on the Temperance ticket.

JAMES M. SNODGRASS, M. D., Delaware; was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Oct. 9, 1808; son of Rev. James and Annie (White) Snodgrass, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father moved to Ohio, and located in Steubenville, Jefferson Co., in 1798; he was a Presbyterian minister, and belonged to that church for over sixty years; he died in Ohio, about 82 years old. James lived in Jefferson Co. until he was about 16 years of age, when he went to Stark Co., and engaged in farming and teaching; after remaining in Stark Co. about ten years, he moved to Richland Co., where he was in mercantile business for four years; in 1840, he began to read medicine under Dr. Joseph Hall, a leading physician of Richland Co.; after studying some three years with Dr. Hall, he went to Lucas, and began the practice of his profession; after remaining there some two years, he moved to Delaware Co. in 1845, and located in Ostrander, being the first resident physician of that place, where he continued practice a number of years; he also practiced medicine at Gallia and Wooster; then came to Delaware, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since; he also, for a number of years, was engaged in the drug business. Dr. Snodgrass married, in 1838, Miss Maria H. Robinson, of Ohio; they have six children. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for the last forty-five years, being now an Elder of that church. He had two sons in the late war—James F., who enlisted in the 20th O. V. I., and, after serving faithfully for two years, was taken sick and died at La Grange, Tenn., and S. K., who served in the 100-day service, and was honorably discharged.

MRS. MARY SMITH, Delaware; widow of G. Smith, who was born in Pennsylvania in February, 1827, where his parents died; he learned his trade of carriage-making in Pennsylvania, and, at an early day, he came to Delaware; here he worked at his trade for several years, and, when he had saved a little money, commenced business for himself at Prospect, in which he continued for some three years; on account of ill health, he gave up business and returned to Delaware; he worked in McCullough's lumber-yard for about four years, and then moved upon a farm in 1870, on the place where Mrs. Smith now resides; it was then a very weedy piece of land; he went to work and converted it into a very beautiful farm, with a fine residence; he worked hard to accumulate his property, and died when success was nearly achieved; he died a Christian March 19, 1879, nearly 53 years of age, a respected and honored citizen, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn his loss; he was a member of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Smith's maiden name was Mary Miller, of Pennsylvania; she came to Delaware Co. when about 5 years of age.

S. STERNS & SON, dealers in clothing and gents' furnishing goods, Delaware. As in most other branches of business, Delaware takes a leading position in the county in clothing and furnishing goods, having several of the leading houses of this kind in Central Ohio. The largest clothing house is that of S. Sterns & Son, whose business has been established since 1865. Their large and commodious store is located on the southwest corner of Sandusky and Winter streets, Here they occupy two large rooms, 100x22 feet. The first floor is used for ready-made clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, from the cheapest to the finest. The second floor is used for trunks and valises, of which they carry a full and complete stock. Besides their extensive store in Delaware, they have a similar store in Marysville, Ohio. They also conduct the leading business of that place. The senior member of the firm is S. Sterns, of Philadelphia. He is a leading manufacturer of clothing, having been engaged in the business for a number of years. Mr.

Raphael Sterns, a member of S. Sterns & Son, has had a number of years' experience in the clothing business, and is the gentlemanly manager of the Delaware store.

NICHOLAS S. SAMPSELL, physician and surgeon, Delaware; was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, April 1, 1818, son of Paul Sampsell; he was educated at a select school at New Lisbon, and learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked for several years; he also taught school in the winter months, spending the summer in hard study, preparing himself for his chosen profession; at 18, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. D. S. Silver, one of the leading physicians of Columbiana Co., and, after remaining in his office for three years, he was taken in as a partner, and continued the practice of medicine in Columbiana until 1843, when he went to Ft. Wayne, Ind., then West, and, on account of his health, returned to Ohio, and practiced medicine in Ashland and Richland Cos. until 1858; in 1844, the firm of Sampsell Bros. was formed; J. B. F. Sampsell was born in Ohio, and began the practice of medicine about 1842; in 1858, Dr. Sampsell moved to Delaware, and since living here has built up a leading practice. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in Columbiana to Miss Mary A. Rotzel; they have had three children, two of whom are living, a son and daughter.

JOHN LEWIS SMITH, SR., Delaware; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 3, 1822; his father died when John was an infant, leaving the family in poor circumstances; in 1829 or 1830, Mr. Smith's mother, with her family, emigrated to America and landed in Baltimore; from there they came to Ohio, and located in Zanesville; here Mr. Smith remained a few years, when he went to Columbus, where he worked at odd jobs at $4 a month; in about two years, he went to Dayton, and remained there until 1840, when he came to Delaware, where he remained a short time, and returned to Columbus to learn his trade as a blacksmith, which business he followed until he enlisted in a company of mounted riflemen, to do duty in Oregon. They were sent to Jefferson Barracks, where they received orders to go to Mexico, and embarked at St. Louis, Mo., on a steamer for New Orleans; from there the soldiers were put on steamers, and their horses on schooners; the soldiers arrived safely, and landed at the mouth of the Rio Grande River; the schooners containing the horses were lost in a storm on the Gulf of Mexico; the command was under Gen. Scott, who in March, 1846, laid siege to the strong castle of San Juan d'Ullo, which defended the city of Vera Cruz; after four days' bombardment, both castle and city were surrendered; Gen. Scott now began his march to the Mexican capital; his progress was marked by a series of victories, defeating the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, at Puebla, and advanced against their strong defenses in the valley of Mexico, immediately surrounding that city; here he gained the battles of Churubusco, Contreras and Chapultepec; on the 13th of September, the American army entered the capital of Mexico, and remained there until peace was declared. Our subject, Mr. Smith, participated in these marches and battles, doing his duty as a brave soldier, filling the position at one time as Orderly under Gen. P. F. Smith; at the close of the war, Mr. Smith, with the mounted riflemen, returned, and was mustered out at Jefferson Barracks, he as Corporal; he remained at Columbus, working at his trade until 1849, when he returned to Delaware and followed his trade a few years; he then commenced driving team, most of the time for himself. Mr. Smith was married, in Delaware, to Miss S. Yeager, of Germany; they have four children.

GEORGE SCHREYER, furniture dealer, Delaware, is a prominent furniture dealer and manufacturer of this city, who was born in Delaware in 1857; the son of George M. Schreyer, who was born in Germany, and came to Delaware, some twenty-five years ago, a poor man, but by industry and energy has accumulated a good property, now owning the present building in which his son is doing business, and a fine farm in Delaware Co.; George Schreyer's place of business is located at No. 30 Sandusky street; the salesroom, which is well stocked with a complete line of furniture, is 20x60 feet, and is a model of elegance and neatness; the room in which the work is done is 15x20 feet, and is supplied with all modern conveniences that are necessary in the manufacture of furniture; Mr. Schreyer commenced to learn his trade as a cabinet-maker when about 16½ years of age; in 1877, he established his present business, where he has succeeded in building up a large and flourishing trade, brought about by his gentlemanly bearing toward his customers, and the quality and finish of his work.

ALWOOD SMITH, retired, Delaware, is one of the early settlers of Delaware Co., and was born in Washington, Berkshire Co., Mass., March 19,

1796, the son of William and Lucinda (Witter) Smith; his mother was a sister to Col. Moses Byxbe, the founder of Delaware City; his father was a native of Hartford, Conn., where he was born in 1766; and, in 1816, came West with his family, locating in Delaware Co., Berlin Township. Alwood remained a resident of Massachusetts until the winter of 1817–18, when he came to Delaware Co., and located in Berlin Township; Mr. Smith, before he came West, was engaged in Massachusetts as a shepherd; after coming here he commenced farming, which he continued up to 1861, when he moved to this city, where he has since made his home. Mr. Smith, during his residence in Berlin Township, was one of its Trustees for eighteen years. In 1820, he married Miss Martha Joy, daughter of Amos Joy, who was one of the highly respected old settlers of Delaware Co.; Mr. Smith has been married three times, his first and second wives being sisters. He married his present wife in 1868; her son, John L. Daniels, was a soldier in the late civil war, a member of a New York regiment; he became a veteran, and served until the close of the war, having participated in a number of hard-fought battles, and suffered as a prisoner in Libby Prison; he was faithful to his duty and a brave soldier. Mr. Smith is the father of three children — Augusta, Harriet and Martha — one living, Augusta, the wife of Geo. H. Crookshank.

JOHN SHEA, proprietor Delaware Marble Works, was born in Carlow, Ireland, June 17, 1824, and in 1849 emigrated to America, landing in New York City a poor boy; he set out to look for work, which he obtained on a farm near Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained some four months; then came to Ohio in a stage, and located near Chillicothe, where he worked on a farm; Mr. Shea came to Columbus, where, on the 18th of February, 1851, he began to learn his trade as a marble-cutter; getting this well learned, he worked for wages until 1859, when he came to Delaware, and embarked in business in the firm of Williams & Shea, afterward changed to Covell & Shea, from that to Shea & Tibbals, and again to Shea & Doyle; Mr. Shea continued in business for a number of years for himself, when, in 1879, the firm of John & W. Shea was formed. Mr. William Shea, the junior member, was born in the same house as John Shea; he has had some eleven years' experience in the marble business, and is a master in the marble-cutting business; the Delaware Marble Works are located at No. 28 South Main street; from these shops some of the finest works that now grace the Oakwood Cemetery have been turned out by this firm. They carry a large stock of finished and unfinished marble; some specimens of the former on exhibition in their shop are marvels of beauty, and indicate that those who can turn out such work are artists of no inferior ability.

A. THRALL, livery and feed stable, Delaware; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., March 18, 1818; son of Daniel and Amanda (Gordon) Thrall; his mother was born in New York, and his father in Connecticut; they were married in New York, and in 1820 started for Ohio in wagons via Buffalo, thence to Ohio by the lake, and lost most of their household goods in the lake; after being out some six weeks, the family arrived in Berlin Township, Delaware Co., Oct. 20, 1820, in very poor circumstances, and began farming; his mother died when Mr. Thrall was about 8 years old; his father died when he was 10, leaving him a poor boy. At 15, he went to Columbus, and commenced to learn the trade of a harness and saddle maker, where he remained about four years; he then came to Delaware, and worked at his trade a short time, when he went to Chillicothe, where he remained one summer, and then returned to Berlin Township, Delaware Co., and commenced farming and working at his trade; he gradually improved and accumulated good land, until he became one of the leading farmers of that township; he was Constable of Berlin Township for thirteen years, and Coroner of the county one term; in 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 20th O. V. I., and was detailed to do duty in the hospital, where he served faithfully until the close of the war; while serving here, he fell among some boxes, from which accident he is a cripple for life; he was wardmaster of East Hospital, and La Grange Hospital; at the close of the war, he returned to Delaware Co., and engaged in farming until 1878, when he entered the livery business at Delaware; he is prepared to furnish livery at reasonable prices. He married Mary A. Chandler, of New Jersey, in 1840, who came to Ohio in 1823; they have ten children. Mr. Thrall is a Republican, and has been a member of the Baptist Church for forty years.

JOHN TRAUTMANN, Delaware; was born in Berks Co., Penn., Oct. 5, 1805, and is the son of John and Mary M. Trautmann, both natives of Pennsylvania; his father was a stonemason, and died in Pennsylvania. Mr. John Trautmann

learned his trade as stonemason with his father, which he followed while in Pennsylvania; in 1833, he came with a family to Delaware Co., driving a team of horses all the way from his native State; in Delaware he worked at his trade for a number of years, helping to build the American House, the Mansion House, and other buildings of prominence. In 1837, he married, in Delaware, Esther Biel, of Pennsylvania; she died Aug. 11, 1853; he then married Mary Ann Seigfred, of the same State, and by this marriage has six children living. Mr. Trautmann came to Delaware with about $60 in money, and to-day owns a pleasant home and fifty acres of land adjoining Delaware; he had two sons in the late war, Daniel and John, both enlisting in the 96th O. V. I.; Daniel died in the hospital at St. Louis, in 1863, from disease contracted while in the army. Mr. Trautmann is one of the oldest members of the Lutheran Church of Delaware; he has eleven grandchildren living; his mother died in Delaware some three years since, at the ripe old age of 94 years.

B. F. THOMAS, wheelwright, Delaware. Among the respected colored citizens of Delaware is the above-named gentleman who was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1847; his grandfather, Isaac Fisher, was one of the first settlers of Muskingum Co., Ohio, which he helped to lay out; Mr. Thomas' mother, Rebecca (Fisher) Thomas, was born in 1812 and was a native of that county. Our subject came to Delaware in 1864; here he began to learn his trade as a wheelwright in McElroy's Wagon Works; this business he has carried on for a number of years. He is a member of the Masonic Order, of which will be found a mention in the history of the Masonic Lodges of Delaware; his brother, Walter S., holds the position of Clerk in the State Senate at Columbus, which he has filled for two sessions with much credit. Mr. Thomas was married, in 1872, to Miss Rose Lewis; they have three children.

W. A. ULREY, photographer, Delaware; was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1852, and commenced to learn his trade as a photograph artist in Coles Co., Ill., where he remained a short time; in 1877, he came to Delaware and worked in the photograph gallery of Mr. Bodurtha, where he remained until 1878, when he purchased his present business, the oldest photograph establishment in the county, located in the Evans Block, on the third floor. Mr. Ulrey, by close attention to business and keeping pace with the improvements made in the art of photography, is meeting with good success; any kind of work that can be done by a photographer Mr. Ulrey can do; he finishes pictures in both oil and water colors, and warrants them to give good satisfaction.

REV. JOHN UFFORD, Rector of the Episcopal Church, Delaware, is the oldest resident pastor of Delaware; he was born in Old Stratford, Conn., Nov. 14, 1810, and is the son of Elijah and Percy (Peabody) Ufford, both natives of Connecticut; the father was a merchant. Mr. Ufford was a resident of Stratford until he was about 14 years of age, and then lived in Bridgeport, Conn., some five or six years; in 1832, he came West to Ohio, and located at Gambier; here he entered Knox College and graduated in 1837; in 1839, he was ordained, taking charge of his first parish at Maumee City, Ohio, where he remained one year; was then in Newark, Ohio, one year; he then went to Virginia and remained some two years, engaging in teaching school; Mr. Ufford then took a parish in Northampton Co., Va., where he remained about eight or nine years; then to Maysville, Ky., from there to Muscatine, Iowa, where he remained until 1861, when he entered the army and was made Chaplain of the 6th Iowa V. I.; after the capture of Vicksburg, on account of his health, he left the army; in 1863, he came to Delaware, since which time he has been the Rector of the Episcopal Church.

MARGARET VELEY, farmer; P. O. Delaware; is a daughter of John Main; he was born in 1791 in Virginia, and married Mary Wright; she was born in 1793 in Virginia; they came to Ohio in 1815, settling in Delaware Co.; he died in 1837, having been a member of the Baptist Church; she is still living in Troy Township. Mrs. Veley was born Feb. 23, 1812, in Virginia; came West with her parents, at which time there were many Indians in this section who were very friendly to her father; in December, 1830, she was married to Peter Veley, son of James Veley, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; they immediately settled on the present farm of 206 acres; he died Oct. 1, 1839; she assumed control of the farm, and improvements have marked her management; they had four children; Milo died Sept. 29, 1876 (his wife died Oct. 29, 1877, leaving two children, Nora and Milo, whom Mrs Veley is raising); John married Charlotte Scart, Grace married Mr. Gress, and Harriet married Mr. Ashwill. Mrs. Veley has long been identified

with the Baptist Church as an active member and a devout Christian.

J. D. VAN DEMAN, attorney at law, Delaware; was born in Delaware, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1832, and is the son of Rev. Henry and Sarah (Darlinton) Van Deman; his mother is a native of Kentucky, and his father of Pennsylvania; he graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1851, then entered the law office of Powell & Buck, at that time one of the leading law firms of Delaware; in 1854, he was admitted to practice at the Delaware Co. bar, and associated himself with Judge T. W. Powell, forming the law firm of Powell & Van Deman; this partnership continued until 1862, when the firm of Carper & Van Deman was formed, and is to-day the oldest as well as one of the strongest law firms in this part of Ohio. Mr. Van Deman was Prosecuting Attorney two terms, and Mayor of Delaware four years; was the first Mayor of Delaware after it became a city; in 1876, he was a candidate for the office of District Judge of the district embracing the counties of Delaware, Licking and Knox; he made a gallant run, reducing the usual majority nearly 1,000 votes. Mr. Van Deman is director of the C. & T. R. R., and has been since its organization; he is also one of the directors of the First National Bank of Delaware. He is a Republican. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Lydia Runkle, of Ohio, daughter of Judge R. E. Runkle; they have three children—two daughters and one son. Mr. Van Deman, when a lad, entered a school taught by Mrs. Murray, near where the court house stands, and in the basement learned his A B C's; on the second floor of the same building he prepared himself for college.

F. P. VERGON, proprietor of Greenwood Lake, Delaware, was born in the eastern part of France Dec. 16, 1829, and is the son of John G. and Elizabeth (Burlett) Vergon, who are natives of France; John G. Vergon was a poor farmer in France, who accumulated a little property and managed to eke out a living for his family; he was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte for four years, and participated in the prominent battles under this great leader; he was with Napoleon in his march over the Alps. He married in France, and in 1834, with his wife and five children, sailed for America, and, in June of that year, landed in New York City; he came direct to Ohio, and located in Delaware Co., on the farm where F. P. Vergon now lives; here they purchased 113 acres of land; a double log cabin and a small barn were all the improvements on the place; they were the first French family to settle in this part of the country; he knew no language but the French, and had a hard time in purchasing and trading with the settlers around him; but, with a determination to succeed, went to work with a will, clearing the farm of timber and brush; with good management and industry, and the help of his wife and children, he succeeded in life, and when he became old he had enough property to make him happy and his family comfortable; in his old age, he was a favorite with all, happy and trying to make others happy; a few years before his death, he suffered from a severe attack of whooping cough which, perhaps, hastened his death; he died in 1870 at the age of 77½ years. F. P. Vergon was raised on the farm; he owns three finely-improved farms in Delaware Co.; his home farm is improved with a residence for himself and family, then a comfortable home for his mother, a fine barn and outbuilding, an icehouse from which he supplies Delaware and its vicinity with pure ice, from the well-known Greenwood Lake, a body of water covering about thirty acres; in 1874, Mr. Vergon stocked the lake with fish, principally bass; this enterprise has proven a success, and the lake swarms with fish. During President Hayes' visit to Delaware in 1879, Mr. Vergon's son, Lemorteen, caught a bass weighing 4½ pounds, and presented it to the President for his breakfast. No lover of nature, of beautiful scenery, and all that is calculated to please the eye, should fail to visit Greenwood Lake. Mr. Vergon was married in 1856 to Miss Martha L. Smith, daughter of A. Smith, Esq.; she died in 1857. He afterward married his present wife, Miss Kate L. Jones, daughter of John L. Jones; she was born in Prince William Co., Va., and moved thence to Lewis Co., the home of Stonewall Jackson, who was one of her playmates and a distant connection; by this marriage they have seven children; Mrs. Elizabeth Vergon died Feb. 23, 1880, aged 86 years.

REV. HENRY VAN DEMAN, (deceased) Delaware, was a native of Brownsville, Penn., where he was born April 1, 1798, the son of John Van Deman, a farmer; Henry came to Ohio at an early day, and at first entered upon a rural life, but subsequently entered school, graduating from Athens College, and soon afterward commenced the study of theology with Dr. Wilson, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and, in about the year 1823, was licensed to preach; for a short time he was a missionary in Highland and Adams Cos., Ohio. In 1824, he

married Sarah Darlington, of West Union, Ohio, and came to Delaware the same year; after a residence of about six months here, he took charge of the Presbyterian Church, and remained its regular minister for some thirty years, when he retired from preaching; May 19, 1872, the Rev. Mr. Van Deman was relieved of his earthly cares and passed into life immortal; having lived a life of usefulness, he died beloved and honored, leaving a wife and seven children. Mrs. Van Deman was born in Ohio Jan. 2, 1802, the daughter of Joseph Darlington, who was a member of the convention that framed the Ohio State Constitution at Cincinnati; also filled the office of Clerk of Adams County for fifty years. Mrs. Van Deman's husband and a brother, Meredith Darlington, were volunteers in the army of the war of 1812.

REV. J. VOGT, Pastor of the German Reformed Church, Delaware; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1825, and is the son of John and Annie M. (Hiebel) Vogt; his father was a native of Union Co., Penn., and his mother of Berks Co., Penn.; his great-grandfather, Jonas Vogt, came from Bosewa, Switzerland, and located in Pennsylvania in 1752; Mr. Vogt was born on a farm, where he remained until he was 19 years of age; he then commenced studying for the ministry at Lancaster, Ohio, and completed the course at Xenia. In 1846, at the meeting of the Miami Classis, at Miamisburg, he was licensed to preach, and in the same year was ordained and became Pastor of St. Paul's Church, in Butler Co., also Samuel's Church of same county. Here Rev. Mr. Vogt did good and effective work, having organized three churches—the Zion's, Mount Zion's and Seven Mile; remaining here until 1853, when he went to Darke Co. as a missionary, where he established churches and Sunday schools under great difficulties and with the most primitive accommodations. Here he organized the New Madison Church, and took charge of Zion, a church then with but little attendance. At the close of Mr. Vogt's work, the latter was one of the best charges of the Miami Classis. After remaining in Darke Co. until 1860, he went to Fairfield Co., where he took charge of two congregations until 1863, when he moved to Delaware, and became Pastor of the German Reform Church, preaching in both languages—the English and German. Mr. Vogt was married, Jan. 2, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Karn, of Seven Mile, Ohio; by this union there have been born five children, four of whom are living.

IRA VOUGHT, wagon-maker, Delaware. Among the leading business men of the little hamlet of Stratford may be mentioned Mr. Ira Vought, who was born in Greenwich Co., N. J., in 1847; in 1853, he came West with his parents, and located in Delaware Co.; part of his school days were spent in the stone schoolhouse where his wagon works are now located; he came to Delaware, and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed until he drifted into his present trade as wagon-maker, working in different parts of the country. He is a practical worker, as one may judge by entering his cozy shop, where he is prepared to do all kinds of wagon woodwork at reasonable prices. Mr. Vought was a soldier in the late civil war, enlisting in the 48th O. V. I., Co. B, and did good service; he participated in the battle of Blakely, the last fought during the war, and was honorably mustered out. In 1879, he commenced his present business in Stratford, where he is meeting with good success.

JOHN W. N. VOGT, physician and surgeon, Delaware, is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Delaware; he was born in Seven Mile, Butler Co., Ohio, May 1, 1852, and is the son of Rev. John Vogt; in 1863, he came to Delaware and began the study of medicine, remaining in the offices of Dr. Hyatt, of Delaware, and Dr. Kinsman, of Columbus, some six years, when he entered the Columbus Medical College and graduated from this institution in 1875; Dr. Vogt came to Delaware and began the practice of his profession, entering a partnership with Dr. E. H. Hyatt, which continued for about two years; since then the Doctor has been practicing alone and meeting with very good success. In 1878, his friends placed him on the Republican ticket for Coroner of Delaware County, to which office he was elected by a handsome majority.

W. G. WILLIAMS, Professor in the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware; was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1822, and is the son of Samuel and Margaret (Troutner) Williams, both natives of Pennsylvania; his father was engaged as Superintendent in surveying for the United States Government in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and was one of the best-posted men in surveying in the Northwest; he died in 1859; our subject, at 6 years of age, moved with his parents to Cincinnati, where he graduated from the Woodward College in 1844; from there he came to Delaware and accepted a professorship in the Ohio Wesleyan University.

which institution he has been connected with ever since, and is now the oldest teacher in that institution, and the only survivor of the original faculty; he became a member of the Central Ohio M. E. Conference in 1856, and has filled the office of Secretary of that Conference for the last twenty years. He served as Chaplain of the 145th O. V. I., in the summer of 1864. Prof. Williams was married in 1847, to Miss Mary Ann Davis, of Cincinnati, Ohio; they had six children; she died in 1872; he married his present wife in 1877—Miss Delia L. Lathrop, of New York; they have one child.

H. A. WELCH, banker, Delaware; this gentleman was born in Delaware, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1845, and is a son of A. A. Welch, who is one of the old settlers of Delaware; he commenced in the Delaware County Bank, filling the position of bookkeeper and teller for some five years; in 1867, on the organization of the Deposit Banking Company, Mr. Welch was made cashier, which office he has filled ever since; the Deposit Banking Company was organized in 1867, by a number of enterprising men of Delaware, and since then has been largely patronized; it has accomplished much good since its organization, and made many friends, and this because it has always been liberal in its dealings.

JAMES WALSH, carpenter, Delaware; was born in Canada, near the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at 14 years of age commenced to learn his trade as a carpenter; in 1861, he came to Delaware, and has been one of its honored citizens ever since, having been employed by the Delaware Chair Company for the last nine years.

JOSEPH WELLS, proprietor of the Delaware Omnibus Line, Delaware, was born in Hardy Co., Va., April 21, 1827, and is the son of Joseph and Sarah Wells; his mother was born in Ireland and his father in Virginia, where he was engaged in farming. In 1832, Joseph came with his parents to Ohio and located in Union Co., they being among its early settlers; he learned the carpenter's trade in Jerome Township, Union Co., and followed it seven years; in 1850, he came to Delaware, a poor man, and commenced driving a team; in 1860, he purchased a half-interest in his present business, and formed a partnership with Mr. Jack Cunningham, running two omnibuses and eight horses; about 1868, Mr. Wells became sole owner of the business, and has been very successful; he now owns five fine coaches, baggage-wagons, one omnibus and ten horses; he does a good business, attending all trains and employing four men. We may mention here that Mr. Wells was the first man that attended the train from Delaware and drove a large wedding-party eight miles out to the railroad, as the C., C., C. & I. R. R. was not then completed to Delaware. Mr. Wells has been City Marshal and Constable. He was married to Miss Ann Case, of Ohio; they have nine children.

PROF. WILLIAM F. WHITLOCK, Dean of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, Delaware; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Oct. 20, 1833, and is the son of Elias Whitlock, of New York, who moved to this State at an early day; he died in 1880, at 82 years of age. Prof. Whitlock received a common-school education in Butler Co., where he prepared himself for college; in 1852, he came to Delaware and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, and graduated from this institution in 1859; he then was elected a teacher of languages; in 1864, he filled the chair of Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and in 1877 was made Dean of the Ladies' Department of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, which position he now holds; Prof. Whitlock's connection with this institution has been signalized by success, and in whatever capacity he has been called to serve, he has brought to his aid rare attainments and marked ability.

REV. E. D. WHITLOCK, Pastor of the William Street M. E. Church, Delaware; was born near the city of Dayton, in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Nov. 12, 1843; is the son of Elias and Mary (Johnson) Whitlock; his father was a farmer, and moved from Montgomery Co. to Piqua, Miami Co., where he died in 1880 at the age of 82 years. Mr. Whitlock remained with his father on the farm until 1863, when he came to Delaware, and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, and graduated from that institution in the Class of 1866; he then went to Champaign Co., and was engaged in teaching school three years as Principal of the Urbana High School, and two years Superintendent of the Paris Schools; he also filled the position for two years as a member of the Board of County School Examiners while in Urbana, and was two years Superintendent of the Barnesville School; in 1873, Rev. Whitlock was ordained as a minister, his first charge being at Ansonia, Darke Co., where he remained for one year, then went to DeGraff, Logan Co., remaining one year, then to Bellefontaine, county seat of Logan Co., where he remained for three years, when in 1878, he came to Delaware and took charge of

the William Street M. E. Church. In 1868, the Rev. Mr. Whitlock was married, in Urbana, to Miss Malia L. Brand, of that place, and a daughter of the Hon. J. C. Brand; by this Union they have two children. Mr. Whitlock was a soldier in the 100-day service of the late war, entering Co. E, 145th O. N. G., and was on duty at Arlington Heights.

JOHN H. WARREN, County Treasurer, Delaware; was born in Radnor Township, this county, Oct. 20, 1833, and is the son of William M. Warren, of Pennsylvania, who came West and located in Delaware Co. about 1812 or 1814. John H., the subject of this sketch, was raised on a farm, and for awhile lived in Scioto Township; at about 16 years of age, he came to Delaware, and entered a store as a clerk; in 1856, he entered the mercantile business at Millville, where he continued until 1874; in 1875, Mr. Warren was elected to the office of County Treasurer by the Democratic party, by a majority of eighty-nine votes; in 1877, he was re-elected to the same office by a majority of 700 votes, one of the largest majorities ever given to a county officer in this county. Such a popular expression by the people speaks volumes in favor of the manner in which Mr. Warren has performed the duties of his office. and his fidelity to the public trust imposed upon him.

A. A. WELCH, merchant, Delaware, is the oldest merchant now doing business in Delaware; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 16, 1813, and is the son of Bildad Welch, of New York, who was engaged in farming; Mr. Welch's grandfather, John Welch, of New York, came to what is now Delaware Co. in 1804, and on the organization of the county was elected Commissioner, which position he filled about eight years; in 1817, Mr. A. A. Welch, with his father and family of ten children, started West, and came down the Ohio River on a raft to Marietta, and from that point went to Galena, Ohio, by wagon; here Mr. Welch remained in Liberty and Westfield, until 1823, when, in February of that year, he came to Delaware; he learned the trade of chair-maker at Columbus, and while there, in April, 1830, joined the M. E. Church, of which he has been a member continuously to this day; in 1834, he commenced the manufacture of chairs in the building now occupied as a residence by the Rev. Jacob Brown; this was the first piece of property that Mr. Welch ever owned, consisting of 6 acres; after several years, he moved to the east side of Sandusky street, and, in 1840, purchased the property where his furniture store now stands, from Solomon Smith, one of the first settlers of the county; in 1840, Mr. Welch commenced the manufacture of furniture, which he continued until 1874, since which time he has confined his business to the operation of a furniture salesroom; Mr. Welch now carries one of the most complete stocks to be found in Central Ohio; in 1869, he erected the brick building adjoining his furniture store, and, in 1873, built his present store, which is one of the substantial brick business blocks of Delaware. Mr. Welch married, Dec. 25, 1834, Miss Falenia Biglow; she died two years after their marriage; he married his present wife, in 1838, Mrs. Juliann (Storm) Babcock, of Delaware, daughter of George Storm, one of the pioneer settlers of this county, having made his home here in 1809; by this marriage there were born eight children. Mr. Welch is one of the organizers and a charter member of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and was a Trustee of the Female College until 1876.

W. T. WATSON, grocer, Delaware, was born in Frederick Co., Md., Sept. 3, 1825, and is the son of John and Rachel (Wiles) Watson, both natives of Maryland; in 1831, they with three children came to Ohio, and located in Scioto Township, Delaware Co.; the father and mother died when W. T. was young; in 1840, he came to Delaware to learn the trade of cabinet-maker; in about eighteen months, he returned to the farm, which he operated until 1865, when he was elected to the office of County Treasurer, and, in 1866, moved to Delaware, which has since been his home; Mr. Watson has been a public man for a number of years; he started in first as Clerk and then Treasurer of the county, and was also Justice of the Peace for a number of years, he then served as County Commissioner three years, and as County Treasurer four years; during the time of building the court house; since Mr. Watson has been a resident of Delaware, he has served as member of the City Council for twelve years, and was the first President of the Council after the town was incorporated as a city. In 1852 he became a member of the United Brethren Church, and, in 1858, joined the Sandusky Conference, traveling and preaching under their jurisdiction. Mr. Watson is now a member of the Central Ohio Conference, and labored in the cause; since he has been a preacher, Mr. Watson has married 380 couples. In 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Beckley, of Delaware Co., daughter of

Samuel and Susan Beckley; she died in 1852. He married his second wife, Miss Martha Clark, in 1853; she was a daughter of John and Mary Clark; there have been born into the family nine children, two by the first wife and seven by the second. Mr. Watson is a Republican, but temperate in all things.

DR. P. A. WILLIS, deceased, Delaware; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, the third of a family of eight brothers, sons of Buckley H. Willis, a well-known citizen of Scioto Township. Young Willis, after acquiring such an education as was afforded by the district schools of his neighborhood, came to Delaware, and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he studied about two years; having chosen the medical profession, he attended lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, where he graduated with the Class of 1861 and 1862; he also read for a considerable time in the office of the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Hamilton, of Columbus; in 1862, Mr. Willis entered the army; first as a contract surgeon, in which capacity he participated in the battle of Corinth, witnessing the desperate onset and the repulse of the rebel army; soon after this, he was commissioned second assistant surgeon of the 48th Ohio vice J. B. Lewis, and joined his regiment at Memphis, Tenn.; late in the fall of that year they went down the Mississippi; the old surgeons were glad to have a new hand, and they gave him plenty of work, which he went at with alacrity. The battles of Chickasaw Bluff and Arkansas Post soon followed, and the fearful ravages of disease during the winter campaign on the Mississippi are well remembered. Through all this Dr. Willis was steadfast, faithful, untiring, and never discouraged. Both his seniors fell sick, resigned and went home, and he was promoted to the rank of surgeon early in the spring of 1863. The close of the war, two years later, found him serving as Medical Director of an army corps on the staff of Gen. Andrews, in the Department of the Gulf. His promotions were not due to any extraneous influence, but solely to his efficiency. On his return from the army, he engaged in farming and the practice of medicine at the same time, achieving success in both branches of business; for several years, he was a member of the Agricultural Society, holding official position in the Board; his student life, army life, professional and farm life, were all marked with indomitable energy, which was a prominent trait of his character. In 1862, he was married to Miss Henrietta Decker, daughter of Frederick Decker. Dr. Willis died of pneumonia, at his home near Bellepoint, on the 18th of March, 1876, in the 39th year of his age, leaving his wife and only child (a daughter) sorely bereft. He was a member of the M. E. Church. The fatal disease was rapid in its progress, and though his death was unexpected by his friends, yet they have the comforting belief that he was fully prepared for the sudden change. He was buried at Oak Grove Cemetery, with the full ritual of Masonic honors corresponding with his rank, by Hiram Lodge of Delaware, of which he was Master.

REV. S. L. YOURTEE, minister of the M. E. Church, Delaware; was born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 21, 1817, and is the son of Abraham and Magdalena (Brown) Yourtee, both of whom were born in Washington Co., Md.; his father was a farmer, and on the farm the son remained until he was 18 years of age, when he began to educate himself, graduating from Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, in 1840, when he was licensed by the Northern Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church to preach. In 1842, he was ordained, and was stationed at Millersburg Circuit, where he remained one year; thence to Sylvania, one year; thence, in 1844, to Toledo, where he was the first stationary preacher of that place; thence to Lima, two years; thence to Bellefontaine, two years; St. Mary's, one year; Tiffin, two years; Elyria, one year, and at Wooster, where during the first year he was elected President of the Female College of Delaware, filling that position in 1852 and 1853; thence to Franklin, one year, then to Pittsburgh, where he was President of the Pittsburgh Female College for one year, when he joined the Cincinnati Conference, remaining in Cincinnati five years, at Morrow Chapel two years, Christie Chapel two years, Asbury Chapel, one year. At the breaking-out of the late civil war, in 1861, he enlisted as Chaplain of the 5th O. V. I., remaining with that regiment one year, when he returned to Cincinnati, and helped organize the 84th O. V. I., and enlisted in this regiment as Chaplain, remaining with them until taken sick at Memphis, Tenn., where he suffered with fever for several months, and resigned and returned to his home at Cincinnati; after remaining there a short time, he went to Springfield, Ohio, and preached there three years; thence to Lockland, one year; thence to Yellow Springs, Ohio, one year, where he received an appointment from Port Clinton, but on account of sickness did not

fill; after resting one year, he was called to Loveland Station, remaining there one year. He then began the study of medicine, and was engaged for two years in Springfield practicing medicine, when he received a call from Richmond, Ind., and filled the pulpit of Grace M. E. Church for one year; thence transferred to the North Ohio Conference; at Clyde two years, also at Ashland, Ohio.; here, during the first year, he was stricken down with paralysis, and laid aside for some three years. In 1876, Mr. Yourtee moved to Delaware. At the last conference he was appointed to the Woodbury Circuit, which he is now filling. He was married, in 1840, to Miss Alice C. Alpaugh, of New Jersey; they had one son, now residing in Kansas City, Mo.; she died in 1868, at Yellow Springs, Ohio; he was married, in 1869, to Mrs. Laura A. (Henshaw) Sears, of New York, she having one child, a daughter.

FREDRICK ZEIGLER, farmer; P. O. Delaware; son of Reuben Zeigler; he was born Oct. 18, 1840, in Delaware Co., Ohio, on his present farm of 130 acres. He was married, Sept. 16, 1860, to Sarah A Bieber, a daughter of George Bieber, a farmer of Pennsylvania; they have seven children, all of whom are living—William, Anna, Frederick, Alice, Luther H., Edward and John; Mr. Zeigler takes an interest in the education of his children. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church at Delaware, Ohio. They have made good improvements on their farm; every necessary convenience being upon it; especially praiseworthy is the improved spring in daily use. Mr. Zeigler's father was born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio in 1834, settling where Frederick now lives; they had three children, two daughters and one son; Mr. Zeigler is forfortunate beyond the common lot of humanity in being surrounded by all that makes life pleasant.

WILLIAM ZIMMER (deceased), was born in Prussia, Germany, Feb. 1, 1824; in 1844, he, with his parents, emigrated to America, landing in New York City; from there they came to Ohio and located on a farm in Crawford Co.; here our subject remained a short time, then went to Columbus and commenced to learn his trade as a blacksmith, where he remained but a short time; then traveled in different parts of the country, visiting New Orleans, St. Louis and other points, returning to Columbus, and from there, in 1853, moved to Delaware, where he first worked at his trade; in 1861, commenced the grocery business, on West Winter street, in a house built by him; he carried on business here until his death, which occurred May 9, 1877, having died with typhoid pneumonia and inflammation of the bowels, leaving a wife and four children to mourn his loss; he was known in the community and by all with whom he had business, as a man of honor, commencing life a poor boy, and, by hard work and good management, had accumulated a good property. He married Catharine Bear, who was born in Germany, having emigrated to America with her people when she was 13 years of age.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

WELLS S. ANDREWS, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born June 20, 1831, a son of Timothy Andrews, a native of Connecticut, and was one of the early settlers in the county, and came to this State when he was but 20 years of age; Wells' school advantages were poor, but by dint of perseverance, acquired an education which enabled him to teach school, which he followed for eleven years. Jan. 3, 1855, married Amelia Mercer, born March 12, 1835, in Deavertown, Morgan Co., Ohio; she is a daughter of Dr. N. Z. Mercer; after their marriage, remained on the homestead until 1857, when he moved to his present home, one mile and a half west of the Olentangy; has 100 acres of improved land. Mr. Andrews has never sought office, yet he has been selected by his neighbors to fill every office from the Supervisor down, and has filled the office of County Commissioner; is a member of Powell Lodge, No. 465, I. O. O. F., and is now District Deputy Grand Master of Delaware Co. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have four children—Blanche, born Aug. 10, 1858; Clarence, Aug. 17, 1862; William H., June 6, 1868; Birdie, Sept. 13, 1871. Mr. Andrews has been a resident of this county for nearly fifty years, and has been closely identified with its interests.

MRS. ROXIE BARTHOLOMEW; P. O. Powell; is a native of Massachusetts; born in

Sharon Township, Dec. 13, 1812, is the daughter of Caleb Hall, whose wife was Mercy Rhodes, both of whom are natives of Massachusetts, and emigrated to this State in the year 1817, making the trip by wagon, which time occupied nine weeks; Mrs. Bartholomew was then but 5 years of age, but she distinctly remembers the time of their coming; they located at Worthington, and in 1831 moved to Orange Township. Mrs. Bartholomew was united in wedlock June 14, 1833, to Maj. Bartholomew, who was born Dec. 13, 1806, in Connecticut; four children were born, but only one, Benjamin F., now living; Jasper, Jane and Thomas C., are deceased; the two former arrived at maturity. After Mrs. Bartholomew's marriage, they moved to the place now occupied by her; they started empty handed, he began work at $9 per month, this he continued some time, and then bought a team and began farming on his own account; after years of patient industry and the exercise of rigid economy, he succeeded in making a start; being a shrewd business man, he was soon enabled to do business on a large scale, and continued to be successful up to the time of his death, Oct. 17, 1875, which was hastened by injuries received some years previous by being entangled in a mowing machine; since his death, Mrs. Bartholomew has remained on the homestead conducting the business of the farm for two years, since which time, her son, Benjamin F., who resides near her, has had charge.

B. F. BARTHOLOMEW, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Powell; is a son of Major and Roxie Bartholomew, and was born in the southeast corner of the township April 3, 1837; his father being a farmer and trader, Benjamin concluded to follow in his footsteps, and at an early age gave evidences of his partiality in this direction; he remained with his parents until he attained his 30th year, when he was married to Miss Amanda Payne, born April 30, 1842, daughter of Hiram Payne; their nuptials were duly celebrated Jan. 18, 1868; they have one child—Leslie, born April 16, 1869. After marriage, they located on the farm he now owns; has 980 acres of land, which is well improved; is a man of energy and inherits the business tact possessed by his father, with a strict regard for justice and possessing the esteem of all who have business relations with him; he is actively engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is making a successful career.

WILLIAM BARRINGER, blacksmith and wagon-maker, Powell; was born in Seneca Co., Feb. 15, 1835; is the eldest of a family of four children; James Barringer, his father, married Nancy Leasure, who was born in Maryland and is of Dutch descent; William, arriving at maturity and having a desire for mechanical pursuits, entered a wagon-shop and made himself as handy as a regular workman, then took up the blacksmith's trade and was soon master of both. In his 23d year, he married Elizabeth E. Howard, born Sept. 16, 1838, in Licking Co.; their union was celebrated Nov. 26, 1857, after which he farmed and worked some at his trade, continuing until 1862, when he moved to Sandusky and stayed three years and a half, and in 1865 he moved to Powell and started in business, where he carries on both wagon-making and blacksmithing; has a large shop and is doing a good business, and fully merits the patronage he receives. Has two children—James F., born June, 1859; Sarah E., born April 2, 1862. His father died in August, 1844; his mother is living in Wood Co.; Mr. Barringer is a member of the Christian Union Church and of Powell Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 465.

HIRAM F. BEEDLE, farmer; is a son of Hiram and Amanda (Bishop) Beedle; the former was born in Warren Co., this State, and was a cooper by trade; he died in Fayette Co., in 1876; his people were from New Jersey; David Bishop, the father of Mrs. Beedle, settled in Warren Co. in 1803, being among the first settlers; Mrs. Beedle is still living; Hiram F., the subject of this sketch, is also a native of Warren Co., where he was born Dec. 6, 1838; from the time he was 12 years old until of age, he worked out by the month during the summer, and spent the winters at home; in 1858, he came to this county, where he worked by the month at farming until 1863; was in the employ of the Government as teamster one season; has followed farming since. On Sept. 8, 1874, he was married to Mary E. Scott, born in Franklin Co.; they have one child, James E., born Oct. 24, 1876. Mrs. Beedle's parents were Jackson and Sarah (Gossage) Scott.

IDN BISHOP, farmer; P. O. Powell; born in Fauquier Co., Va., June 28, 1803; son of John and Katie (Idn) Bishop; she was born in Loudoun Co., Va., and her husband in Pennsylvania; Idn came to this State with his parents in 1826; they located near Dublin, in Franklin Co., and erected a log cabin and lived until the father's death, in 1847, in his 92d year. Idn was married while on the way out here from Virginia, to Matilda Walker, born in Fauquier Co., Va., in May, 1805; they

were engaged to be married before starting, but he having some business to adjust, could not attend to the matter then, and the party started on, he overtaking them to Zanesville, where the "knot was tied." Mr. Bishop made several changes after he came to this State, but finally located in Liberty Township, where he bought 100 acres of land at $7 per acre; after his arrival here, he learned the trade of a stonemason, which he followed for many years; Mr. Bishop has always been a very hard-working man, has made a good deal of money from his labor, yet has been unfortunate by going security for his friends, and has had to give up his home entire, having been on a friend's paper to the amount of $3,000, and had to pay it; this was before he came to the township; he made another start near Dublin, previous to his coming to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have had ten children—Maria, Sarah, Hampton, Heaton, Marion, Rachel, John, Vinton and Margaret, the latter deceased, and one infant unnamed. He has now 70 acres of land, upon which he and his wife reside, and are enjoying the eve of life in peace and quietude.

SAMUEL BARR, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in Franklin Co. Oct. 16, 1816; son of Andrew Barr, a native of Pennsylvania, whose wife was Nancy Ball; born in New York; Andrew Barr came to Franklin in 1805, and settled in that county; he died in 1842, and his wife died in 1851; Samuel remained at home until his 28th year. On Feb. 6, 1845, he was married to Elizabeth Steely, born in Ross Co., March 22, 1821, and was a daughter of John Steely; her mother's maiden name was Moore, who died in 1866; her husband in 1856; after marriage, Samuel Barr and wife located in Franklin Co., on land given him by his father, where he remained about ten years; then went to Alton, same county, remained there three years; then went seven miles northeast of Columbus; stayed seven years; moved back six miles south of Columbus; stayed one year; then went to Westerville; stayed one year; then moved east of Worthington; stayed eight years; spent three years on Alum Creek; spring of 1878, moved to this township, and bought twenty acres, upon which he is now living; they have four children —Mary C., Hannah, Anna and Nancy; the elder, Mary C., is a teacher, and has been engaged successfully as such. Mr. Barr is a member of the M. E. Church; his wife a member of the Dunkard Brethren.

ALBERT CASE, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; born in this township April 1, 1826; is a son of Ralph and Mary (Skeels) Case; the mother was a native of Vermont, while her husband was born in Connecticut and came to this country with an ox team, with one horse in the lead, reaching this county in 1810, and settled in this township; the settlements were then few and far between, and game was in rich abundance; his wife died Feb. 29, 1834, and he in February, 1864. Albert left the parental roof in his 27th year, and married Abby Williams, a native of York State; they have two children—Henrietta and George M. His first wife dying, he was married to Sarah Williams December, 1862; she died in 1866, and Feb. 19, 1868, he married his present wife, who was Amelia Gross, born in Pennsylvania Sept. 14, 1833; no issue. Mr. Case has 110 acres of land and valuable property in Columbus; is a good farmer and stanch Democrat.

JOHN W. CLARK, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in this township Sept. 6, 1831; is the fifth of a family of seven children born of David H. and Laura (Humphrey) Clark, the former was a native of Orange Co., N. Y., and the latter of Connecticut; John's father located in this county about the year 1820, and bought land upon which he lived until his death, Sept. 17, 1857, in his 68th year; was a mechanic, and worked as an operative mason, and, at the same time, carried on farming. John still lives upon the homestead. He was married Dec. 25, 1865, to Mary A. Webber, born in New Hampshire in 1835; she is a daughter of Lyman J. Webber, born in Vermont; no issue; after their marriage, he brought his wife to the old homestead. May, 1864, he was mustered in the 100-day service in Co. K, 145th O. N. G.; returned home after his discharge Aug. 24 of the same year, and has since been engaged as a tiller of the soil. Mr. Clark and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at this place.

C. W. CLEMENTS, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in Union Co., and is the son of Ransom and Susanna (Weaver) Clements, both born in Virginia; came to this State in 1827, and married in Ross Co. in 1829; located in Union Co., where they purchased land, remaining there until 1847, when they came to this county and lived in Orange Township until their death, Mr. Clements in January, 1865, and his wife in August, 1877. Charles W. did not leave the parental roof until he was 34 years of age; while his brothers were in the service, he remained with his parents, and cared for their wants and necessities. March 19, 1865, he

married Melissa Ann Ewers, born in Morrow Co.; after their marriage, they moved to Orange Township, and remained there until 1875, when he moved to where he now resides, where he bought twenty-five acres of land; has one child, Minnie, born March 25, 1871. Mr. Clements and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Has all his life been engaged in farming pursuits, and expects to spend the remainder of his days in the same employment. Is an advocate of the Greenback principles.

CAPT. JOHN CELLAR, farmer; P. O. Powell; he is the third child of a family of five children; his father, Thomas Cellar, was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Jan. 19, 1784; and his wife's name before marriage was Margaret Gabrile, a native of Maryland; the Cellar family emigrated to this State in 1800, and first located in Franklin Co., and, in the year 1802, made their way up the river Olentangy in a keel-boat and settled about one mile north of Liberty Church, on the west bank of the Olentangy, where they built a rude cabin in which they lived until they could afford better; John's grandfather was a gunsmith, and the Indians came from Sandusky to get their guns repaired by him; Chillicothe was the principal trading-point at that time, and where they got he their milling done; Thomas Cellar died June 11, 1854; his wife Nov. 4, 1827; they were married Jan. 10, 1815. John Cellar was born on the place where he now resides, April 23, 1820. July 3, 1856, he was married to Cornelia Cellar, born in this township Nov. 13, 1830; they have had eight children, but five now living—Frances A., Sarah, Edward, Mary E. and Henry. May 10, 1864, he went out as Captain of Co. A, 146th O. N. G., in the 100-days service, and served his time in and about Forts Smith, Tillinghast and Woodbury, near Washington City; was mustered out Aug. 24, 1864, at Camp Chase, and returned home to farming pursuits. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; he also holds the office as Township Clerk.

JOHN G. F. CELLAR, farming; P. O. Powell; John was born in this township Dec. 15, 1837; son of John T. and Lucy (Wilson) Cellar; John was born on the homestead now occupied by his sister, where he lived until the year previous to his marriage, when he built him a house just south of the homestead, and made preparations for the reception of his prospective wife, and, March 1, 1875, was joined by matrimony to Naomi Luke, born in this county Feb. 22, 1855; she is a daughter of John Luke, who married Lucy Karns. Mr. and Mrs. Cellar have one child—Mary W.—born Nov. 15, 1876. He has 124 acres of land. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church. He was in the 100-days service in Co. K, 145th O. N. G., and returned home in August, 1864, and since has been engaged in farming pursuits.

ROBERT M. CELLAR, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in this township Oct. 3, 1834; is a son of George and Rachel Cellar, who were among the early settlers of this county; the former was born in Franklin Co., Penn., April 23, 1791, and died Feb. 23, 1860; his wife is also a native of Pennsylvania, born Oct. 11, 1803; she is still living. Robert was married, Dec. 27, 1860, to Sarah A. Schanck, born in this county Dec. 20, 1840; she is a daughter of William Schanck, a native of New York; they have six children—William A., born Oct. 22, 1861; Cora, March 22, 1864; Eliza, June 1, 1868; Alfred B., March 7, 1870; Sophia S., March 15, 1873; Nellie A., June 4, 1877. In 1864, Mr. Cellar enlisted in the 100-days service, Co. K, 145th O. N. G., and was stationed at Fort Tillinghast, on Arlington Heights, in District of Columbia; was mustered out and received his discharge at Camp Chase, at Columbus. Seven of the Cellar boys were out in the service, one of whom, Joseph Addison, who went out in Co. A, 15th Regulars, died from a wound received at Pittsburg Landing. Robert Cellar is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE C. CELLAR, farmer; P. O. Powell; enlisted in Co. F, 96th O. V. I., July 26, 1862, and was out three years and four days; during this time participated in the battles of Arkansas Post, Chickasaw Bluffs, Vicksburg, Grand Chateau, and those of the Red River campaign, Forts Gaines, Morgan and Spanish Fort; during the battle at Arkansas Post, he received a wound in the leg, which disabled him from duty four months; he was a soldier who was always at his post and ready for duty when detailed; was mustered out at the close of the war, at Mobile and received an honorable discharge at Camp Chase; upon his return, he resumed farming and was married, Feb. 13, 1867, to Mary Gray, a native of this State; she died Nov. 18, 1874, leaving one child—Oliver, born Aug. 8, 1869. Mr. Cellar married a second time Mary A. Bard, a native of Pennsylvania; this took place in November, 1876; they have one child—Bard, born Sept. 16, 1877. Mr. Cellar was born in this

township Feb. 21, 1837, and is a son of George and Rachel (Fleming) Cellar, who were married Dec. 7, 1826.

HENRY COOK, general store; now a resident of Hyattsville; was born Oct. 22, 1847; son of Seth Cook, a native of Morrow Co., where Henry was born; his mother's name, previous to her marriage, was Nellie Hardman, born in West Virginia; Henry came to Delaware Co. when he was 16 years of age, and hired out to work at a saw-mill, and continued working by the month for two years; he then bought a fourth interest in the mill owned by Steitz & Cook, which they ran under the firm name of Steitz & Cook, and did a large business, buying timber land and cutting off the timber, sawing it for the market; they sold the mill and divided up the land; Henry farmed one season, and subsequently traded his land for the town property he now owns, and Sept. 16, 1878, opened up a general store, which he has since carried on; keeps a selected stock of such goods as are required in the community, and proposes to treat the people fairly, and thus hopes to merit their patronage. On Oct. 17, 1872, was united in wedlock to Mary Webster, who was born in Concord Township Nov. 16, 1848; she is a daughter of Frebourne Webster; prior to her marriage, was a teacher several years. He and wife are members of the United Brethren. Mr. Cook is also a member of Powell Lodge, No. 465, I. O. O. F. They have had three children—Alice I., born Aug. 4, 1873; died May 3, 1877; Jay, born July 18, 1875; Nellie, born Feb. 5, 1878.

THOMAS CASE, farmer; P. O. Hyattville; was born in this township May 26, 1847, son of Seth W. Case, who came to this State in 1816 and located in this county, and remained here until 1863, when he moved to Franklin Co., where he died on May 1, 1866, in Blendon Township; his wife survives him. Thomas, the subject of this sketch, during his 16th year, enlisted in the 60th O. V. I., Co. A, and was engaged in the battles of Spottsylvania, the Wilderness, North Anna, Cold Harbor, the James River movement, and was wounded in the battle before Petersburg June 17, 1864, by being shot in the left side, and was only absent from his regiment forty days, and joined them July 27; was present at the mine explosion in front of Petersburg, and participated in all the battles that the regiment engaged in up to the close of the war. Upon his return home, attended school and farmed. July 17, 1870, was united in marriage to Lavinie Thomas; born Aug. 14, 1849; have three children, but two living—Helen A., born Sept. 8, 1871; Walter R., Dec. 16, 1878; after his marriage he continued farming; came here in 1873, and has since remained one mile south of Hyatt's Station; member of Powell Lodge, No. 465, I. O. O. F. Mr. Thomas' father, during his life, was a member of the Republican party, served over thirty years as Justice of the Peace. Thomas W., in the last election, was elected to the office of Land Appraiser, as a Democrat.

JOHN F. COLFLESH, farmer; P. O. Delaware; is among the well-to-do farmers of this township, and was born in Philadelphia Co., Penn., Dec. 25, 1810; is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Nugan) Colflesh, both of them natives of Pennsylvania; John received his education in the common schools, and, at the age of 15, commenced the carpenter's trade, at which he worked in Philadelphia, and was there when the cholera raged in that city; saw the dead hauled out in cart-loads and dumped into pits for their reception. Dec. 23, 1833, was married to Mary D. Weed, born in 1814, same county as her husband; her father's name was Christopher Weed; her mother's name was Hannah Wiley before marriage; in the spring of 1837, Mr. Colflesh moved to this State and located on his present place; his father preceded him the previous fall, and had bought 248 acres of land, which he subsequently divided between John and his brother James. John, though raised to a mechanical pursuit, readily turned his attention to farming; has improved his place, and has as desirable a location as can be found in the county; they have ten children, five boys and five girls—Jacob, now in Berlin Township; John A., in Des Moines, Iowa; Ellen, now the wife of John Harter, of Kentucky; Amanda, now Mrs. John Baker, of Plymouth, Ind.; William J., same place; Lydia, wife of George W. Young, of Delaware; Eliza, wife of Vance Jacox; Henry and Hattie, at home. Miss Hattie took a $60 premium at the last fair for cooking the best meal and in less time than any of her competitors. Samuel, the second son, and deceased, was among the number who first responded to the call in 1861; he was a brave and valiant soldier; he was in Co. C, 4th O. V. I., and was through some of the severest battles of the war; was at one time in command of the company when the Captain and Lieutenants were killed or disabled; in one battle on the Peninsula was the second man to cross the rebel works, and a rebel snapped a cap at him three

times, and Samuel finally wrenched the gun from him and took him prisoner; he lost his life at the battle of the Wilderness three weeks before his time would have expired; Jacob was in the 100-days service, and John A. served about one year in the mechanical department. Mr. and Mrs. Colflesh are members of the Protestant M. E. Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 57, located at Delaware. Has served two years as Justice of the Peace and was elected another term but refused to serve. Is a Democrat.

HIRAM CHAPMAN, farmer; P. O. Delaware; is a native of Summit Co., Ohio, born Feb. 28, 1849; son of T. Chapman, who was born in Vermont and married Hannah Ann Lippincott, a native of New Jersey, and moved to Ohio in 1848, locating in Summit Co.; Hiram was the youngest of a family of three children; his father was a tinner by occupation, and Hiram learned the trade of him, remaining at home until he was about 28 years of age. April 5, 1877, was married to Miss Alice S. Pierce, born in 1852, daughter of Samuel and Ann Pierce; they have one child—Hattie Bell, born Sept. 6, 1878. Hiram moved to this township in April, 1877, and since has been engaged in farming. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church at Liberty; he is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Ashley Lodge, No. 407, A., F. & A. M.

CYNTHIA M. CASE, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in this county Aug. 16, 1819; her name before marriage was Tuller; the Tullers are from Connecticut, and her mother was from Vermont; Mrs. Case was married, Sept. 13, 1839, to Augustus L. Case, who was born in Licking Co.; they farmed for some time after their marriage, and subsequently ran a livery stable, and some time before his death had a contract for carrying the mail, had five lines or contracts, and carried on this business for about sixteen years; in 1854, he died, leaving considerable of his mail contract unfilled, yet Mrs. Case conducted the business and filled out the unexpired part of the time; Mrs. Case has a farm adjoining Powell where she lives; her daughter Dora, who married Charles Carlson, lives with her.

O. J. CASE, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in Beachtown April 6, 1840; son of Augustus L. Case, who married Cynthia Tuller; Oscar left home in his 19th year to "to paddle his own canoe;" Aug. 4, 1862, enlisted in Co. G, 96th O. V. I., and was in the service three years, and returned home without a scratch, received his discharge July 30, 1865. October 25, same year, was married to Martha Tone, born in 1841, daughter of Christopher Tone, a native of Vermont, came West when she was about 1 year old; After their marriage, they moved to Franklin Co., stayed one year; in the fall of 1866, returned to Delaware Co., and located on the farm he now owns; has four children—Aurla, Nelson F., Oddie and Owen (twins); Mr. Case cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

NORMAN CASE, farmer, was born in this township Oct. 12, 1824, and is a son of Ralph Case, who was a native of Connecticut, and came here at an early day, making the trip with ox teams, and horses in the lead; upon arriving in this country, he had but one ox left. Norman was born on the place now owned by his brother William, and obtained his education in a log schoolhouse, with slabs for seats and boards nailed up to the side of the house for a desk. April 17, 1849, he married Almira Holcomb, who was a native of Connecticut; they have three children, Alice L., Mary A. and Laura P. After marriage, they located on the place where he now lives, and where he "kept bach" the year previous. Mr. Case pays taxes on 178 acres of land, and has been a successful farmer. Although he has never identified himself with any church organization, yet he is an advocate and supporter of Christian principles. He is a member of Powell Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 465. His father was a Democrat, and the Case family have remained true to those principles.

M. S. CASE, trader; P. O. Powell. Miles is a native of this township, born Jan. 29, 1832; there were four children in his father's family, Miles being the third; his father, Titus Case, is a native of Connecticut, and came to the State with his father, George, many years ago, and was among the early settlers in this country. Miles' mother was born in New Jersey; her name was Anna Fisher before marriage. Miles left home at the age of 17, and at 22 he was married to Emily Jane Bartholomew, daughter of Maj. Bartholomew, April 5, 1855; they have ten children—Elizabeth E., Mary E., Franklin M., John T., Emily, Luella, Peter, James, Hattie and Roxie. After marriage, he located on the homestead, where he lived until 1869, when he moved to this place. His wife died April 7, 1873, and July 15, 1874, he was married to Carrie Lentz, born in Fairfield Co., near Lancaster; she died during child-birth, Oct.

6, 1879; she was 38 years of age. Mr. Case has, for the last twenty years, been engaged in stock-trading; has 137 acres of land adjoining Powell, on the east. Is a member of Powell Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 465, of which he is Permanent Secretary.

HIRAM R. CARPENTER, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in this township Nov. 18, 1821; the Carpenter family are said to be the first family who settled in the county; the Carpenter family can trace their genealogy back several generations—to one Abraham, who was born sometime in 1600; then Abiel, born 1708, next Capt. Nathan, born April 12, 1757; then James, born in 1794, the father of Hiram; Capt. Nathan was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., and emigrated to this State May 1, 1801; he started for Pittsburgh in a sleigh; sold it at that point and bought a keel-boat and came to what is known as West Columbus, and from there they came up the Olentangy, and the last night before reaching their destination, they camped on an island about one-quarter of a mile north of the iron bridge near the Bartholomew estate; they came on the next day, and camped at a spring opposite the Carpenter estate, where they remained until they found the exact location of their land which had been bought by Capt. Nathan Carpenter before coming, and they brought a surveyor along who established their lines, and then they built a log cabin near the gate which leads into the Carpenter farm, where they lived several years, when they moved to the hill and erected a house on the site of the present structure built by Hiram. The Carpenter family are very long-lived, very few of them have died under 80 years of age; Hiram is the first child of James Carpenter by a second marriage; there were eight children in the family; Hiram and sister remained on the homestead consisting of 350 acres of choice land; Mr. Carpenter is running a dairy of Jersey cows, and is the originator of a new process of butter-making or aid to the same by submerging the milk in cold water, which is a success. Hiram and sister are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity of both Lodge and Chapter, and is Master of the Liberty Grange, No. 124.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, farmer; P. O. Delaware; Mr. Cruikshank is one of the number of self-made men in the county, and there are few men who have manifested more energy and done more for their families in an educational way than he; early in life, he became impressed with the great importance of obtaining an education and has from his first outset in life made everything tend in that direction, beginning in life at a time when advantages of this character were very unfavorable indeed; yet, notwithstanding all the disadvantages and discouragements that attended him, he never lost sight of his desire to obtain a good education, working for his board and cutting several cords of wood each week at times before and after school hours, to enable him to procure the means to prosecute his studies; he left home at the age of 17 and educated and clothed himself by the fruits of his own labor and arduous study; at the age of 18, he began to teach, which he followed until he was 30 years of age; at the age of 23, he was married to Cynthia M. Fisher, a native of New York; their marriage took place May 14, 1839. Mr. Cruikshank was born in Liberty Township, on the east side of the Olentangy River, one and a half miles north of Beeber's Mill, in the year 1816; is a son of George and Elizabeth Cruikshank; the former was a native of Washington Co., N. Y., and came to this State about the close of the war of 1812, locating in this township; the Cruikshanks are of Scotch descent. After William's marriage, he began farming; subsequently, when his children grew up, he moved to Delaware on purpose to educate them and lived there about fifteen years, where several of them graduated. They have had seven children, but four living—Edward died at 14 years of age; Homer graduated and prepared himself for the ministry and died at 23; George W. enlisted in the late war, served three years and then re-enlisted, was promoted to First Lieutenant, was taken prisoner at the Weldon R. R. affair and has never been heard of since; Eugene died at the age of 18; William, married and at home; Eunice, also graduated, now the wife of W. P. Leeper, of Indiana; Lois J., graduate of same school (Wesleyan Female College), now the wife of Rev. Daniel Murdock; Mary T. lives at home. Mr. Cruikshank has 164 acres of land that he has cleared up, and has done an unusual amount of hard labor; could have been worth much more, had he not spent so much in educating his family, but this he does not regret. He and family are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM O. DIXON, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; was born in this township Feb. 27, 1841; son of Abel Dixon; his mother's name was Lydia Clark before marriage; Abel was born in Vermont, and his wife in New York. William's father died when he was a mere lad, and he was left to look

out for himself; his mother was poor and not able to maintain him, and he started out to do for himself. Nov. 7, 1861, he volunteered his services in defense of his country, and was out over four years in Co. B, 46th O. V. I., and no better soldier was in the regiment than William; he participated in all the battles the regiment was engaged in, with the exception of one, and that took place while he was a prisoner; his first battle was at Pittsburg Landing; he was at Vicksburg, Jackson (Miss)., and Mission Ridge; he veteraned while in Tennessee, and went immediately on the campaign, and was at all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and was taken prisoner while on a foraging expedition in North Carolina; was taken to Libby Prison, and from there to Annapolis, and from there he was sent to Columbus, where he got his discharge in June, 1865. Jan. 1, he was married to Phœbe L. Lowry, born in this county Aug. 30, 1848; daughter of Andrew J. Lowry. After their marriage, they moved to Ashley, remained two years, and in the fall of 1868 moved to the place where he now lives, and bought thirty-seven and half acres of land. They have five children—William A., born Nov. 2, 1866; Alice J., born Dec. 29, 1868; Henry B., born Jan. 8, 1870; James F., born Dec. 8, 1872; Mary, born Dec. 1, 1874.

W. H. EDMAN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Powell; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 6, 1822; is the second son of a family of six children, born of Paul E. and Hannah (Harris) Edman. Samuel Edman, the grandfather of William, was one of the "minute men" in Revolutionary times; he was a native of New Jersey. Paul, the father of William, came out to Licking Co. in 1813, and entered land, and returned to Pendleton Co., Penn., where he was born (1794) and brought out his family in 1815, and remained in Licking Co. until the year 1855, when he moved to Allen Co., where he met with an accidental and painful death; he was gored by an infuriated bull, and died a few hours afterward. William remained at home until his 25th year, when he was united in matrimony to Mary Ann Fry, born Dec. 4, 1822, in Greene Co., Penn. Their marriage took place Dec. 2, 1847, after which he rented for two years, and in December, 1851, moved on land he had previously bought, where he still remains; he first bought 100 acres covered with standing timber, built a log cabin with clap-board roof, which was weighted down with poles, and moved into it before there was any chimney; he and his wife began work in good earnest, he clearing up his land, and she spun and wove the cloth for their clothes. The log cabin is now eclipsed by a modern brick structure, recently built. They have had seven children—Abram, Susan, Angelina, Juliet, Malinda, Amanda and Mary (deceased). He and his wife are members of the Christian Union Church. Mr. Edman can remember cheering for Gen. Jackson, and is still a Democrat.

BENJAMIN FRESHWATER, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Aug. 15, 1820; is the seventh child of a family of ten children, born of George and Mary (Hunter) Freshwater, both of them born and married in Pennsylvania, and at an early day moved to Knox Co., and were among the first settlers; Benjamin remained with his parents until he was 23 years of age, and, Dec. 21, 1843, was married to Mary Ann Buxton, born in 1824, daughter of James Buxton, of Union Co., who died Oct. 18, 1879, in his 78th year. When Mr. Freshwater married, they had no landed possessions nor bank accounts to draw from, but their hands and their resolutions were their stock in trade, and they embarked for themselves by renting land, which they continued for six years, and in this time saved enough to purchase fifteen acres on the east bank of the Scioto; they remained on this six years, and then moved to the place where they now live; they now have 100 acres, which he has acquired by additions as they had means to invest—the result of many years of toil and careful management—being ably assisted by his wife. They have one child—Mary Lavina—now the wife of E. Billingsly, who is merchandising in Fairfield Co. Mrs. Freshwater is a member of the Christian Union Church.

M. L. FOWLER, saw-mill, Powell; was born in Orange Township, July 3, 1842, the only child of Moses and Emily (Hall) Fowler, both natives of this State. Maj. Fowler, at the tender age of 14 months, was left an orphan; the death of his parents occurred but a few months apart; his grandfather Hall then cared for him until he became 14 years of age, and then the greater portion of his remaining minority he was cared for by his aunt, Roxie Bartholomew. He then ran as fireman on the lakes one season, and worked in the salt works at Bay City; spent one year in Indiana, and went to Dakota, where he remained six years, three of which was spent as engineer in a saw-mill at Cheyenne Agency, in Government em-

ploy. In the fall of 1871, returned to this county, and the year following obtained the hand of Miss Hannah Webster in marriage, which was celebrated Oct. 19, 1872; she is a native of Concord Township, born Jan. 14, 1853; she is a daughter of Frebourn Webster, a native of Rhode Island; they have three children—Edwin G., William F. and Frank L.; after their marriage, moved to Powell, where he bought the saw-mill owned by E. J. Hall, and has since run the same and has been doing a good business; does all kinds of sawing and in a satisfactory manner; saws by the hundred and also on shares. Maj. Fowler is a man that attends to his own business, and is an industrious and upright man. Is a member of Powell Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 465.

JOHN FREESE, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in this township in August, 1830; he is the third son of a family of ten children born to Abram and Elizabeth Humes; Mr. Freese was from Pickaway Co.; John had but common school advantages; he stayed at home and assisted his father until he attained his majority, when he subsequently married Susan Smith, a native of Delaware; after marriage, he settled in Concord, two miles east of Bellepoint, where he stayed two years; then he moved east of Delaware where he farmed five years; then he went to Troy, and remaining there one year; he then went to Berlin, where he lived two years; in 1864, he moved to the place where he now lives, in the northwest corner of Liberty, where he bought sixty acres of land; Mr. Freese has all his life been engaged in farming, except seven years which was spent in the cooper business; he learned his trade before marriage; Mr. Freese began life poor, but has been a hard-working man, and been prudent and saving; had six brothers in the late war, and only two returned home; they have had eight children—Henry, Martha, Eliza, Almira, William, Louis, Georgia and Isaac (Isaac, Georgia and William deceased). Mr. Freese and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

A. S. GOODRICH, farmer, retired; P. O. Worthington, Franklin Co.; is one of the worthy and stanch citizens of the township, who was born in the same tract he now occupies Oct. 7, 1813; his father's name was Ebenezer, and his mother's maiden name was Betsey Dixon Goodman, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter a native of Vermont; they came to this country at a time when Columbus was a place unknown; the ground on which it stands was a wilderness; Indian trails traversed the country in various directions; upon their arrival, they built a log cabin in the woods; they thus lived for many years, enduring the privations and hardships of the early pioneer; Mr. Goodrich, Sr., was a carpenter and assisted his neighbors in erecting their rude structures; when not thus employed was making improvements on his farm. His death occurred Oct. 15, 1846, and his remains now repose in the family burying-ground. Aaron S. was born in the log cabin of his father; received an elementary education at subscription rates, and remained with his father until he was 35 years of age, when he was married to Sarah Hardin Dec. 27, 1848; she was born in this township Dec. 16, 1827, the daughter of John and Sarah (Carpenter) Hardin, a near relative of Capt. Nathan Carpenter, one of the early settlers in this county; three children have blessed this union—Allison E., born Aug. 17, 1850; George Blucher, Dec. 22, 1852, and William H., April 7, 1854. All received graduating honors at the Ohio Wesleyan University excepting Blucher, who did not complete the course, taking up Blackstone instead; he has read law considerably, yet does not intend to enter the practice. Mr. Goodrich has, during his life, been engaged in farming; has been successful in his business operations, and thus become the owner of a large tract of land; has been in poor health several years, and has recently divided up his land among his boys, reserving for himself and amiable wife a competency for their declining years; he has a very pleasant home, and everything about him to make him comfortable. Is a member of the New England Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 4, and Powell Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 465; so also are his three boys.

W. J. T. GARDNER, blacksmith, Powell; was born April 20, 1857, and is a son of Joseph C. and Nancy J. (Henderson) Gardner; the former was born in this township and the latter was a native of this county. William was but 18 months old when his father died, and at the age of 7, was placed in the care of Solomon Armstrong, at Blacklick, with whom he lived two years, when, learning that it was Armstrong's intention to leave him in the county house, William left him and went to live with Edward James Hall, with whom he remained until February, 1873, and at the age of 16, he went to Terre Haute, Ind., where he learned his trade; after its completion, he came to Powell, in April, 1878, and worked for Mr. Fuller until that fall, and in April, 1879, he set up in business for himself. April 12,

1877, he was married to Sarah J. Glick, born in Indiana, June 16, 1860, daughter of Amasa Glick; they have one child. Notwithstanding Mr. Gardner's discouraging surroundings heretofore, he is now on the road to success, for which the more credit is due him.

LYMAN GARDNER, lumber, Powell; was born in this township, June 21, 1845; he is a son of Jonathan Gardner, who was born in Sullivan Co., N. H., Aug. 3, 1815, and came to this county with his people in 1819, locating in this township. Lyman remained under the parental roof until he was 18 years of age, and in February, 1864, enlisted in Co. C, 26th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war, and participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged during that time; among the most prominent were Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Atlanta, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek: and was with the force that went in pursuit of Hood, when he advanced on Nashville, and was in the battle of Franklin; he was mustered out in November, 1865. Upon his return, he attended school at the Center Academy, and subsequently taught school three terms. Aug, 10, 1873, was united by marriage to Lillian Hall, daughter of A. G. Hall, born in Ashley May 24, 1853; they have three children—Royal G., born 21, 1874; Stella, born July 24, 1876, and Franklin, Nov. 25, 1878. Was, for a time, engaged in the sawmill business; sold out, and sold goods for a time, with Mr. P. Sharp as a partner; since that time, has been engaged in the lumber business. He is a young man of energy, and is well adapted to trading pursuits. He has a very nice and uniquely finished residence, which he has recently built.

JOHN P. GRAY, Jr., farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; was born in Knox Co. May 10, 1853; son of John P. and Eliza (Thompson) Gray, both of them born in Harrison Co.; in December, 1860, they came to this township, and located on the east side of the Olentangy, where they bought 116 acres of land, remaining on it six years; then sold out, and moved south a short distance, purchasing ninety-two acres, on same side of the river, where Mr. Gray died Sept. 25, 1867; he was, during his life, an honorable and conscientious Christian man; was, for several years, a leading Elder in the Presbyterian Church; his wife still survives him, and is a member of same church, as also are John P., and Margaret, his sister. Mrs. Gray's father was a soldier in the war of 1812; she also sent two sons to the late war—Oliver and Ebenezer: the former was a member of the 96th O. V. I., died in the service; and Ebenezer in the 121st Regt., but died upon his return home; there were seven children in the family, but two are now living.

SEBASTIAN GRUMLEY, farmer; P. O. Powell; born in Franklin Co. Jan. 22, 1855, son of Frank C. and Mary Grumley; remained at home until his marriage, Nov. 3, 1874, to Harriet Dominy, born June 10, 1855; had two children —Clara, born Sept. 4, 1875, and Effie July 8, 1877; was in the grocery business in Delaware four years, and November, 1878, went on the farm, and has since been engaged in farming pursuits.

JOSEPH GRUMLEY, farmer; P. O. Powell; Joseph was born in Franklin Co. March 19, 1843; is a son of Frank C. and Mary Ann (Hultz) Grumley, who were natives of Baden-Baden, and came to this State; Joseph was among the number who imperiled his life in the defense of his country, and enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in Co. D, 82d O. V. I., and was out three years, and during this time was engaged in all the battles in which his regiment participated; among the first were Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was then transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea. On Oct. 7, 1869, was married to Cynthia T. Dominy; born Sept. 12, 1848, daughter of Almond Dominy; have one child—Minnie.

J. T. GARDINER, farmer; P. O. Powell. Prominent among the early settlers in the township is Jonathan Gardiner, who was born in Sullivan Co., N. H., Aug. 3, 1815, and came to this township when he was but about 4 years of age; his father, Jonas Gardiner, married Nancy Pond, and emigrated to this State in a wagon in 1819; the trip was made in six weeks; first located on Lot 26; the country at that time was almost an entire forest, they lived in a log cabin, and put up with all the inconveniences; Jonas died with an epileptic stroke when Jonathan was in his 18th year; he being the eldest, the care of the family devolved on him. During his 23d year, he married Delia E. Benton, who was born in Franklin County April 24, 1818; their marriage took place June 27, 1837; have had seven children, but five now living—Nettie, Franklin M., Lyman D., Irvin N., Isabel, Byron and Henry; Franklin and Henry deceased; Mr. Gardiner has always lived on the same tract of land that he first

settled on, having been a constant resident of the township. Mr. Gardiner early in life embraced religion, and has for many years been a member of the M. E. Church, his wife also. Mr. Gardiner's efforts as a farmer have been attended with success; his father belonged to the first temperance organization, and Jonathan has been true to those principles which he inherited from his father; is not willing to make any compromise with the "ardent;" Mr. Gardiner can well remember when money was a thing rarely ever seen; all buying and selling in a commercial way, was done by barter, whisky or stock being generally the measure of value. Mr. Gardiner is a member of Powell Lodge, No. 465, and one of the stanch men in the community.

A. G. HALL, farmer and railroad agent, is one of the prominent men of the town of Powell, and was born upon its site, many years previous to its establishment; he is a son of Thomas R. Hall, who was a native of New York State, and at an early day came to this State and afterward located on the land that Powell now stands upon, which was at that time one dense body of timber; here he built him a rude cabin, and made a small clearing, thus making a start; A. Gordon, the subject of these lines, was born July 16, 1830, and had but limited school advantages; he worked with his father up to the time of his learning the cooper's trade, which he acquired at Worthington. August, 1852, he was married to Mahala Gale, born in Franklin Co.; after which he moved to Ashley, where he worked at his trade from 1852 until 1865, when he returned to Powell, and in January, 1865, enlisted in Co. H, 88th O. V. I.; returned home in June of the same year. They have three children—Lillian A., William T. and Lizzie E.; upon his return from the service, turned his attention to farming, has 100 acres of excellent land and first class improvements. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is the founder and proprietor of the town; the survey was made Feb. 2, 1876, and was accordingly laid off; since the building of the railroad, he has, besides buying and shipping grain, been agent.

EDWIN JAMES HALL, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in this township Jan. 24, 1825, and is a son of Thomas R. Hall; remained with his parents until he started for himself. He married Mary Gardner, who was born where she now lives. He learned the cooper's trade, and followed this business for several years; had large contracts to fill for the breweries in Columbus. Mr. Hall lived six years near Worthington, Franklin Co., where he learned his trade. Upon his return to this county, he was engaged in the manufacture of shingles by steam power; then bought the machinery for a new saw-mill, and set it up, and ran it from 1859 to 1872, when he sold out to other parties, and has since been engaged in farming the greater portion of the time. Mr. Hall is what might be termed a natural mechanic; has been often solicited to work in machine-shops. Since he sold out his mill, has been their principal sawyer, his farm being in close proximity to the mill. Mr. Hall was, with six of his brothers, in the late war, two of whom now moulder in Southern soil. He has but one child, James, who, when but a babe, manifested a precocity rarely seen; at the age of 2½, he could play the accordion, and he has a son that played the violin when 3 years of age. Mr. Hall and all his brothers are adherents to Republican sentiment; their father was an Old-Line Whig.

GEORGE HALL, farmer; P. O. Powell; is the third son of Thomas R. Hall, who was born Oct. 3, 1798, in Vermont, and subsequently settled in Liberty Township, where Powell now stands; here George was born Oct. 29, 1827; his mother was born Sept. 10, 1803, and her maiden name was Eliza Humphrey; her marriage with Mr. Hall took place March 10, 1822. George lived with his parents until his 25th year, when he married Mary A. Wright Nov. 15, 1852. She is a daughter of Thomas Wright, with whom she emigrated to this State when she was but 3 years of age. Mr. Hall has been a continuous resident of this township, with the exception of the time he was in the army. In 1864, he enlisted in Co. K, 145th Ohio State Guards; was out in the 100-day service. Mr. Hall has served as Justice of the Peace for several years; is now serving his fifth term; was Justice of the Peace when he entered the service. Several of the officers presented themselves before him to be "sworn in by the Esquire," which he did to their satisfaction, and while he knew it was not a valid "swear," yet they were satisfied, and went on their way rejoicing. Mr. Hall was commissioned as Notary Public in 1876, and has since served in that capacity. During Mr. Hall's early life, he taught school for about fifteen years, and was a successful teacher; has five children living—Eva A., Olin B., John T., Alice C. and Elsie Grace. Olin is now telegraph operator on the C., C., C. & I. R. R.; Eva is a teacher. Mr. Hall has been a member of the

M. E. Church since his 16th year, and has always been identified with the interests of the Sunday school. Seven of the Hall brothers were in the United States service at one time, two of whom lost their lives—Theodore and John L.

B.W. HARTLEY, farmer; P.O. Delaware; born in Guernsey Co. Jan. 22, 1834; son of John and Zilpha (Hall) Hartley. They were from Pennsylvania; came to Guernsey Co. and entered land, upon which they settled; in 1865, moved into Vinton Co., where they are still living. Benjamin W. received a common-school education. Soon after attaining his majority, was married to Eunice Coles, born Feb. 11, 1836, in Guernsey Co., daughter of Isaac and Mary (Starbuck) Coles; he was in the first company that crossed the Plains, in 1849. Soon after their marriage, moved to Lucas Co., Iowa; remained three years, farmed and taught school; came to Delaware Co. in the spring of 1859; lived in Harlem Township about two years; then in Delaware thirteen years, making several changes in the time; in the spring of 1872, moved to Berlin, and bought 187 acres of land; after a residence of three years, sold out, then moved into Liberty and bought a farm. Mr. Hartley has been successful in his business, having a snug farm, and town property in Delaware. They have had six children—Tamson L., now wife of John De Witt; Loresten M., now in Sumner Co., Kan.; Ransom (deceased); Walter C.; Arthur G., and Mary E., at home. Mr. Hartley and family are members of the Wesleyan Church, he being an active and enthusiastic worker in the same, has been licensed to preach, yet, his health not admitting, prefers to labor in the capacity of a lay member, where he does effectual service. Served three months in the United States service, Co. D, 145th O. N. G. Is a Prohibitionist and a zealous worker.

H. A. HYATT, grain dealer, Hyatt; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Aug. 4, 1832; son of John Hyatt, a native of Maryland; his mother's maiden name was Catherine McKinsie. When Henry was 9 years of age, his mother bound him out to a farmer, and at the age of 14, he returned to his mother and assisted in her support, until her death, which occurred in 1857; subsequent to this, he assisted in the maintenance of his sisters. In the fall of 1857, was married to Naomi Mitchell; she died in 1859, leaving no issue. In October, 1863, was married to Emma Boardman, daughter of Charles Boardman; they have three children—Euphrasia E., Charley and Orland. After his marriage, he farmed two years, and then went to merchandising, which he followed until 1861, when, in consequence of failing health, he abandoned the store and came to Liberty Township and purchased a farm, and remained on it two years; his health recuperated, returned to Knox Co., and entered the mercantile business again, which he continued until he returned to his farm in Liberty; soon after, he sold off a portion of his farm, and, in 1875, he laid out the town which bears his name.

JAMES HINKLE, farmer and manufacturer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Potter Co., Penn., Aug. 1, 1825; is the third child of a family of four children by the first marriage of his father, Michael Hinkle, to Nancy Ayres; he was four times married; the Hinkles are of German descent, and the Ayres of English; James emigrated to this State with his parents when he was about 10 years of age; they first stopped in Marlborough Township; after one or two more changes, he located permanently one mile south of Hyattsville, where his father died in December, 1877; James remained with his parents until his 18th year, when he apprenticed himself to learn the manufacture of woolen goods, under the direction of Picket, Jones & Co., remained with them three years, and then worked three years as "jour" in different parts of the country; in 1849, he, with many others, made a trip across the Plains; was gone about two years; worked six months in the mines, and the remainder of the time drove team; returned home, and in the fall of 1851, he bought the mill and site where he had learned his trade. Eighteen months after, May 3, 1853, he was married to Elizabeth M. Wood, born in Niagara Co., N. Y., September, 1826; she is a daughter of Anson and Elizabeth (Smith) Wood; they have five children—Ashley R. W., born Sept. 23, 1854; Victor A., born Dec. 1, 1856; James W., born Feb. 28, 1859; Philemon B., born July 3, 1861; Mary E., born Dec. 6, 1865. When Mr. Hinkle bought the mill, there were but two old frame buildings and, in 1857, he built the large and commodious stone house, and subsequently built the large stone factory which he has been running since; he also has two farms in this township which he carries on with the assistance of his boys. Mr. Hinkle and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

DAVIS HOWARD, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., Aug. 14, 1812; his father, John Howard, was also a native of Virginia; his mother, Lucretia Davis, was born in Maryland; they came to Ohio in 1820, and located

in Licking Co., where the father died in 1832; Mr. Howard started out from home without a dollar, and about the first employment he secured was on the canal at $7 per month as teamster, where he continued for about seven years. In his 25th year, he married Sarah Pratt, a native of Virginia, who was born in 1810; they have had eight children; they moved to Liberty Township in 1846, and to the place where he now lives in 1849; Mr. Howard first bought ten acres of land, subsequently adding to it four more, then thirty-seven, and so on until he now has a farm of eighty-seven acres; at the time of moving to this township it was very difficult to make a living; the land was exceedingly wet; it was necessary to exercise the most rigid economy; butter sold at 6 cents per pound, and 5 cents apiece was the highest price paid for chickens; but as the timber was cleared from the country, the land became drier and more tillable, from which time it was less difficult to make progress in accumulating for the comforts of life.

AMOS KIDWELL, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in Fairfax Co., Va., Nov. 10, 1812; is the eldest of a family of ten children of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Ridgeway) Kidwell, both of them natives of that county; Amos' father was a miller by occupation, and his services were not required at home, and, at the age of 17, went out to work by the month. In his 23d year, was united in marriage to Rachel Frederick March 3, 1835; she was born in Shenandoah Co. in 1815; subsequent to this, he rented land for four years; in the fall of 1839, he moved to Union Co., Ohio, where he farmed one year; the year following moved to Franklin Co., where he bought 100 acres at $6 per acre; built a log cabin and went to clearing off the timber; here he remained twenty-five years, and before he left had seventy acres cleared and a good frame house and good improvements, orchard and all the conveniences that pertain to an old settled place; in the spring of 1867, he moved to Yellow Springs in Greene Co.; remained there five months, and, in October, 1867, moved to Liberty Township, one mile and a half west of Powell, where he bought a farm, and still lives. He and wife are both members of the Christian Union Church, he having been connected with that body for thirty years.

ROBERT KIRKPATRICK, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in Scotland, near Dumfries, May 26, 1806; he is a son of James Kirkpatrick; his mother's name, previous to her marriage, was Marion Wells; Robert is the fourth child of a family of eight children, and was about 20 years of age when he emigrated to America, landing at New Brunswick, where he stayed about sixteen months, and from there went to Philadelphia, where he remained about six years. On Dec. 27, 1832, he was married to Esther Wood; born in Chester Co., Penn; in May, 1833, they moved to this township, and located where he now lives, buying ninety acres of land, covered with timber; at this time, there was but one settler on the Stanbery section of 4,000 acres, and that was a colored man; at this time, he could have bought ten acres in East Delaware, where the depot now stands, for $10 per acre. Mr. Kirkpatrick built him a log cabin and began clearing up the land; subsequently added to this until he had about two hundred acres; he has sold and divided up his land until he has now 126 acres; they have had eight children, but four living—John, Marion, Mary E. and Joseph C. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Liberty. Mr. Kirkpatrick has been a resident of this county for over forty-six years, and has been one of the solid men of the neighborhood, and well merits the esteem he enjoys in the community.

JOHN LOWRY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Powell; was born April 29, 1816, in Ireland; son of Andrew and Mary (Thompson) Lowry. John was the oldest of a family of eight children, and when about 2 years old, his parents emigrated to America; they stopped a few years in the "Old Dominion State," and later came to Ohio, and stopped for awhile in Berlin Township, and then located in Liberty. John remained at home until his 22d year, when his father and mother died, with the milk sickness; the care of the younger members of the family then devolved upon him. Soon after this, he united in marriage with Betsy Thomas, born in this township; five children were born to them—Charles, Ann A. and Eliza, now living. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry located on the east side of Liberty Township, across the river, south of Liberty Church; remained here over twenty years. His wife died during her 35th year. Subsequently, he moved to where he now lives. In September, 1855, he was married to Sarah A. Post, born in New York Dec. 20, 1834, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Boss) Post; have five children—John A., Emma J., Florence B., Mary E. and James C.; Mr. Lowry has now two good farms, well improved; has been a resident of the county full forty-five

years; has, for several years past, been engaged in stock trading.

ANDREW J. LOWRY, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; is the fourth son of a family of seven children, born of Andrew and Mary Lowry, who were natives of the Emerald Isle, and emigrated to this country and located in Virginia, where Andrew J. was born Jan. 14, 1822, near Richmond, and at the age of 5 came to this county, in company with his parents; they located on what was called Sackett's farm, remaining there a short time; they finally settled on the place now owned by Andrew, remaining there until his father's death, Oct. 4, 1838, at which time Andrew was thrown upon his own resources. At the age of 22, he united in wedlock with Elizabeth Cunningham Feb. 20, 1844; she was born in Delaware Co., and is a daughter of B. and Mary (Eaton) Cunningham; they had six children—Robert E., Julia E., Phœbe, Mary E., Philo J and Joseph C. (the latter deceased). After his marriage, Mr. Lowry bought the remaining heirs' interest of the estate, and moved on the same, where he still lives. He has been a resident of the county for fifty years; has 104 acres of land, beautifully situated. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry's children are married and doing for themselves.

CHARLES T. LOWRY, merchant; Powell; is a son of John Lowry, and was born in this township March 9, 1850; his father taught him the rudiments of husbandry, and early impressed on his mind and character the principles of economy and industry, which have characterized his father's successful career. He remained with his parents until his 24th year, and before embarking in business for himself, "wooed and won" the hand of Elizabeth Demorest, born in this county Feb. 9, 1856; she is a daughter of John Demorest, who was a native of New Jersey; their nuptials were celebrated Sept. 1, 1874, and they moved to Powell, where he engaged in the mercantile business with T. N. Richey; this partnership lasted about two years, at which time they dissolved. In February, 1879, he started business on his own account; keeps a general stock; is successful, and bids fair to become one of the solid merchants of the county. They have one child—Andrew, born March 11, 1876.

J. C. LOWRY, saloon, Powell; was born in this township, July, 1857, and is the son of Crosby Lowry, who was a native of this county, and volunteered his service in the late war in Co. G, 96th O. V. I., and lost his life in the defense of his country. In early manhood, he married Cynthia Thomas, daughter of James Thomas, a farmer of this township; she is still living, and resides in Liberty Township. There were six children in the family (but four living), of whom John is the eldest; William P., Hosea L. and James C. are at home with their mother; John, after the death of his father, worked out by the month, and assisted his mother in the support of the family, and worked about among the farmers until September, 1879, when he set up in the saloon business in the town of Powell.

W. P. LILLY, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Vermont in the year 1813; son of S. D. Lilly; at the age of 14, he began the study of medicine, which he pursued until his graduation, after which he began the practice in Orange Co., which he followed until the year 1841, when he came West, locating in Vinton Co., this State. While here was united in marriage to Miss Harriet McDougall, born in Jackson Co., Ohio, Jan. 30, 1825, daughter of Redhard McDougall, a native of Hagerstown, Md.; her mother's name was Mary Atherton before marriage; born in Pennsylvania; she died in 1844; her husband in 1841. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lilly occurred in July, 1857; subsequent to their marriage, located in Vinton Co., where they lived until 1865, when they moved to this county, locating on the west side of the Olentangy River, in Liberty Township; they have but one child—Caroline Veronia, born Dec. 21, 1858; she is a graduate, receiving the degree of B. L.; attended the high school two years and Monnett Hall four, and is an accomplished lady. Mrs. Lilly's father and two of his brothers were in the war of 1812; one of her brothers was killed in the Morgan raid during the late war. Mrs. Lilly's parents were born and married in Connecticut; her grandfather McDougall was from the North of Ireland. Mr. Lilly's wife and daughter are members of the M. E. Church.

SAMUEL LOWRY, farmer; P. O. Powell; is a native of the Emerald Isle; born Dec. 13, 1819; son of Andrew and Mary Lowry, who emigrated to America when Samuel was quite young; his parents died and he remained on the homestead some time, and assisted in caring for the younger members of the family. In his 22d year, he married Mary Slain, a native of Virginia; had five children, but two living—Mary, wife of W. Meeker; Lucinda, wife of John Roach; after his marriage, moved into a log cabin with one

room, on his present place, which was unimproved, and bought of Judge Powell, who was then keeping store in Delaware, a "reflector," "spider" and a few utensils to cook with. Wolves were plenty, as well as deer and wild turkeys, and many a one became a target for his unerring rifle. Indians passed down in gangs to Columbus quite frequently; Delaware was their nearest post office, and it cost 25 cents to send a letter, and if a fraction over weight it was double price, and he remembers having paid 50 cents each for several letters. His log hut was subsequently replaced by one built by his own hands; his wife died Feb. 2, 1850. Sept. 28, 1851, married Eliza Cherry, born Sept. 16, 1834, in Concord Township, daughter Burroughs and Elizabeth (Ball) Cherry. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry have had born to them twelve children, eleven living—Burroughs, Maggie E., Phœbe, Charles, Cynthia, Jennie E., Minnie, Samuel R., Roxey, William H. and Hila.

FLAVEL MOSES, farmer; P. O. Powell; born in Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 27, 1814; is the oldest of a family of five children born of Salmon and Orpha Moses, who emigrated to this county when Flavel was but 3 years of age; he remained with his parents until he was 28 years of age; his youth and manhood up the time of his marriage were spent at school and in assisting his father in the duties of the farm. May 11, 1842, he married Elizabeth A. Dunton, born April 17, 1818, in Mechanicsburg, Ohio; her father's name was William Dunton, and her mother's name previous to her marriage was Zeroia Withey, both of them natives of Vermont; after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Moses moved to a cabin situated on the land they now own, where they began for themselves; have had six children, but five now living—Orpha, Sarah D., Flora E., William S., Lois and Andrew F. Mr. Moses has been a very hard worker and always attended to his own affairs, and 349 acres of land that he now has are evidences of his industry and frugality. Has been a consistent member of the Methodist Church for nearly one-half a century, and by his exemplary conduct and upright Christian deportment enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors.

RUSSEL B. MOSES, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in this township April 1, 1822, on the same plat of ground he now owns and where he has been a constant resident; his youth was spent with his parents, who lived in a log cabin for several years; his father, Salmon Moses, married Orpha Case and settled on the land now owned by Russel; they were among the early pioneers of this county, and he was the first class-leader of the Methodist society of that early time. Russel was married at the age of 27 to Ally Gregg; she was a native of Greene Co., Penn.; their marriage was duly recorded May 24, 1849; but one child was born—Helen, Aug. 8, 1850. Since their marriage, they have been located on the old homestead, where he has been engaged in farming pursuits. Oct. 22, 1877, he had the misfortune to lose his companion, who fell by that dire disease, consumption; since that time he has remained on his farm, his daughter keeping house. Has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1843; his wife also belonged to the same denomination. The life that Mr. Moses has lived has merited for him the esteem and the regard with which he is held in the community that has for so long a time known him.

WINFIELD S. MARKS, farmer; P. O. Powell; is a namesake of the noted Winfield Scott, of military fame, and was born in this county, on the same hill where he now resides, Dec. 4, 1839. He is a son of Sheldon and Ann (Knight) Marks; his father a native of Adams Co., Penn., came to this county about the year 1837, where he engaged in farming, and lived until his death, May 14, 1879; he was born June 4, 1792, and was 87 years of age. His wife survived him but about four weeks, and died very suddenly June 9, of the same year. Winfield, during his 20th year, married Josephine Case, born Feb. 13, 1842; she is a daughter of Augustus and Cynthia (Fuller) Case; their marriage took place Sept. 29, 1859; six children born—Milo S., William O., Clara F., Edward C., Lillie Bell, Alvin Halstead. Mr. Marks has always been engaged in farming, and has 344 acres of land. His mother was born Jan. 20, 1800.

HENRY C. MADDOX, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Powell. Among the self-made men in this township, who have come up from small beginnings, is Mr. Maddox, who came to this county with $100 in his pocket, and this was his entire start to begin with, yet he has from that unpromising beginning acquired him a home and a competence, after several years of patient industry. He was born in Warren Co., Va., Dec. 15, 1832; is the eldest of a family of thirteen children, born of Bennet D. and Mary S. (Horn) Maddox, both natives of that county; the Horns are of German and the Maddoxs of English extraction. Henry was raised a farmer, and remained at home until his 25th year, when he, having heard of the

West, and the advantages that were open to young men of enterprise, bade the land of his fathers an affectionate adieu and turned his steps toward the setting sun, and came to this county, and the year following, April 22, 1858, was married to Elizabeth N. Frederick, born in Licking Co., Oct. 27, 1835, daughter of John W. Frederick, a native of Virginia. After their marriage, they located in Concord Township, where they began farming in a small way, by renting land, where they remained about seven years, and in the fall of 1865, moved to the place they now live, and have since remained; has now an excellent farm of 140 acres of land, and well improved; has the very best of buildings thereon, all of which he has built himself, and everything about his premises gives ample proof of the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Has eight children—Olive, born July 10, 1859; Frederick T., Sept. 6, 1861; Harry C., Aug. 22, 1863; Mary C., March 14, 1866; Ralph B., March 5, 1868; John W., April 12, 1870; Floy, Sept. 7, 1873; Ruth, Nov. 27, 1876.

E. B. MARKS, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born a short distance from Baltimore, Md., near the Pennsylvania line, March 8, 1825; is the third of a family of eight children. His father, Sheldon Marks, was among the enterprising business men of his day, and when he engaged in any undertaking, success was almost sure to crown his efforts. Erastus B. was about 14 years of age when his parents came to this State; he remained with them until 18 years of age, when he started out on foot and with hand trunks and straps over his shoulders; sold notions through the country one year; the next year traveled by wagon and sold tinware, and the third year sold patent medicine, making Cincinnati headquarters; then went to St. Louis, and clerked in a store for his uncle, Daniel Marks, and was second clerk on the Lucy Bertram, of which his uncle was part owner; soon after this, the cholera broke out, and he returned home. Oct. 16, 1850, he married Lucy E. Dedrick, born Sept. 22, 1832; daughter of William Dedrick, who was born in New York, and came here at an early time; he was Fife Major in the war of 1812. Mrs. Marks is one of sixteen heirs of a large estate in England, which is valued at $100,000,000, said to be the largest estate ever litigated in that country; one suit has been gained establishing their heirship; the Dedricks can trace their ancestry to near relatives of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Marks have three children —Sylvester B., Theodore S. and Florence E.; soon after their marriage, they located on the east side of the Olentangy River, where they began farming. May, 1864, he went out in Co K, 145th O. V. I.; was mustered out Aug. 24, 1864. After his return home, bought a farm in Scioto Township; was there three years; then sold out and bought near Powell; stayed one year; then went to Franklin Co., near Worthington, and bought land, and remained there seven years; sold out and moved to Columbus, where he bought property and remained two years; then renting it, returned to the old homestead; remained one year, and in 1877, moved to the place he now lives on; has valuable property in Columbus. Is a "simon pure" Democrat.

WARNER MARQUET, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Ottenweiler, Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 10, 1830; son of Antony and Mary (Hartsing) Marquet. At the age of 23, Warner crossed the ocean, and made his way to Columbus, Ohio, where he drove team and worked in the stone quarry. Feb. 1, 1855, was married to Joanna Whiteman while at Columbus; moved to Radnor Township, and began farming, where he stayed one year; went to Delaware Township, where he remained one year; from here went to Millville, where he was one year; then returned to Delaware, and stayed two years; he then bought fifty acres of land where he now lives, which was covered with timber; has since added to it until he has ninety acres. They have had twelve children; ten living—Louis, John, Mary, Peter, Charles, Sarah, Ann, Louisa, Callie and Minnie. Mr. Marquet has made all his property by hard labor; had nothing when he came to this country. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church; he is Democratic in sentiment.

MRS. M. J. McKINNIE, farming; P. O. Lewis Center; was born in this county Sept. 13, 1833; is the third child of a family of five children; her father's name was L. C. Strong, and her mother's maiden name was Mahala Andrus, who was born in New York. Mr. Strong was a native of Delaware Co.; his father's name was Daniel Strong, and was among the early pioneers of the county. Mrs. McKinnie was united in marriage to Josiah McKinnie Sept. 12, 1861; he was a son of John McKinnie, who was born in Pennsylvania; Josiah was a native of this township, and was born on the farm where Mrs. McKinnie now lives, where his grandfather had settled; after their marriage they settled on this place; Oct. 5, 1870, he died. He was an active business man

and a conscientious Christian; was a member of the church from the time he was 12 years of age, and during his life he filled several official stations in the same. Three children were born to them—Clara, June 30, 1862; William James, Oct. 10, 1864; Lucius Franklin, Sept. 14, 1867. Mrs. McKinnie has 300 acres of land which she is farming. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ALVA MACOMBER, farmer; P. O. Hyattsville; is a representative of one of the first settlers in Orange Township; his father, Jeremiah Macomber, came to this county in 1811, from Dutchess Co., N. Y., and settled on the pike in Orange; the place is now occupied by Mr. Gooding; Alva was born Dec. 25, 1812, on the place his father first located; the family subsequently moved into Concord Township; about the year 1849, Alva came to Liberty, where he bought land which was unimproved; has since added to it until he now has 350 acres. He was first married to Mary Green, born in Washington Co.; she died in 1840, leaving two children—Zeno and Susan; Zeno was in the late war—Co. E, 30th O. V. I.—and lost his life at Vicksburg; Susan is now the wife of Ural Thomas, in this township. Mr. Macomber was married a second time to Mrs. Matilda Hinkle; she died in 1863, three years after their marriage, leaving one child—Mary Alice. Mr. Macomber received his early education in a log schoolhouse, sat upon a slab, and his desk was a board nailed up against the wall; yet, notwithstanding these unfavorable surroundings, he is to-day one of the best informed men in the township; is a man of excellent mind and good information, and loyal to the principles of Republicanism.

J. S. PETERS, farmer; P. O. Powell; is a native of Fairfield Co., Ohio, born Nov. 28, 1824, and is the son of Samuel Peters, who was born July 5, 1779, and whose wife Parmelia was born Sept. 23, 1782; both were natives of Virginia and came to this State and located where Jonathan was born; they were pioneers of that county; his death occurred May 14, 1851. Jonathan was married, in his 21st year, to Tabitha Walcutt, born in Franklin Co., near Columbus, Sept. 15, 1823, daughter of Robert and Susanna (Legg) Walcutt; she is a near relative of Gen Walcutt. The nuptials of Mr. and Mrs. Peters were celebrated Jan. 2, 1845; their children's names are Jacob, Samuel, Robert, Laura, Susanna P., Tabitha C., Jonathan W., Lydia A., Samuel and Robert, deceased. After marriage, Mr Peters located in Franklin Co., where he engaged in farming, living there until 1878, with the exception of four years and a half, which he spent in Illinois. March 26, 1878, he moved to the place where they now live, one mile east of Powell; have seventy-eight acres of land, which they are farming. Mr. and Mrs. Peters are members of the Regular Baptist Church; the ordinance of baptism was administered to both at the same time over thirty years ago, by Hiram Handon; Mr. Peters has for several years officiated as minister, and both are firm believers in the doctrines of their church.

ORRIN POWERS, farmer; P. O. Hyattsville; is a son of Erastus Powers, who was the first white person that was born in Delaware Co.; his father's name was Avery Powers, who was among the first families who settled in this county; Avery Powers and Capt. Nathan Carpenter came together and located on the east side of the Olentangy River, north of Beeber's Mill, where Erastus was born, Nov. 6, 1803, and died April 9, 1879. Orrin was born Oct. 17, 1834, in Orange Township, and when he was 17 years of age went to live with his grandfather, Jeremiah Macomber, and lived with him four years; Nov. 11, 1855, he was united in marriage to Rebecca Stallman, born in York Co., Penn., July 30, 1836; her father's name was Henry L. Stallman; her mother's maiden name was Maria Pilm. After marriage, they located in Concord Township; subsequent to this they made several removes, once to Union Co., Madison, and in 1860 made a trip to Kansas, returning in the fall, when he purchased the land he now owns, moving on the same March, 1861, and has made it his permanent home. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Co. K., 145th O. N. G., returning in August, and returned again to the service in response to a draft which occurred in September of same year, and responded to it and reported for duty in Co. I, 82d O. V. I., and was out until the close of the war; discharged in June, 1865; upon his return home, he resumed farming pursuits. He has 110 acres of land, which he has since farmed. Mr. and Mrs. Powers have never been blessed with any children, yet they have raised two and have one now under their care. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren; has never taken special interest in political matters, but is an advocate of Republican principles. Is among the best men of the township.

T. N. RICHEY, Powell; was born near Marysville, in Union Co., Sept. 5, 1851, and was

the eldest of four children, born of Edward Y. and Rebecca (Buxton) Richey, natives of Union Co.; her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and was one of the first settlers in Union Co. Thomas was left an orphan at the age of 15, when he was placed in charge of his grandfather Buxton, with whom he lived until 19 years of age, when he went to Lima, Allen Co., where he remained about four years, where he was in charge of a pearlash manufactory, owned by his uncle, at Marysville. In June, 1874, came to Powell, and associated with J. E. Billingsly in selling goods, under the firm name of Billingsly & Richey. This partnership lasted about two years. He then went into business with C. T. Lowry, under the firm name of Richey & Lowry, which association lasted two years, when they dissolved by mutual consent, and Feb. 8, 1879, Mr. Richey began on his own account. He keeps a general stock of merchandise, and is an obliging salesman. Feb. 18, 1875, he married Octavia Behm, born Feb. 27, 1853; she is a daughter of Jacob Behm; they have one child, Charles W., born Aug. 28, 1876. Mr. Richey is a member of Powell Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 465.

LEVI RHODES, carpenter, Powell; is a son of William Rhodes, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Fairfield Co., Ohio, at an early period; his wife's name was Elizabeth Cramer, born in the "Keystone" State; Levi was born in Franklin Co. Feb. 15, 1825, and at the age of 14 moved to this county with his parents, remaining with them until he was of age; subsequently learned the carpenter's trade, and worked in this county and other places for several years. At the age of 30, he married Miss Eliza Beasley, daughter of Lewis Beasley; the ceremony took place Feb. 15, 1855, before breakfast. Mr. Rhodes worked at his trade up to the breaking-out of the late war, when he volunteered in Co. I, 82d O. V. I., Dec. 6, 1861, remaining in the service until Aug. 17, 1864, when he was discharged on account of injuries to the spine producing partial paralysis of lower extremities, received while on a forced march, by being run over by a body of cavalry; since that time, he has been unable to do steady manual labor. They have three children—George B., Ella J. M., and Olive M. A. Mr. Rhodes' life and general character have been such, that he commands the esteem and confidence of those who knew him.

SAMUEL RHEEM, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Middlesex, Cumberland Co., Penn., Nov. 13, 1799; at the age of 17, he went to learn the trade of brickmason, and in 1822 emigrated to this State and came to Delaware when it was but a small place, and spent about fifty years of his life in that town, during which time was engaged in the prosecution of his occupation; has built nearly all the prominent buildings in that place, among which are the college buildings. Was married, Dec. 25, 1830, to Sarah Stewart, who was born in New York State, and came to this State about the year 1816; she died September, 1869, leaving no issue; was married a second time, June 8, 1873, to Mrs. Eliza B. Cruikshank, a native of this county, in Orange Township, born May 3, 1816; she was a daughter of Stephen L. Eaton, born 1784, in Boston, Mass., her mother's name was Olive Davis, born in Vermont in 1788. Mrs. Rheem is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Rheem has been a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church over fifty-three years, and has always been an advocate of temperance, and is a strong Prohibitionist in the strictest sense of the word; since his marriage to Mrs. Cruikshank, they have been living in the northeast part of Liberty; Mrs. Rheem's father came to this State in 1811, and was in the war of 1812 as trumpeter; was drafted twice.

G. S. ROLOSON, farmer; P. O. Hyattsville; was born in Berlin Township Dec. 4, 1824; is the fourth of a family of eleven children born to Nathaniel Roloson, who was a native of New Jersey, and emigrated to this State in 1817, and subsequently located in Berlin Township, where G. S. was born; Nathaniel was born in the year 1792, and his wife's name, previous to her marriage, was Phœbe Rosecranz; she, like her husband, was a native of New Jersey, true representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race; after his arrival to this county, he was identified with it during his life, and, after living here sixty years, he died Aug. 15, 1877. G. S. Roloson was raised up under the care of his parents, and received a fair education, such as one could obtain in the common schools; he assisted his father in the duties of the farm, remaining with him until he was 25 years of age, when he was married to Susan Swartz; born in Pennsylvania in 1827; after their marriage, they moved to Liberty Township, and located on land he had previously bought, situated in the northern part of the township, north of Hyattsville one mile and a quarter; he has 100 acres upon which he has since remained; they have five children—Lusina,

Hannah L., Nathaniel B., Susan Emily, Henry W. —all grown and doing for themselves, except Henry. The Roloson family are of Republican sentiments, and have always been stanch and true to whatever principles they maintained, either politically or religiously. Mr. Roloson has filled several offices of trust in the township, and is among its best men.

PETER SHARP, merchant and Postmaster, Powell; was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Aug. 20, 1834, and is a son of Daniel T. Sharp, who was born near Pittsburgh, Penn., and whose wife's name before marriage was Abilene K. Long, born in Jefferson Co., Ohio; the senior Sharp was a merchant, and brought his son up in the same business, giving him common school advantages. At the age of 22, Peter was married to Elizabeth J. Wiseman, born in Gallia Co.; they had ten children, but seven living—Anna M., David A., Henry E., Charles A., Robert P., Julia E. and George E. After their marriage, they located in Patriot, Gallia Co., where he sold goods for his father three years; then moved to Minnesota, remaining one year; then moved to Lawrence Co., Ohio, where they lived three years; then removed to Gallia Co., remaining two years; thence to Franklin Co., and, in the fall of 1865, located in Powell, since which time he has filled the office of Postmaster, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people; also carries on a store and keeps a general stock, consisting of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, etc. His wife died in November, 1862; was again married, Aug. 5, 1879, to Miss R. Anna Gregg, born in Delaware Co. Jan. 28, 1845; she has taught thirty-six terms of school, and is one of the county's best teachers; she is a daughter of John Gregg; her mother's maiden name was Rachel Long, both natives of Pennsylvania.

ALVIN SMITH, plasterer, Powell. Among the efficient mechanics in the town of Powell, we find Alvin Smith, who was born in Franklin Co. Nov. 7, 1847; he is a son of John M. and Naomi (Carver) Smith, the former a native of Caledonia, Vt., and the latter of New York State; they were married in Genesee Co., N. Y., and came West at an early time, locating east of Columbus, in Franklin Co.; remaining here a short time, they went to Worthington; he was a member of the 2d Vermont Regiment in the war of 1812, his discharge and land-warrant he always retained as a treasured souvenir, and it was with delight and satisfaction that he afterward referred to his army experiences and would sometimes get a gun and give the "boys" a course in the "manual of arms" and an exhibition of the tactics then in use; he followed farming during his lifetime, and was, for over forty years, a member of the Masonic Order, and died at Worthington in his 67th year. His widow still survives him, and lives with her son Alvin in Powell; he remained in Franklin Co. until his 10th year, then went to Erie Co., N. Y., where he remained five years, and came West in 1861, and for three years was at work on a farm; then learned the plasterers' trade, and since followed the same in Delaware, and in the surrounding country; is an excellent workman and his services are always in demand.

ORLO SMITH, druggist, Powell; is a son of John M. and Naomi (Carver) Smith, and born in Erie Co., Penn., Feb. 5, 1837; he is the second of a family of seven children, and at 12 years of age came to this country with his parents; when about 19 years of age, he made a trip South, where he worked one year and a half in a mill in Arkansas; then went to Little Rock, where he was engaged as teamster in a Government supply train, and went across the Plains; returning home he learned the use of the trowel as an operative mason, and worked at this until the commencement of the war. June, 1861, he hired to the Government as wagonmaster, worked nine months, and, in 1862, got a situation in the U. S. military telegraph corps, remaining with them until October, 1867, when he received his discharge at Columbia, S. C.; during his term of service, he was through all the Southern States in which that branch of the service was employed. Upon his return to peaceful pursuits, resumed his trade, and continued at the same until 1877; during this time was at work in this county, and had built the greater part of the brick buildings and structures in Liberty Township up to the time he abandoned the business. Dec. 9, 1868, he married Mary Thomas, born in 1847 in this township; they have had one child—Minnie G., born Dec. 14, 1871. Since 1877, has been engaged in the drug business in Powell, in which he is prospering.

DAVID SHAW, shoemaker, Powell; was born in Delaware April 13, 1846; is a son of William and Mary (Wilson) Shaw; his mother was born in Delaware Co., and is now living in Delaware; his father was a native of Scotland, and died in this county in 1854. David began to learn his trade in Liberty Township in his 16th year, but the following year, June 1, 1864,

enlisted in Battery B, 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, and was mustered in at Mansfield, encamped a short time in Kentucky, then went to Chattanooga for garrison duty, thence to Cleveland, Tenn., from there to Loudon on the Tennessee River; their next move was on the Stoneman raid, then to Strawberry Plains and to Knoxville, Tenn., and from this point to Greenville where they remained until the close of the war; was mustered out at Nashville, and discharged at Camp Chase. Upon his return home, he completed his trade in Delaware; March 12, 1867, came to Powell and began business on his own account. September 2, same year, married Alma Youel, born in this township; she died Dec. 26, 1869. Was married a second time to Addie Hays, born in Franklin Co.; their marriage took place June 15, 1870; she is a daughter of H. and Hannah (Robeson) Hays; they have three children—Frank H., born Aug. 31, 1871; Nola, June 30, 1873; Jennie, Sept. 11, 1877. Mr. Shaw is an excellent workman, and merits the patronage he receives; keeps ready-made work on hand; is a member of Powell Lodge, No. 465, I. O. O. F.

CHARLES STANBERRY, retired farmer. The Stanberrys are of English descent, and are supposed to be of the same stock who came over with the Pilgrims in the Mayflower. Charles Stanberry, whose name heads this sketch, was born in New York City Aug. 10, 1809, and is the fifth child (by a second marriage) of Jonas and Ann Lucy (McCreadey) Stanberry; Jonas Stanberry was born in New Jersey about the year 1760, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a brother was a Major in that long and doubtful struggle, and was wounded in one of the many battles in which he participated; Jonas was also in the war of 1812; afterward located a large amount of land (principally through land-warrants) in several different counties; about 20,000 acres in this county, and 6,000 acres in this township; he died Feb. 22, 1840, in Zanesville, Muskingum Co. The McCready's are of Scotch descent; the father was an Earl in bonnie Scotland, and was forced, through persecution, to leave his native country. Charles Stanberry, the subject of these notes, came to the State of Ohio in 1814 with his parents—they locating in Zanesville; he remained there until after the death of his father, when he went to Delaware where he remained one year. He was married, May 28, 1832, to Mary Smith, a native of New York City, born July 10, 1810, and a daughter of Hon. Theophilus W. and Clarissa (Rathbone) Smith; he was for twenty-five years one of the Supreme Judges of the Southern District of Illinois; later, was in Northern District, located at Chicago; he was among the early settlers, was a prominent landholder, and died in Chicago May 6, 1845. Subsequent to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stanberry, they resided about fifteen years in Columbus, and in 1857 located in Liberty Township; six children have been born to them, four of whom are living, viz.: Clara, now wife of Gen. Neff, of Cincinnati; John, near the homestead; Charles at home, and Edward at Cincinnati, in the insurance business. Mr. Stanberry is a brother of the Hon. Henry Stanberry, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State, a prominent jurist of the West, and was once Attorney General of Ohio, a position he resigned to defend Andrew Johnson in the grand impeachment trial.

M. G. STAGGERS, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in Greene Co., Penn., Feb 11, 1827; is a son of Andrew and Sarah (Snell) Staggers. Her grandfather came from France, and fought under Gen. La Fayette in Revolutionary times. Mark's parents came to this State in 1839, where they lived until their death, after which Mark lived with an older brother until he was of age, and then he started out in the world for himself; he worked out at $10 per month, first for Lawson Bull, in Franklin Co., also for Solomon Beers; has done many a hard day's work on the ground where North Columbus now stands; plowed, cradled and mowed over the ground that to-day is a city. Sept. 7, 1848, he was married to Elizabeth Phipps, born in Franklin Co. Oct. 7, 1829, daughter of John Phipps, born May 25, 1800. After their marriage, they moved north of Columbus, where he farmed two years; then went one-half mile west and lived there one year; in the spring of 1851, he moved to this county and bought fifty acres of land one mile and a half west of Powell, and remained there until November, 1877, when he moved to the west side of Powell Station, where he made his present improvements. His son, Joseph F., born Dec. 16, 1851, now occupies the farm, which consists of 155 acres, which Mr. Staggers and wife have made by their own exertions and good management. Mark, like his father, is true to the principles of Democracy, and is a member of Powell Lodge, No. 465, I. O. O. F.

P. P. SLACK, farmer; P. O. Powell. Pierson Parker Slack was born in Hampshire Co., Va.,

March 27, 1820; is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Brown) Slack; came to this country with his parents when he was about 7 years of age and located in Licking Co.; his father, being a poor man, could not give him any pecuniary aid, and, at the age of 16, he started out for himself, and began to work by the month at low wages; he and his brother took a job of cutting 500 cords of wood at 25 cents a cord, and boarded themselves. In his 23d year, Dec. 29, 1842, he married Mary Geach; she is a daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Benjamin) Geach. The Geaches and Slacks are of Irish descent and were among the number who fought in the Revolution. After their marriage, he bought sixty acres of land which he farmed for seven years; then sold out and moved to Orange Township, where he purchased ninety-five acres of land and remained there twelve years, and finally sold out and moved to the place where he now lives; has now about one hundred and sixty acres of land. In 1864, in May, he enlisted in Co. G, 144th O. N. G., and was out in the 100-days service, and was mustered out at Camp Chase in August, same year. Mr. and Mrs. Slack have had ten children, but six of whom are living—George, Gilbert, Henry, Alice, Emma and Clara. Mr. Slack is among the self-made men, and, with the assistance of his wife, who has been an efficient helpmeet, has acquired a good home and a reasonable competence for their declining years.

JOHN STEITZ, farmer; P. O. Hyattsville. John is a brother of Jacob and Michael, and born in Baden March 4, 1836, and son of Jacob Steitz, and in common with others, emigrated to America, to better his condition; he had heard glowing accounts of this country, and he resolved in his mind, if the half were true that was said of it, he would be willing to cast his lot in such a land; he arrived in New York the 20th of September, 1854, and was $32 in debt, having to borrow of his friends to enable him to pay his way over. He began to work near Albany, at gardening, at $6 per month; the next season he received $8 a month; that year he worked on a farm; the winter following, he worked for his board, and went to school. The next three years, he received $10 per month, and in 1859 and 1860, received $150 per year. In 1857, he married Elizabeth Ost; she had one child; they both died before leaving New York. In 1862, he came to this State, and stopped at Delaware, where he first worked at driving team; the next summer, worked in the brewery, also some time in the still-house, and subsequently in the wholesale house of R. E. Hill & Son, and after this turned his attention to farming. In 1865, was married to Mary Brownmiller, born in Germany, daughter of Reuben Brownmiller and Lydia Snyder, his wife; they have had six children—Reuben, William, Lorin, Edward and Annie; John, deceased, died at the age of 7. John is now located about one mile west of Hyattsville, where he bought fifty acres in the woods, and has since cleared the same up, and built the brick house, barn and all the improvements about the place. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and he, like his brothers, is loyal to the principles of Democracy.

MICHAEL STEITZ, farmer; P. O. Hyattsville. The Steitz family, who have become identified with the interests of the county, and are among the energetic and prosperous business men, are deserving of much credit, and especial mention for the zeal and the success which has attended their efforts, beginning as they did. Coming to this country on borrowed capital, to defray their passage and expenses, had this to liquidate before they had anything for themselves. Michael Steitz was born, April 2, 1834, in Baden, same place as his brother Jacob, and emigrated to this country in 1854, and worked in Albany Co., N. Y., at gardening, and at such work as he could obtain. He was married, in 1855, to Maggie Knapp. In 1865, he came to this State and settled in this township, and soon after, his wife died, leaving three children—Coonie, Kittie and Margaret. Subsequently, he married Frederica Kershner, born in Wurtemberg, May 24, 1841; they have three children—Frederica, Charles and Lizzie. Soon after he came out here, he had what might be termed hard luck, his crops failed, yet he never lost courage, but kept pushing vigorously on, and bought some land where he now lives, and afterward bought a half-interest in a saw-mill, which he ran for eight years, and bought timber land and cut off the timber, and sawed it up and sold it; cut, one season, 700,000 feet of lumber of their own, which they sold, besides doing a large amount at custom sawing; finally sold the mill and turned his attention exclusively to farming, and has been very successful in the same; has now 215 acres of land; when he made his first purchase, it was all timber, which he has cleared and got under cultivation; has put all the improvements on his land that are now on

it, and is still pushing ahead and is determined, at some future time, to stand among the most affluent farmers in the township. Is a member of Powell Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 465.

JACOB STEITZ, farmer; P. O. Hyattsville. Among the representatives of this township who hail from the "Faderland," who have worked their way up in the world, and are now among the highly respected citizens in the county, is Mr. Steitz, who was born in Rhine Bavaria, Rocksenhausen, Sept. 14, 1831, son of Jacob Steitz and Catharine (Amos) Steitz; in his 21st year, he bade adieu to the land of his fathers and set sail for America in 1852; landed in New York Sept. 1; he borrowed the money to pay his passage, and having arrived, began work on a farm in Albany Co. remaining nearly three years; then turned his steps to the State of Ohio, and arriving at Delaware he worked seven years in the oil-mills there. While here, was married, March, 1859, to Catharine Snyder. In 1863, he moved to this township, where he bought 100 acres of land and located on the same and began farming, and has since remained. He has eight children—Jacob W., Sarah E., Amelia B., Charles J., Elizabeth, Anna R., Mary and Frank F. Mr. Steitz has made all the improvements on the place, it being all timber when he came, and has, by hard work and rigid economy, accumulated his present possessions, working first for $5 per month, and by saving his money and making the best use of his time, he has earned for himself and family a good home. Mrs. Steitz is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Steitz has a family of children that are very intelligent, and will no doubt profit by the example set them by their parents, and become in time like them—active business men and women. Mr. Steitz is a member of Powell Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 465.

PHILO THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center. Philo Thomas was born May 23, 1820, son of David Thomas; his mother's name before marriage was Mary Holcomb, and she is now in her 92d year; she and her husband were natives of Connecticut, and came here at an early period, being among the pioneers of the country. Philo was born in this township, and at the age of 25, married Ann Lowry, sister of John and Andrew J. Lowry; she was born May 24, 1824; the record of their marriage is April 10, 1845; five children living—Mary, Cynthia, James, Charles, John. After marriage, they located on the land he now owns, there being 315 acres, all of good quality and beautifully situated. Mr. Thomas has always been engaged in farming pursuits.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, July 27, 1845, and is the youngest of a family of six children, whose parents were Jeffers J. and Rebecca (Cook) Thompson; the former was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Pickaway Co. in 1834, being an early settler there. He was a wagon-maker by trade, and resides in St. Paul's, of that county. When but an infant, William was placed under the care of Samuel Schineck, with whom he remained until his death, when he went to Shelbyville, Ill., and began learning the wagon-maker's trade; in about a year, he returned to Ohio and completed his trade with his father. In December, 1865, he enlisted in Co. E, 18th U. S. I., and went to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; was there six months; then went to Fort Sedgwick, Colo.; at the end of one year, went to Echo Cañon, and did guard duty in protecting the workmen engaged in constructing the Union Pacific Railroad; then to Fort Saunders, in Dakota; thence to Fort Bridger, where he received his discharge Dec. 19, 1868. During this service, Mr. Thompson was engaged in several conflicts with the Indians, and now bears upon his leg the scar of a wound, inflicted by an arrow. In returning, he stopped in Shelbyville, Ill., about a year; then came to Columbus, where he was overseer of the repair work of the "Short Line" Railroad; then worked in the rolling-mills, after which he worked at brickmaking, then resumed his trade. Aug. 13, 1875, Mr. Thompson married Jennie Bennett, who was born in Delaware Co. Sept. 18, 1850. They have two children—Charles, born May 30, 1876; Harry, Nov. 10, 1877. Mr. Thompson came to Powell and worked for Mr. Thomas two years; in August, 1879, he began business for himself. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

DAVID S. THOMAS, mechanic, Powell; was born in this township Dec. 19, 1839; is a son of James Thomas, one of the early residents in the county; David was raised a farmer, but early in life he manifested an aptitude for mechanical pursuits; so at the age of 15, he left home, and up to the time he located in Powell, has made a good many changes and removes; spent six years in Michigan, where he was engaged in the carriage business, running a shop of his own at Grand Rapids; in 1867, returned to this State and farmed two years in this township; subsequently built the shops now run by Barringer & Gardner,

and carried on wagon-making about six years, and afterward sold out to the parties now occupying them; he is now patentee and proprietor of the National Bee-hive, which is the most economical, convenient, and the tightest when exposed to the weather of any hive in the market; they are double-storied, and have advantages for extracting honey and prevention from moth, with side entrance for removing frames at any time. July 4, 1864, Mr. Thomas was married to Sarah McCutcheon, born in Orange Township in 1841; have six children — Belle, Clara, George, Sylvia, Charles and Ray. Since 1871, he has been a resident of the town of Powell.

MRS. CORDELIA THOMAS, Hyattsville, was born in Connecticut March 12, 1830; daughter of Salmon Holcomb; her mother's maiden name was Tuller, both natives of Connecticut; they emigrated to this State when the subject of this sketch was but 6 years of age; they located in Liberty, where they lived until their death. Cordelia was married in her 20th year to John Thomas, a son of David and Mary (Holcomb) Thomas, the latter was one of the earliest settlers in this county; is now 93 years of age; after the marriage of Mrs. Thomas they located on the Whetstone River, adjoining the homestead; lived there until his death which occurred June 14, 1858; they had five children, three living — Lavina (now the wife of Thomas Case), James and John. Mrs. Thomas now resides one mile south of Hyattsville, where she had 100½ acres of land which she has since divided among the children, reserving forty acres in her own right; John lives with his mother; was born Feb. 12, 1856.

URAL THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Hyattsville. Among the representatives of this county who have emigrated from across the sea and are self-made, is Mr. Thomas, who was born in South Wales Dec. 25, 1830; there were ten children in the family, he being the fifth; his father's name was Griffith Thomas, and his mother's maiden name Sarah Thomas; the family moved to this country July 1, 1842, and located in Oxford Township, near Eden Station; Ural remained at home until of age; after he was of age, he had a desire to become a railroad man, and, with this view, entered into the employ of the C., C., C. & I. R. R., where he learned to run as brakeman for awhile, and subsequently went in the machine-shop, where he learned to run an engine, and was then placed in charge of one, which he ran for about seven years, and during this time had many narrow escapes from sudden death; subsequently ran stationary engine, and did repairing on the same; this he continued for some time. In 1859, he was married to Susan Macomber, born in this county Feb. 20, 1838; after taking a trip to Kansas, he returned, and located on a tract of land north of his present farm, which he partially cleared, and remained on the same about six years; then sold out to A. Macomber, and came where he now lives; in May, 1864, went out in the 100-day service, Co. K, 145th O. V. I., and was out about four months; since his return, he has been engaged in farming pursuits. Mr. Thomas has acquired his present possessions by good management and by patient industry; he has four children living—Jennie A., Clara G., Phœbe A., Alva V.; Minnie and Mary, deceased.

LAFAYETTE TONE, farmer; P. O. Delaware. Mr. Tone is a self-made man, born in one of the New England States—New Hampshire, June 21, 1824; son of Christopher Tone, whose father was in the Revolutionary war. Lafayette came with his father, in 1842, to Franklin Co., where he located, living until 1852, when he was stricken down a victim to the disease which prevailed at that time—cholera. Lafayette began for himself at the bottom of the ladder, and first worked out by the month, which he continued for fourteen years, getting at first $6 per month, and never exceeded $10; but he made the best use of his time and saved his means; in 1852, he caught the gold fever, and went to California, where he remained two years, and then returned to Franklin Co.; in 1855, came to this county, and in 1856, was united in marriage to Sarah M. Cellar, daughter of James Cellar; as a result of this union, seven children have been born them—Elizabeth, Adah, Julia, Martha, Clara, James, Harry. Mr. Tone is a member of Powell Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 465, and is among the thrifty and hard-working men in the township; has by his own exertions secured for himself a good farm, which he has under good improvements, and located on the west bank of the Olentangy in the northeastern part of Liberty Township.

JAMES THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in a log cabin in Liberty Township, on the west side of the Olentangy River, upon the land now owned by Daniel Thomas, Jan. 6, 1813; his father, David Thomas, was a native of Connecticut and made a trip to this country to purchase land in 1801, and walked the entire distance, and with gun in hand killed game, upon which he

subsisted; on his arrival here, bought 100 acres on what was known as Col. Kilborne's section, and while here assisted in building the first mill that was erected in Franklin Co.; he returned to Connecticut as he came—on foot. Shortly after married Mary Holcomb, now living and one of the oldest persons in this part of the county, she being in her 93d year, and resides with her daughter. After their marriage, he returned to this county in 1806 and built him a log cabin on the land he had purchased; Columbus and Delaware were then unknown; hunting at that time was their principal pastime and by it they furnished their tables with quantities of the best of meat; James excelled in this sport and was almost a dead shot; he at one time molded thirteen bullets for his rifle and killed twelve deer with the number; he remembers his brother killing sixty-five deer in less than six weeks. Mr. Thomas was married, Jan. 7, 1834, to Polly Simmons, born in New Jersey in 1805; have eight children, but four are living—Cynthia, David, Laura and Lucy; after their marriage, they moved into a log cabin and lived in the same until 1854, when he built a substantial stone building, in which he expects to spend the remainder of his days.

CHARLES WILCOX, farmer; P. O. Powell. Among the worthy citizens that are located on the banks of the Olentangy is Mr. Wilcox who is a native of Franklin Co., where he was born Jan. 8, 1828; he is a son of Warren and Almira (Vining) Wilcox, natives of Connecticut, who came to Ohio in the year 1806, locating first in Franklin Co. and in 1849 moved to this township, locating one mile south of Powell, where the father died Jan. 21, 1876, having been a prominent member of the Methodist Church and a zealous advocate of temperance. He also served in the war of 1812; his wife still survives and lives on the old homestead. Charles had the usual school advantages; his father, being poor, had no legacy to bestow on him, except his good example and wholesome advice; he assisted his father in the maintenance of the family, and, Feb. 12, 1852, he married Electa A. Case, born March 30, 1831, in this township; one child was born to them, but died when 18 months old. After their marriage, they located in Sharon Township, Franklin Co., and in the spring of 1857, they moved to the place they now occupy. He is a member of Powell Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 465.

DANIEL WOLLAM, farmer; P. O. Powell; born in Fairfield Co. April 26, 1815, and is the fifth child of a family of seven children (all of whom are now living), born of Benjamin and Hannah (Ollar) Wollam, who came to this State before the present century; he first entered land, and, after living on it for some time and making improvements, forfeited it, and had to pay for it the second time; he was a soldier of the war of 1812, and lived and died an honored citizen. Daniel is of German and Swiss descent, and obtained a fair education; remained on the homestead until his 28th year. He was married in his 24th year to Leah Light, who was born in Fairfield Co.; she died in 1847, leaving one child, Sarah Jane, now the wife of Hampton Bishop. In 1846, he moved to this county, locating in Concord Township, where he remained four years, and worked with his brother at the carpenter trade. Aug. 29, 1850, he was united in marriage to Rebecca Jane Evans, born in Frederick Co., Va.; she is a daughter of William Evans, and came to this State with her parents; they have had ten children, eight of whom are living—William, Levi, Christina, John, Franklin, Mary, Missouri and Charles; in 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Wollam moved to Liberty Township, and, with his brother, Mr. Wollam bought 150 acres of land; his health failing afterward, and being unable to farm it successfully, he sold it, and, in 1876, moved to the place on which they now reside.

W. H. WILCOX, farmer; P. O. Powell; is a native of Licking Co., Ohio, born March 15, 1841, and is the first child of a family of two children by a second marriage of Joseph Wilcox and Mary Atwood—the latter a native of Virginia and the former of New Jersey; they came to Licking Co. and entered land, and were among the earliest settlers in that county; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died about the year 1849, being then at the advanced age of 70 years. At this time, William H. was about 7 years of age; when about 16, he set out to work by the month, and continued until Oct. 23, 1864, when he married Mary E. Rogers, born in 1843, in Licking Co.; she is a daughter of Michael W. Rogers; in 1865, they moved to this county, and returned the next year to Licking Co., and remained until 1873, when he again returned to this county, and located in Liberty Township; he now has 241 acres of choice land. In May, 1864, he was among the number who enlisted in the Ohio National Guards; was out in Co. B, 135th O. V. I., and remained until August of the same

year; he had a brother, Benjamin F., who was out in the same regiment, and died in hospital from wounds received in an engagement.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O. Powell; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1823, and is the youngest boy of a family of thirteen children of Anson and Hannah (Phillips) Williams, the former a native of New York, and his wife of Pennsylvania; they came to this country by team, and settled in Orange Township, where they remained until their death; at the age of 18, John was married to Annias Holcomb Feb. 14, 1841; she was born in Connecticut; they remained on the homestead until about the year 1859, and then moved to this township, where he bought 103 acres of land, where he still lives. Mr. Williams has been identified with the interests of the county for forty-four years; they have twelve children, all living—Henry A., Nancy E., Rebecca A., Cherry M., Mary P., Alvira D., James H., John, Solomon S., Jennette, George and Mark, eight of whom are married; the other four—Solomon, John, George and Mark are at home; within a few years, Mr. Williams has built him a commodious brick house that compares favorably with the best in his neigborhood.

EDWARD WALZ, merchant, Hyattsville. Edward Walz is among the young business men of this county who is well worthy of commendation and patronage of the people in the surrounding country; he was born in Germany, Oct. 13, 1850, son of Joseph Walz; mother's maiden name was Mary Bailer; Edward is the eldest of a family of nine children; in 1867, when he was at the age of 17, he bade good-bye to the land of his fathers, and emigrated to America, and came to Ross Co., where he hired out to work in a nursery two years; then ran a fruit store about the same time. On Feb. 19, 1873, he was united in marriage to Matilda England, born Feb. 29, 1857; she is a daughter of William England; in October, 1876, he came to this county and set up in the mercantile business at Hyattsville, where he has since remained in business; keeps dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, notions, etc. Mr. Walz came to this country a poor boy, without money or friends, and began for himself, and has pursued a course that has won for him a good reputation and friends, and since his advent to this place, has, by his good nature and kind and obliging manner and attention to his business, secured a large number of friends, and is doing a good business and is bound to succeed. They had three children—Mary, born April 24, 1875; George W., June 3, 1876; Edward, died June 19, 1879.

R. K. WILLIS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Lewis Center. Prominent among the leading stock-raisers and agriculturists in this township and county is the party whose name heads this sketch, who was born in Concord Township Sept. 26, 1843, and is the seventh child of a family of ten children (eight boys and two girls), born of Buckley H. Willis, a native of Massachusetts, and came to this State about the year 1840; he came to Delaware Co. and located in Concord Township, where he still remains; he has been successful in his business relations, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labor, in peace and quietness; is now 72 years of age; Rollin remained at home until he attained his majority, and soon after volunteered his services in defense of his country, and enlisted in Co. K, and was out in the 100-day service, and upon his return re-enlisted in the 48th O. V. I., Co. B, and remained until the close of the war, doing duty in the Gulf Department. His brother, P. A. Willis, went out as Assistant Surgeon in the same regiment, and served as Medical Director. Upon his return home, he went to school that winter, and, in the spring, made a trip to Kansas, and subsequently was united in marriage to Alice E. Tone, born Oct. 15, 1849, daughter of Miner P. Tone, a native of New Hampshire, who came to this State and located in Franklin Co., and afterward bought the farm now owned by Rollin.

JACOB ZIMMERMAN, farmer; P. O. Hyattsville. The Zimmermans are of German descent, and the younger portion of the family are natives of Pennsylvania, where Jacob's father, Henry, was born. Jacob was born in Ross Co., Dec. 16, 1809, and moved to this county with his father in the year 1823, and settled in this township, north of Hyattsville, where the senior Zimmerman died in the fall of 1865; he was a participant in the war of 1812; Jacob had limited school advantages; he remained with his parents until he was of age, and, in his 22d year, was married to Mary Clark, born in the township; after their marriage, they settled in this township, where he bought fifty acres and engaged in farming; she died fifteen years afterward, leaving two children—Israel and Amanda. He was married a second time, to Eliza Lewis, April 22, 1848; she was born in Berlin Township; they have seven children—William C., Lavina (died in February,

1880), Hattie S., Jay, Ida May, Harry and Lee. In 1862, he sold out his place, and moved where he now lives, where he bought sixty acres; Mr. Zimmerman, at the age of 20, went to learn the shoemaker's trade, in Pickaway Co., and worked at the same about twelve years, during which he attended to his farming. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

BERKSHIRE TOWNSHIP.

J. ARNOLD, merchant, Galena; the only son of Ira and Sarah M. (Ingham) Arnold; is a native of Galena, this county, and born Aug. 17, 1845; he received the advantages of the common school of his day, and entered upon the duties of a clerk in Galena, at the age of 20; his attention was next directed to building and farming; in 1873, he engaged to G. B. Carpenter in the lumber business. Aug. 8, 1874, he married Emma, the daughter of Mr. Carpenter, and to them, May 25, 1877, was born their child—Mamie. Mr. Arnold subsequently became the owner of the lumber business, which he continues; under his administration it has been prosperous, and has grown in volume; in addition to a stock of lumber and house-building material, he keeps salt, lime, coal and drain tile; also buys grain and wool; he will soon have completed a new business building, two stories high, dimensions, 40x25 feet; he owns a fine residence in Galena, with twenty-five acres adjoining, also forty-five acres well improved in Berkshire Township; he is a member of Galena Lodge, No. 404, I. O. O. F. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which he has been an active member, also served as Superintendent of Sunday school of the same denomination. Mr. Arnold's father was born in Vermont in 1794, and came to Ohio about 1810–11, experiencing the hardships incident to pioneer life; he died about 1839. He was married twice, his second wife—the mother of the subject of this sketch—was born Dec. 31, 1799, the daughter of Abraham Ingham, and came to Ohio by team in 1810; previous to her marriage with Mr. Arnold, she had been married to Mr. David Berge; she is still living with her son in Galena, and is lively and interesting. Has been a church member the most of her life.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Slocum) Armstrong; his father was born in Berkshire Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1809, where he always lived, except a short residence in California; in 1850, he made a trip to that State, and spent eight and one-half months in gold mining, in which he cleared about $4,000; he died in 1869; has served as County Treasurer, Internal Revenue Assessor, and has held his share of the minor offices; his mother was a daughter of Lemuel Slocum, of Pennsylvania, born in 1813; they have had six children, two of whom now survive. Edson lives in Colorado. The subject of this sketch was born May 26, 1843, in Sunbury. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 4th O. V. I., under the first call, and was Sergeant Major; he was in many battles, among which were Rich Mountain, Winchester, Port Royal, Port Republic, Bristow Station, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Culpeper, Rappahannock, Martinsford, Malvern Hill, Spottsylvania, and many others; he was in the war three years and three months; on his return, he again engaged in farming. In 1867, he married Emily Kimball, a daughter of Elias Kimball, of New Hampshire, who came to Ohio in 1835; Mr. Armstrong's first wife died April 27, 1875; May 24, 1876, he again married, his spouse being Mrs. Irene Sedgwick, a sister of his first wife; by his first wife he had four children, two living, Burt and Mabel, and two deceased—Arthur F., died Nov. 28, 1868, and Edson M., July 27, 1871; by his second wife he had one child—Charles Otis. The following extract is from one of the county papers on the death of Mrs. Armstrong: "Her death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire the day previous, from which she suffered intensely for twenty-five hours, during which she remained as calm and composed as her sufferings would possibly admit; she expressed no fear of death, having professed a hope in Christ while in youth, and has been a valid member of the Sunbury Baptist Church for most of her life." Mr. Armstrong was engaged in merchandising for four years, in partnership with Kimball; he now lives on the old homestead

of his father, and has 195 acres of land, among the finest in the county; a part of this farm is the present site of Sunbury. Mr. Armstrong's grandfather was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., and married Sallie Draper; moved to Ohio by team in 1807, settling on the farm now owned by George Peck, entering it at $1.25 per acre; he had $9 when he arrived, which he invested in a cow, and which soon died; he moved to Morrow County, where he remained until the death of his wife in 1860; he then removed to Sunbury, where he died.

B. W. BELL, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (McClellan) Bell; his father was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1812, settling in Knox Co., where he died in 1853. Mr. Bell's father was one of eight children; John married Miss Knox, now in Pennsylvania; James married Miss Hayes; Isaac married E. Herod; Hannah married B. Woodruff, of Pennsylvania; Polly married N. Woodruff, of Pennsylvania; Sarah married J. Hayes, connection of President Hayes; David married Katie Canady, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bell's mother was a daughter of Cary McClellan, who, together with a brother John, were Revolutionary soldiers; the latter was the father of Gen. McClellan, prominent in the civil war; now Governor of New Jersey; she died in Kansas in about 1869. B. W. Bell was born Oct. 4, 1829, in Knox Co., Ohio, where he remained until 21, attending school at Martinsburg, and farming and stock-raising. He was married, May 11, 1850, to Louisa Warren, daughter of David Warren; she was born April 8, 1830; this marriage was celebrated by Rev. Sanders, of the Disciples' denomination; they were blessed with eight children, five of whom are living—Emma L., Willie J., Ida M., Frank B. and Henrietta; three deceased—Elizabeth, Aug. 23, 1852; an infant, Oct. 4, 1852; and Nancy, Oct. 23, 1864. After marriage, they settled in Licking Co. until 1857, when they moved to the present farm of 375 acres, which is well improved with living springs, and well adapted to stock-raising, which he gives considerable attention to, making a specialty of fine Spanish merino sheep. Mr. Bell hired a substitute in the war, and was out opposing the Morgan raiders in Ohio; was Township Clerk in Knox Co., and has been connected with school offices. He and wife are members of the Christian Church in Trenton Township, of which denomination he has been Superintendent of Sunday school. Mr. Bell remembers hearing his father tell of his settlement in Knox Co., at which time there were but two log houses where Newark now stands, one of which was used for a whisky cellar; his father would offer 6¼ cents more on the day for hands who would not drink whisky, in order to encourage temperance; his father was instrumental in organizing a church on his farm, and in connection with his brothers built a fort, in an early day, in Pennsylvania, called after them; his grandfather enlisted in the war of 1812, but hired a substitute for a pair of socks. Mr. Bell was one of eleven children—Cary, born Aug. 19, 1805, died March 11, 1826; Jacob L., born Aug. 11, 1807, deceased Oct. 15, 1874; Cephas, born March 15, 1810, deceased July 17, 1812; Henrietta, born May 2, 1812, deceased Oct. 30, 1879; Mary, born June 15, 1814, deceased Aug. 15, 1875; James, born April 18, 1819, deceased March, 1879; Malinda, born July 26, 1819; deceased July 19, 1875; Amy, born Aug. 18, 1821, deceased; Nancy, born 1823, married D. H. Elliott; Eunice, born Nov. 11, 1826, deceased March 12, 1876.

G. J. BURRER, miller, Sunbury; is the the son of J. G. and Catharine (Bullinger) Burrer. His father was born in Wittenburg, Germany, and was a stonecutter and saloon-keeper; he came to Ohio in 1855, and died in 1874; his wife is still living in Sunbury; they had eight children, all of whom survive and are in Ohio. Mr. Burrer, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1848, in Germany; when 7 years old, he came with the family on a sail vessel to America; he worked for his father until 21 years of age, when he began business for himself; he laid stone for one year; he then engaged in milling in Trenton Township, in partnership with Judge F. B. Sprague, where they continued for five years; they established the present mill at Sunbury in 1875, and are doing a successful business. He was married in 1875, to Anna A. Gammill, daughter of S. S. Gammill, of Delaware Co.; she was born Aug. 15, 1858; have two children—Sprague and an infant; he has a house and three lots in Sunbury and an interest in a stone-quarry at Sunbury.

R. C. BRINKERHOFF, stoves and tinware, Sunbury, Ohio; is a son of P. J. and P. S. Brinkerhoff; his father was born in 1815, in New York, and came to Richland Co. in 1832; his mother was a daughter of Barney Coe; she was born in 1821; they had five children; three are

living, two—Alice and Henry—in California, and Mr. Brinkerhoff, who was born on his father's farm, in Richland Co., Ohio, Nov. 20, 1846, and was reared in a log cabin; he had all the advantages that were afforded by the district schools for an education; in 1859–62, he attended Willoughby College, at Willoughby, Lake Co., and, in 1863, he went with his parents to California; in 1868, he returned and began learning the tinner's trade with H. C. Breckenridge, at Plymouth, Lake Co., afterward working with O. C. Williams; in January, 1875, he engaged in the present business, at Galena, which he has since continued. He contracted a happy marriage, October, 1876, with Alice M. Gregory, a daughter of E. G. Gregory, of Huron Co., Ohio; she was born in 1856, and taught school when 14. He takes an active interest in the temperance cause and Sunday schools; he is at present Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School at Sunbury, of which church he and his wife are members.

A. JENKS BOCKOVER, farmer; P. O. Constantia; was born in Berkshire Township Aug. 23, 1829; son of Jacob and Eliza Bockover; lived a bachelor until he was about 40 years of age, when he wooed and won the hand of Miss Lovisa Henion, a native of Putnam Co., N. Y. She came out West with her parents in 1868, and settled in Berkshire; the house Mr. Bockover now owns was the one that her parents lived in, and here he met and courted his wife, and since their marriage have been constant residents; they have had four children—Jacob, John, Jennie (deceased), and Bettie; his farm, consisting of eighty acres, is located on the west side of the township. He is Democratic, yet is very liberal in his views, and prefers to vote for good men rather than party.

E. T. CULVER, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; son of Sydney and Jane (Carpenter) Culver; his father was born in Ohio, and was a half-brother of Judge Stark, and was born about 1822; his mother was a daughter of Samuel Carpenter, of Delaware Co.; she was born about 1827; had three children, all of whom are living; Henry is Prosecuting Attorney for Delaware Co. The subject of this sketch was born Feb. 22, 1848, on his father's farm in Kingston Township, and resided there until 10 years old, when he came to Berkshire Township, where he has since remained; in 1872, he began dealing in live stock, continuing four years. Was married, Oct. 15, 1874, to Hannah Moore, a daughter of Burton Moore; they have one child, Bertha, born May 17, 1875; after marriage, they settled on Mr. Moore's farm of 287 acres, which he manages and controls; he deals extensively in stock and grain; has served in the capacity of school teacher.

CHARLES CASE, retired farmer; P. O. Berkshire; is a son of Lewis Case, of New York, and was born in 1805 in Luzerne Co., N. Y., where he remained until 17 years old, and then came to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in coal mining and teaming, working by the month at $13 to $15; he married Catharine, a daughter of Frederick and Kate (Rider) Carney; they have eight children, five of whom are now living—Caroline (married to Andrew Garvin, now deceased); she lives at Olive Green; Mary A. (married Henry Fisher, living in Berkshire Township; Sophronia (married Edwin Buel, living in Licking Co.); Eliza (married John Brees, living in Wyandot Co., Ohio); Delia (married Erastus Loop, who is dead, and she is now living with her parents); Adda (deceased when young); two boys, George and Henry, died in the war by disease.

THOMAS F. CARPENTER, farmer, P. O. Berkshire; is a son of Robert and Nellie Lewis; his father, born in Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1784, came to Ohio in 1807, and died in 1852; his mother was a daughter of Robert Lewis; she was born in 1807, and died May 18, 1839; his father married for his second wife Philena Walker; she was born Feb. 14, 1814, and died May 10, 1877; Mr. Carpenter's grandfather was once Judge of the Circuit Court, and was at the Wyoming Massacre; Thomas F. was born Sept. 19, 1836, on a farm in Berkshire Township where he remained until 1878, when he moved to his present place. He was married in 1866 to Louisa Grist, daughter of George Grist. They had one child, which died when 8 months old; his wife died Oct. 17, 1872; Mr. Carpenter served in Co. D, 20th O. V. I., under Capt. McElroy, as Sergeant; he lost his health while in the army, and has since lived mostly a retired life; he now lives with his sister, Mary A., wife of J. C. Farrier, who died in 1875; she was born in 1834; he is now canvassing for the "History of Andersonville Prison"; his father was in the war of 1812, and marched to the relief of Ft. Stephenson.

L. S. COOK, harness-maker, Sunbury; is a son of Spencer and Lydia (Green) Cook; his father was born in Massachusetts in 1793; came to Ohio about 1856, and settled in Delaware Co.; he was

a harness-maker; his wife was a daughter of Turpin Green, born in Rhode Island but lived mostly in New York; they had a family of seventeen children; all survive. Mr. Cook, the subject of this sketch, was born in July, 1820, in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; at the age of 15, he began learning the harness business with his father; in 1843, he left York State and came by railroad and canal to Delaware Co., Ohio, where he soon engaged as a journeyman, working with Samuel Peck at Sunbury; he worked for him about three years; in 1846, he bought one-half of the shop and continued in partnership with Peck about two years; he then bought Peck out, and continued the business some time; in 1850, he built the present shop, and has continued harness-making ever since. He has held the office of Town Clerk six years and Trustee four years. Was married in 1847, to Martha Myers, a daughter of Lawrence Myers, an early settler and one of the founders of Sunbury. He also kept the first hotel in the place; he, perhaps, built the first brick house in Delaware Co. Mrs. Cook died in 1850; by her he had two children—Edward L., died on the same day his mother died; Mattie died at the age of 9 years. He was married again in 1856, to E. K. Wilcox, daughter of Crondle Wilcox, a merchant, tanner and hotel-keeper; by her he had five children—Mary, Henry (who is working with his father in the harness business), Carrie, Charles and William (deceased).

H. C. & W. P. FROST, farmers; P. O. Berkshire; are sons of Daniel and Mary (Fassett) Frost; their father was born in 1795 in Connecticut, and came to Ohio in 1840, settling in Berkshire Township; he died in 1842; their mother was born in 1785 in Connecticut; they had four children, three of whom are living. W. P. Frost was born Jan. 12, 1825, and came to Ohio with his parents when 15 years old; at the death of their father, they were thrown upon their own resources; at the age of 19, W. P. began teaching, continuing five years, and then engaged in driving cattle and hogs to New York from this county, making a trip through in from sixty-five to ninety days; in 1849, he engaged in merchandising with J. D. Carney, at Berkshire Corners, continuing three years; he then withdrew and engaged in driving and shipping stock; he then engaged in farming with his brother; he now owns 200 acres. He was married, Oct. 23, 1851, to Delia M. Crawford, daughter of Maj. J. C. Crawford, of the old Ohio militia, who was born in 1801 in Butler Co., Penn., and came to Ohio in 1811, with his people; settled in Berkshire Township in 1826; he is now living in Illinois. Her mother was a daughter of John Benedict; she was born Jan. 29, 1800, and died in 1868. Her father was a cabinet-maker, carpenter and joiner, and assisted in building the Protestant Episcopal Church of Berkshire; he and brother turned the posts used in the building by hand. He was Postmaster of Berkshire for twenty-five years. Her grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. W. P. Frost has held the office of Township Clerk, four terms; Trustee and Assessor each one term, and School Director twenty years. They are church members, he of the Presbyterian, and she of the Protestant Episcopal, Church. H. C. Frost was born May 21, 1823, in Luzerne Co., Penn., and came to Ohio Oct. 4, 1840; he attended school in his younger days as much as convenient; he followed farming until April 28, 1846, when he started in the employ of J. S. Hutchins, with a drove of cattle for Boston, and was fifty-six days on the road; he then returned to Ohio by way of Buffalo, where he met Charles Robinson, to whom he hired, and drove 200 head of cattle to New York; he then took an interest, buying 108 head of cattle and 700 head of hogs, which they drove to Albany, N. Y., and then shipped to Boston; he was thus principally engaged until 1863, when he began devoting his time to farming, which he has continued in connection with stock-raising. He was President of the Delaware, Berkshire & Sunbury Pike for four years, and Justice of the Peace five years. He paid out over $400 for the war; his brother, W. P., paid out $1,100. Mr. Frost was married, Dec. 28, 1870, to Mary J. Ramsey, daughter of Samuel A. and Mary A. Ramsey; her parents were from New Jersey, and came to Ohio at an early day, and are living in Porter Township; she was born in 1843 in this county, and has taught school; they have two children—David R., born Jan. 13, 1877; Henrietta, born Dec. 27, 1878. Mr. Frost is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Berkshire.

ALONZO FISHER, farmer; P. O. Berkshire; is a son of George and Phœbe (Hopkins) Fisher; his father was born May 4, 1788, near Washington, Penn., and came to Ohio in 1806, settling in Berkshire Township; he came from Pennsylvania by teams and was compelled to cut roads through the forest, as he came. At various times, the red man would pile brush for him, and take bread and milk for compensation; he built the first frame house in this township, which is still standing.

His wife was a daughter of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, for which his wife received a pension; she lost, at one time, $500, through a mail robbery; it was afterward found buried; she was born Dec. 22, 1794, and came to Ohio in 1808, with her mother; married Mr. Fisher Jan. 17, 1811; she died Aug. 15, 1865; he died March 21, 1869. Mr. Fisher, the subject of this sketch, was born Jan. 11, 1834, on the present farm, where he has always lived and assisted his father in making a home. He married, Sept. 7, 1864, Susan, a daughter of George Roberts; her father was born May 13, 1818, in Ohio, and is now living in Harlem Township; her mother was a daughter of J. Edwards, and was born Jan. 28, 1823; her parents had four children. Mr. Fisher is now owner of 280 acres of well-improved land, 114 acres of which was willed to him by his father and the remainder he purchased; he makes a specialty of raising stock. They have a family of four children—David, Albert, Daisy and Phœbe. They are members of the M. E. Church at Berkshire, of which he is class-leader, and has also been connected with the Sabbath school of the same denomination.

HENRY FISHER, farmer; P. O. Berkshire; is a son of George and Phœbe Fisher, and was born on his father's farm in 1819, in Berkshire Township, where he has spent most of his life, engaged in farming. In 1841, he was married to Julia Spear, daughter of Elias Spear, of Vermont, by whom he had three children, two living—Emma and William; Dora (deceased); his wife died in 1864. He was again married, in 1869, to Mary A., daughter of Charles Case, whose sketch appears in this work; by her he has three children—Louie, Cora and Liverta. Mr. Fisher owns 117 acres of well-improved land, which is a part of the old homestead of his father; his farm is finely adapted to stock-raising, which he makes a specialty. He has held several township offices, but the most of his life has been devoted to his farming interests.

JOHN M. FROST, retired farmer, Berkshire; is a son of Stephen and Mary (Cogswell) Frost, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. Mr. Frost, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1801, in Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn., and moved with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1805; in 1837, he came by team to Delaware Co., Ohio, and settled where he now resides, on his farm of 150 acres; he has followed farming during his life, except three years in which he was engaged in the grocery business. He was married, Nov. 13, 1828, to P. S. Fassett; they have had six children; all are living, five in Ohio and one in California—John M., Nathaniel C., A. E. (now married to Philip W. Loveridge), Mary A., Irene (now Mrs. Gregg), and Elvira L. (now Mrs. Lampman). Nathaniel C. was married to Nancy Chadwick Sept. 30, 1869, by whom he had two children—John M. and an infant (deceased); his wife died March 3, 1876; he again married, Aug. 14, 1879, Emma L., daughter of John and Rebecca Powell; she was born in November, 1849, in Knox Co.; he was born Sept. 11, 1831.

O. E. FOSTER, grain merchant, Sunbury; is a son of John and Anna (Cooper) Foster; his father was born in Maryland, and came to Ohio in 1840, settling in Licking Co., engaging in agriculture; his mother was a daughter of Tego Cooper, of English descent, and was born in 1820 in Maryland; they had a family of twelve children, eight of whom survive, and all in Delaware Co. The subject of this sketch was born in 1838 in Maryland, and came with the family by team to Ohio; he lived on a farm until 19 years old, and then attended school at Delaware for one year; in 1861, he began reading law with Col. Reid of Delaware, continuing two years; he had, however, before reading law, attended college at Westerville, Franklin Co., Ohio; in 1868, he engaged in civil engineering at Chillicothe, Livingston Co., Mo., three years, and farmed in Missouri four years; in 1875, he returned to Delaware Co.; he at once engaged in the grain business at Galena, until 1878, when he began the same business at Sunbury, where he occupies as a warehouse a two-story frame building, 80x24 feet; he has now on hand a large quantity of grain, in addition to which he handles several other products; his business aggregates from $200 to $400 per day; he is young and active, and puts his whole attention to his business, which insures success. He was married in 1863, to Permelia Conklin, a daughter of Matthew Conklin of New York; they have three children—Ralph R., Annie and Eddy. Mr. Foster has taught school eleven terms.

RICHARD GRIFFITH, farmer; P. O. Constantia; is the son of Richard and Amelia (Hayes) Griffith; his father was born in Ireland about 1809, and came to Ohio in 1839, where he engaged in farming and railroading; his mother was born in Ireland in 1814, and came with her husband to Ohio; they had eight children. Mr. Griffith, the

subject, was born in 1850 in Cleveland, Ohio; his younger days were spent in farming and attending school; he was also employed railroading for some time; in 1871, he was married to Addie Hotchkiss, a daughter of Lyman Hotchkiss; her parents were both from Connecticut; her mother was a teacher in an early day in this county; her grandfather walked to Ohio from Connecticut during the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have had two children—Allwood, born Nov. 3, 1872; Winford, July 20, 1877; after marriage they settled on their present farm of 288 acres.

GEORGE GIBSON, merchant, Berkshire; is a son of Robert and E. (Bartlett) Gibson; his father was born in 1793, in Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio at an early day; was in the war 1812; he died in 1867; his mother was born in New England; had a family of twelve children, five of whom now survive. Mr. Gibson, the subject, was born in 1818, in Washington Co., Ohio; when 14 years of age, he moved with his parents to Berkshire Township; they were in moderate circumstances; Mr. Gibson was compelled to work out to provide for himself; he worked for from $4 to $9 per month. In 1847, he was married to Elma, daughter of Cornelius Roloson; she was born in 1824; they soon settled in what is now Morrow Co., and there farmed for seventeen months, and then moved to Delaware Co.; in 1863, they moved to Berkshire Township; his first tax, after marriage, was 75 cents; he is now a well-to-do farmer, owning 300 acres, and some fine property in Berkshire, together with an interest with Finch & Webster in the dry-goods and notions business; the dwelling in which he now lives is the oldest brick house in Delaware Co. Mr. Gibson owns stock in the gravel road running from Delaware to Sunbury, of which he has long been Assistant President. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church at Berkshire; they have had four children—Juliana, Elivana, died when young; Henrietta, died March 9, 1878, and Fannie, now living at home; by energy and economy he has accumulated a large fortune, which he is now enjoying in his pleasant home.

CHARLES GINN; P. O. Galena; is a son of James and Effie Ginn; his father was born Sept. 12, 1795, in the State of Delaware, and came to Ohio Nov. 6, 1811; he married, Feb. 18, 1819, Effie Brown; she was born June 16, 1798, and died in March, 1860. His aged wife survives him. Mr. Ginn, the subject, was born in 1836 in Delaware Co., which has been his home most of the time; at 22, he began farming in Trenton Township, and was married, in 1860, to Clarinda Cochran, a daughter of James Cochran, of Ohio; she was born in Ohio, but is now dead; had one child, James, born March 23, 1861; he was again married Oct. 21, 1869, to Mrs. Julia A. Badger, a daughter of John and Sarah Prosser; she was born June 11, 1837; she had two girls—Helen M. and Dora D. (Badger); their father died in 1864; in 1866, he bought the present farm of six acres, upon which he has made fine improvements; they have fifty acres adjoining, inherited by his wife; she is a member of the M. E. Church at Galena. Mr. Ginn's great-grandfather was killed by the Indians during the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather was taken prisoner, but was released, bearing with him the sad intelligence that his father, sister, mother and two brothers had been killed by the savages.

GEORGE GRIST, retired farmer; P. O. Sunbury; is a son of John B. and Abigail (Pray) Grist; his father was born Jan. 9, 1780, in New Haven, Conn., and moved to Pennsylvania when 4, and to Ohio in 1807, where he died in 1841; was in the battle against Tecumseh. His mother was a daughter of Hezekiah Pray; she was born in Pennsylvania about 1790. They had twelve children. Mr. Grist was born in 1814, in Berkshire Township, where he has spent almost his allotted three score and ten, and still bids fair for a few more years of usefulness; his younger days were spent in clearing away the forest and attending school, eight months of which he was at Worthington, Ohio; he helped to teach a school under Dr. Denison's instruction; he became interested in book-keeping, and has always kept a book account of his farming, which has mostly been his vocation during life; he has been robust and hearty since he was 7 years old. At the age of 22, he began farming for himself, renting from his father and Atherton. In April, 1839, he was married to Mary A. Carpenter, daughter of Squire Carpenter; she was born in Licking Co. In the spring of 1840, he moved on M. Perfect's farm in Trenton Township, and lived there about three years; he then cleared ten acres of a thirty-acre tract which his father had given him; this thirty acres he traded for forty-three acres in Trenton Township, in the mean time buying 100 acres of the Spinning tract, and traded it for 120 acres in Steuben Co., Ind., which he then traded for some land in Trenton Township, adjoining his forty-three acres; he soon after began trading in stock,

which he continued eighteen years. In 1855, he went to Iowa, and cleared $4,000 in farming and trading; he then returned to Delaware Co. in 1857, selling his farm in Iowa in 1857. In 1871, he sold his farm in Berkshire Township for $17,000, which he invested in loaning and buying property. He owns eleven town lots in Sunbury, and four acres of land adjoining the town, together with a fine dwelling and the hotel now occupied by Bryant, and the business room of Payne & Rose; has also one lot, 80 feet front and 192 feet deep, on High street, Columbus. He had eleven children by his first wife, two of whom are living. She died in 1862. He again married in 1865 to Mrs. Fowler, daughter of Joseph Patrick, who came to Ohio about the same time Mr. Grist's father came; by her he had one child, Charles M. Mr. Grist has been Township Trustee, and was elected Justice of the Peace in Iowa, but resigned when moving back; he has been an active worker in the temperance movement; he was once connected with the Sunbury Bank, and once sold goods in same place for three years, but met with misfortune through other parties failing, compelling him to pay $3,000 security. He has taken the Delaware *Gazette* since Griswold became editor, and is perhaps the oldest subscriber to that paper in the county. He is also the oldest child born in Berkshire Township.

O. D. HOUGH, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; born in Vermont Oct. 23, 1808, and is one of thirteen children born to Sylvester and Sarah (Williams) Hough; his father was a native of Connecticut and a physician; in 1812, he emigrated from his native State, and settled in Genoa Township, where he practiced in his profession, and added the business of milling. Mr. O. D. Hough spent his youth with his father, assisting in the mill and on the farm, until he had reached the age of 24, when he married and took charge of his father's farm for a year, at the expiration of which he moved into Brown Township, where he carried on the milling business for fifteen years; like all the mills of this county, his was dependent upon the stream upon which it was situated for its motor power, which proved insufficient six months in the year; during these seasons of enforced leisure in the mill, Mr. Hough employed his spare time clearing a farm of 114 acres; after the death of his father, he bought the old home stead in 1847, and, after living there several years, sold it and bought 342 acres of Peter Van Sickle; he afterward bought 117 acres of Bricker, and made his home on it for some six years; later, he purchased the Prince farm, to which he added 140 acres of the Prince estate; he is now one of the large landholders of the county, possessing 900 acres of some of the finest farming land in the county; this property he has acquired by an active life of hard work without outside assistance, save $192, which fell to him from his father's estate; this life of activity has not, with its abundant success, warped his judgment or narrowed the scope of his generous impulses, and the village of Sunbury, or the county at large, has no readier sympathizer or a more efficient worker with influence and money, than Hon. O. D. Hough; he is a Director of the Sunbury Bank, a position he has held ever since its organization; he was one of the stockholders and originators of the Delaware, Berkshire & Sunbury Pike; he has held the office of County Commissioner for six years, and has been Treasurer and a magistrate for twelve years; at the resignation of J. R. Hubbell, he was elected to fill his vacancy in the Legislature, and, in 1866, the county again honored itself by his reëlection. Mr. Hough has been twice married; in 1832, to Miss Corintha C. Thrall, who was born in Greenville, Ohio, July 3, 1813, and died April 1, 1878; by this marriage he had five children—Clarissa A. (who married O. H. Williams, a farmer and merchant), Charlotte A. (who married a Mr. Walker, who was a railroad agent at Richmond, Ind., Hamilton, Ohio, and at Dayton in the latter State, dying in 1877 at Columbus, Ohio, his widow now living in Delaware); two children died in infancy, and a third—his only son, died April 5, 1879; his widow, whose maiden name was Miss Mary Linn, survives him with two children—Benjamin W. and Leonard. April 15, 1879, Mr. Hough was married to Mrs. McMillen, widow of Dr. McMillen; he is now living at Sunbury, retired from active pursuits, devoting his time to the care of his large estate.

JOHN J. HUBBARD, retired farmer; P. O. Berkshire; is a son of Jacob and Hannah Hubbard; his father was born in New York, and was of German descent; his mother was born in Connecticut. Mr. Hubbard, the subject, was born May 9, 1800, in Connecticut; he attended school in his younger days, and in 1814 engaged in the last war with Great Britain; he took the young "Sea Horse," starting from New Haven, and was taken off the coast of Nova Scotia, and imprisoned in Halifax, for three months; he was released, in exchange for prisoners, in 1816; he farmed, in

York, in connection with mill-wrighting and carpentering. In 1841, he came to Ohio, and settled in Delaware Co., where he has since resided. Was married, June 25, 1826, to Sallie E. Collins, daughter of David and Amarilla Collins; she was born in New York, and came to Ohio with her husband; they had seven children, five of whom are living. He has a fine house and lot where he now resides.

JOHN KNOX, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; is a son of Titus and Margaret (Sinnett) Knox; his father was born Oct. 8, 1784, came to Ohio about 1819, with the Granville Company, and to Delaware Co. in 1837, settling in the forests, at which time wild animals and game of all kinds filled the woods; he was a descendant of Gen. Knox, of the Revolutionary war; the mother of John was born Nov. 1, 1794, and died Aug. 7, 1859; she was a member of the Baptist Church, as was also her husband, who died in 1866. The subject of these notes was born March 9, 1821, in Licking Co., Ohio, on his father's farm, at which time it was eight miles to the nearest neighbors; at the age of 15, he moved with his parents to the present farm of 380 acres, which he bought in 1872. He was married in 1846 to Esther Vansickle, daughter of John Vansickle, of New Jersey; she died in October, 1865; had by her six children; one is living —Alonzo; he is a member of the Barrack Band, at Columbus; graduated at Warren, Ohio. Mr. Knox again married, July 5, 1866, Lucinda F. Babcock, a daughter of Gurdon and Almira Babcock; she was born Sept. 17, 1832, in Canton, N. Y.; her parents make a home with them. Mr. Knox taught school during the winter months for twelve years; he has been Justice of the Peace and School Director, and has held offices in the Baptist Church, of which he has been a member forty years and has donated over $3,100 to church and benevolent purposes; he also takes an active interest in the temperance movement, the missionary work, and in the Sunday school, of which he has been Superintendent. His wife is an enthusiastic worker and was sixteen years a school teacher. His farm of 380 acres is one of fine improvement and well adapted to cattle-raising, to which he largely devotes his attention; on this farm can be seen an orchard, the grafts for which were brought from New Jersey, over sixty years ago, in saddle-bags. Mr. Knox is at present guardian for the Henry and Rachel Foster heirs. He was a Whig, and at the formation of the Republican party, he became a member of it.

J. F. KEMPTON, jeweler, Sunbury; is a son of Henry and Louisa (Wright) Kempton; his father was born in Maine and emigrated to Sunbury, Ohio, about 1839, where he died, in 1853; his mother was also born in Maine, and was the mother of five children—Henry, Louisa (who died in 1877), Miranda (she died in 1861), Sarah and J. F., who was born in Maine March 11, 1837, and came with his parents, by team, to Sunbury; at the age of 15, he began working at the cabinet-maker's trade, with Nathan Marble; in about three years, he went to Michigan and worked in the iron mines; returning in about one year, in the fall of 1859, he engaged in the saw-mill business, at Condit, in partnership with Henry Wilson and Joseph Matthews, and was thus connected, until Sept. 25, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. D, 25th O. V. I., and served three years, during which time he was engaged in some of the severest contests of the war, such as the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Black River, Raymond, Baldwin Station, Champion Hills, Kenesaw Mountain and the siege of Atlanta, where the company was taken prisoners, only Dr. Speaker and Mr. Kempton escaped, by breaking through the lines; took part in forty-one engagements; was discharged May 30, 1865, at Washington. He then returned home, and was engaged in the jewelry business with his brother-in-law, John P. Decker, at Delaware, about three years, since which time he has been at Sunbury, in the jewelry business and repairing sewing machines, making a specialty of selling the Howe and Victor machines. He carries a complete stock of jewelry, and is prepared to do fine work in repairing, or satisfy his customers in everything that pertains a first-class jewelry store. Mr. Kempton was married in 1859, to Mary E. Decker, a daughter of Moses and Charlotte Decker; she was born in 1836; they have had five children—Hattie I. and Frank (deceased), Fred. E., Harry O. and Burt. They are members of the M. E. Church at Sunbury.

J. H. KIMBALL, merchant, Sunbury; is a son of Elisha and Tryphena (Ticknor) Kimball; his father was born in New Hampshire in 1783; and came to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1828, where he died about 1873. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Boston, Mass.; his mother was a daughter of Elisha Ticknor, a farmer of New Hampshire; she was born in 1785, and died in 1873, about six months before her husband; they had a family of eight children; Mr.

Kimball, the subject of this sketch, was born June 27, 1828, on a farm in New Hampshire, and was brought to Sunbury, Delaware Co. by his parents soon after, and engaged as a clerk for Myers, Kimball & Co.; he afterward clerked for H. W. Chamberlain one year; he next engaged with Jones & Ickes for one year; he then went to Delaware, where he clerked for W. L. Welch & Co. for one year; again clerked for Kimball & Ticknor; in 1854, he bought out Ticknor, and conducted the business under the firm name of Smith & Kimball for two years; he then sold out to Smith, and engaged in business with Elias Kimball, under the firm name of E. & J. H. Kimball; he was thus connected until 1862, when he enlisted in Co. G, 96th O. V. I., entering as Captain, and continuing as such two years; he next acted as clerk in the Quartermaster's Bureau in Alabama for one year; after the war, he farmed for three years in Allen Co., Ohio; he then sold out and went to California on a visit, returned in 1870, and settled at Sunbury, where he has since resided; he began business in partnership with Armstrong; after three years, Armstrong withdrew, and the firm changed to Kimball & Perfect; the latter, some time after, withdrew, and the firm changed to Kimball & McAllister, and so continues. He was married in 1854 to Mary E. Adams, daughter of J. W. Adams, of New York; she was born in June, 1833; have three children—Louise, Jennie and Byron. His wife died in 1863. Was a member of the Baptist Church of Sunbury. Was again married in 1864 to Martha J. Adams; they have five children—Owen, Marion, Percy, Carroll and the fifth unnamed.

O. H. KIMBALL, banker, Sunbury; is the son of Elias and Irene A. Kimball; his father was born July 13, 1815, in Lebanon, Grafton Co., N. H., and, at the age of 17, entered a dry-goods store at Lebanon as clerk; at the age of 21, he came to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in the dry-goods business with a Mr. Kelly, owner of Kelly's Island, continuing for about three years. He was married, Sept. 18, 1839, to Irene A. Ticknor, daughter of W. D. and Betsey Ticknor; she was born Dec. 1, 1817, in Lebanon, N. H., and is a sister of Mr. Ticknor, of the noted publishing-house of Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. He engaged again in the dry-goods trade in Marion, Ohio, removing from there in 1842 to Marysville, where he pursued his old business; in 1844, he removed from there to Sunbury, starting once more in the dry-goods trade under the firm name of E. & J. H. Kimball, where he continued until 1862, when he was compelled to retire to private life on account of paralysis. At different times, he had filled nearly all the township offices, and though often solicited to become a candidate for the higher offices of trust and honor in the county, he as often refused. On Dec. 23, 1872, he was stricken from life's roll on earth, and gathered into life eternal, leaving behind the companion of his joys and sorrows, with whom he had shared for thirty-three years. He was the father of four children, two of whom survive—Mrs. George Armstrong and O. H. Kimball, the subject of this sketch, who was born June 13, 1855, in Sunbury, where he has lived the most of his life. In the winter of 1869 and into the spring of 1870, he attended Denison University at Granville, Ohio, and afterward clerked for the firm of Kimball & Armstrong; in the fall of 1872, he entered the Union Business College of Cleveland, Ohio, graduating June 11, 1873; he then entered the business house of C. Hills & Co., of Delaware, as clerk, remaining with them until Jan. 1, 1875, when he was selected as the cashier of the Sunbury Bank, which he still retains with credit to himself and the institution. Mr. Kimball was married, Sept. 12, 1876, to Miss Abbie A. Moore, daughter of Burton Moore, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Mr. Kimball owns one-eighth of the stock in the bank of which he is cashier, its capital being $50,000; he is also an owner of ten lots in Sunbury, and some outside property. His mother, who is about 62 years of ago, makes her home with his family, and is in the enjoyment of life's blessings. He is a member of the Sparrow Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and of Delaware Chapter, No. 54, filling the office of S. W.; is also a member of Enoch Lodge of Perfection at Columbus.

MRS. S. A. LETTS, widow, retired farmer, Berkshire; is a daughter of James and Frances Smith; her father was born in Ireland, and came to New York and merchandised in the East until 1839, when he came to Ohio; Mrs. Letts was born Nov. 20, 1827, in New York, and came to Ohio with her parents when young. Was married in 1854, to Rees Letts, son of John Letts, of Knox Co., Ohio; also a brother of Joel Letts; her husband was born in 1824, in Knox Co; after marriage, they settled on what is known as the O. D. Hough farm, of 164 acres, and remained there until 1870, when they sold out and engaged in merchandising in connection with farming; in October, 1874, they were

burned out at Berkshire; he was at that time building a fine brick residence, where Mrs. Letts now resides; she has two children—Orlan S. and Ida M., both living at home; Aug. 16, 1876, Mr. Letts died; he was a member of the M. E. Church, of which she and Ida are members; he was Treasurer of Berkshire Township and has held several other offices.

J. LAMPMAN, farmer; P. O. Berkshire; is a son of Stephen P. and Susan (Lowen) Lampman; his father was born in 1788, in New York, and came to Ohio in 1830, and died Aug. 15, 1842; his mother was a daughter of John Lowen, and was born in 1798, in Vermont. Mr. Lampman, the subject of this sketch, was born Oct. 25, 1826, in Oswego Co., N. Y., and came with his parents by canal and lake to Ohio; his younger days were spent in attending school and farming. He was married in 1848, to Mary A. Wheeler; she was born in 1823, in New York; they have one child—Stephen A. He married Elvira Frost, daughter of John M. Frost; they have four children—John F., Durell, Anna and Mary. Mr. Lampman settled in Trenton Township in 1849, and, in 1855, he moved to Marshall Co., Iowa, and there farmed 270 acres, where he remained until 1866, and then returned to Berkshire Township and engaged in farming 155 acres which he bought, paying $8,200 cash; this is a fine farm and well suited to raising sheep, which he makes a specialty. He is a member of Sparrow Lodge, No. 400, A., F. & A. M.

J. W. LIKES, jeweler and Postmaster, Galena; is a son of Samuel and Sarah Likes; his father was born about 1790, in Westmoreland Co., Penn., and settled in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1831; he was a blacksmith and died in 1833; his mother was a daughter of William Baxter; she was born in 1793, in Ireland, and emigrated to Ohio in 1831. She was married to Mr. Samuel Likes Dec. 29, 1813; they had seven children, six boys and one girl, five of whom now survive. Mr. Likes, the subject of this sketch, was born July 25, 1822, in "Old Hickory" (now Mt. Pleasant), Penn.; he came with his parents to Ohio in 1831; at the death of his father, he went to Pennsylvania and made a home with his uncle (Baxter), where he was permitted to attend school. His uncle being a blacksmith, he required the services of young Likes, and engaged him during the mornings and evenings; in the spring of 1837, he came to Ohio and engaged in farming and breaking stones on the national road; he next learned the jeweler's trade with G. W. Curtis. In 1844, he was married to Delilah Borton, a daughter of Benjamin Borton; she was born in September, 1824, in Ohio, near Wheeling; they soon settled in Middletown, Guernsey Co., where he engaged in jewelry, and continued until 1852; he then came to Porter Township, expecting to locate on the proposed Mt. Vernon & Delaware Railroad; here he engaged in the jewelry business and was connected with a man by the name of Webber, who managed photography in partnership with Mr. Likes. They had a snug little cottage built on four wheels, which they hauled to Galena in 1855; in 1858, Mr. Likes bought a frame house, where his present building now stands; he some time afterward moved the old building away, and built a two-story brick, 27x34 feet, at a cost of $2,000. In 1863, he was made Postmaster at Galena, which he has continued ever since; he was instrumental in getting a money-order office at this place, it being the only office of that kind outside of Delaware in the county; he is a member of Galena Lodge, No. 404, I. O. O. F. He owns a house and sixteen acres of fine land adjoining Galena, together with some other town lots. His marriage blessed him with one boy and one girl—Benjamin F., born Jan. 12, 1847; Mary A., born Feb. 8, 1845, and died Dec. 23, 1854.

JOEL LETTS, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; is a son of John and Mary (Hanna) Letts; his father was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1816; was one of the oldest settlers of Knox Co.; he died about 1860; his wife was a daughter of James Hanna, of Pennsylvania; she died about 1856; they had a family of ten children, only three survived; Mr. Letts, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1822 on his father's farm in Knox Co., Ohio, where he attended school and worked for his father; he was at home with his father until he was 37, when he concluded it "was not good to be alone," and took unto himself a "helpmeet" in the person of Miss Ella Pace, a daughter of Michael Pace; they were married Oct. 4, 1859; her parents had a family of seven children, all of whom are living; her father died in 1855, and mother in 1868; Mr. and Mrs. Letts have two children—Arthur R., born Feb. 4, 1864; Lillie May, March 17, 1867; after their marriage they settled in Sunbury; he has eighty-eight acres of Berkshire Township, adjoining the town of Sunbury, probably worth $60 per acre; he has held the office of Treasurer of schools; he takes an active interest in the temperance movement

and is a most enthusiastic worker in this noble cause; his marriage was celebrated by Rev. Mr. Washburn, at Central College, in Franklin Co.

J. P. MAYNARD, hotel and undertaking, Galena; is a son of Stephen and Dorcas (Cornish) Maynard; his father was born in 1775 in Massachusetts and came to Ohio in 1808, settling at Worthington; he was a farmer, and studied to be a physician; died in 1822. Was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; his mother was born in Connecticut, and was the mother of twelve children, six by Mr. Maynard (J. P.'s father), and six by her first husband; Mr. and Mrs. Maynard together had twenty-one children; she died in 1871, and was a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Maynard was born in 1819, on a farm in Franklin Co., Ohio, where he remained until 16 years old, when he came to Berkshire and engaged in cabinet work with James Crawford for three years, afterward working four years for David T. Sherman; he next engaged in the revolving hay-rake factory in Seneca Co. and continued seven years; in 1851, engaged in dry goods with G. T. Sherman, at Galena, for five years; he then sold out and worked for E. Brown in a rake and plow factory at Galena for twelve years; he then engaged in undertaking, which he still continues; in 1871, he traded for the present hotel, and has since been carrying on the hotel business; he also carries on the livery business. He was married in 1844 to Fidelia Thrall, a daughter of Timothy Thrall of Delaware Co.; she was born Oct. 17, 1826; the result of their union was five children, all living—Emma E., Horace J., Sarah D., Cora A., Burns L. Mr. Maynard has been Township Clerk two terms, Township Treasurer one term, and School Director; he belongs to the Galena Lodge, No. 404, I. O. O. F., in which he has held office. They are all members of the M. E. Church at Galena.

S. B. McFARLAND, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; is a son of J. F. and Elizabeth McFarland. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1859, and settled in Delaware Co. in 1865; mother was a daughter of John Amspoker; she was born in 1811; they had seven children; four are living; John A., married to Miranda Stockwell, a daughter of Jas. Stockwell; Silas, who now lives in California; a daughter married to N. F. Overturf, a teacher and a lawyer. The subject of this sketch was born in Pennsylvania; in 1864, he was in the employ of the Cent. O. R. R. Co. (now the B. & O.), making his station at Bellaire, Ohio, serving as clerk in the freight office for two years; engaged in the Kasson's Fast Freight office for one year at Pittsburgh, Penn.; in 1867, he attended Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburgh, in which he continued one year, and was part of the time teaching book-keeping, etc., then returned and engaged in farming, and has since continued it; he also manages a hydraulic-pressure cider-mill, and is in the manufacture of sorghum molasses; he is also in the Italian bee business; he has also taught school in Guernsey Co., Ohio.

LANNESS McFADDEN, plasterer, Sunbury; is the son of Henry and Hannah McFadden. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio early, settling in Knox Co.; his mother was a daughter of Sam'l Stimatz; she was born in Virginia; they had a family of seven children, all of whom are living. Mr. McFadden was born July 4, 1848, in Knox Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1873, when he came to Delaware Co., settling in Sunbury, where he has since engaged in plastering; he was engaged in the same business in Mt. Vernon, some time previous to his moving to Sunbury; he plastered Dr. Mosher's, Dr. Cameron's, the bank, the house now owned by Mrs. Benton, Squire Dent's, Geo. and Henry Boyd's houses. Was married, Feb. 22, 1871, to Alice Fry, daughter of Dan'l Fry, of Morrow Co.; she was born July 2, 1852; their union blessed them with two children—Hugh, born Nov. 12, 1870, and an infant, born July 11, 1879.

MRS. MARY McALLISTER, Sunbury; is a daughter of David Armstrong; her parents were born in Pennsylvania; they had a family of nine children, four of whom are living. Mrs. McAllister was born March 19, 1825, in Delaware Co., Ohio; she remained with her parents until Feb. 28, 1854, when she was married to Robert McAllister; they settled in Sunbury; her husband was a farmer, and dealt largely in stock. He died in 1862; was a member of the M. E. Church, of which she has also been a member since she was 23 years of age. They have three children—W. C., who is now of the firm of Kimball & McAllister. Charles A., is now the owner of a livery stable at Sunbury; and Kate (widow of Dr. H. Hodges), who owns a fine farm in Berkshire Township, which she is renting to Miller; she also owns a dwelling-house in Sunbury, where she now resides.

E. B. MOSHER, M. D., physician and surgeon, Sunbury; is a son of David and Phebe (Buck) Mosher. His father was born in New

York about 1811, and came to Ohio when young; was a farmer and stock-raiser. His mother was a daughter of Edward Buck, of New York, who came to Morrow Co., Ohio, when young, where she was born about 1813. They had nine children; but six survive. Theodore was also a physician, and was killed by lightning while on the way home from visiting a patient. His father was in the buggy, by his side, when his son and the horse were both killed almost instantly. Mr. Mosher was born June 30, 1837, in Morrow Co.; at the age of 2, his parents moved to Knox Co., Ill., and was there five years; they then returned to Morrow Co., and engaged in farming; when 17, he attended school at Mt. Hesper, Ohio; afterward attended the Wesleyan University at Delaware one year; he then taught one term of school, near Ashley; in 1853, he began reading medicine with Dr. I. H. Pennock, of South Woodbury, Ohio, and continued three years; in 1856, he attended one term of lectures at the Starling Medical College at Columbus; then practiced medicine at Ashley until the war broke out. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the 15th O. V. I., as hospital steward; the first eighteen months he was with the regiment, after which he engaged on the hospital train for four months; he then went before the Medical Board of Surgeons and was commissioned as Surgeon, and assigned to the 172d O. V. I., where he remained until his time expired; he then returned to Ohio, and began practicing at Olive Green, until 1870, when he attended lectures at Louisville, Ky., where he graduated in 1871, returning then to Olive Green; in 1873, he settled in Sunbury, where he has a lucrative practice. Was married in September, 1857, to Martha Liggett, a daughter of Alexander and Sarah Liggett, of Ohio; she was born in 1839; they have four children—Cora B., married G. K. Sharp; Myrtle L., Minnie I., Gracie M.

B. MOORE, farmer and banker, Sunbury; is a son of C. and Hannah Moore; his father was born in Massachusetts in 1797, and moved to Pennsylvania about 1820, and, in 1837, came to what is now Berkshire Township; he is still living in Sunbury; Mr. Moore's mother was a daughter of Aaron Roberts, who was one of the first settlers of the Wyoming Valley; she was born in 1799, in Pennsylvania. Mr. Moore was born March 29, 1829, in Pennsylvania, and came with his parents to Ohio in 1837; at the age of 21, he began farming for himself; in the winter of 1850, he went to Massachusetts to visit among relatives, and while there taught one term of school. Here he became acquainted with Miss T. S. Ball, whom he wedded in 1851; she was a daughter of Barnabas Ball, a farmer; Mr. Moore worked his father's farm until the marriage of his sister, at which time his father made a division of his property; the most of the old homestead fell to Mr. Moore; he now owns 270 acres, partly attained by his own labor and management; in 1871, he engaged in selling goods at Sunbury for one year; he then sold his business to Kimball & Armstrong, and then engaged in banking; this bank was organized in October, 1872, with a capital of $50,000, and eight stockholders; he was at that time selected as a Director of the institution, and, in 1873, was made President, which position he still holds; he has held the office of Infirmary Director. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have had three children, two of whom are living—Hannah and Abbie; one deceased—George B. When Mr. Moore settled in Ohio, game of various kinds was abundant; this furnished fine sport to those who were thus inclined, and yielded a goodly supply of wild meat for family use; in this pastime he indulged, and became one of the best marksmen of those times. Mr. Moore is a pleasant, genial gentleman, whose integrity has won for him the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and friends.

MRS. EURENA MOSSMAN, retired; Galena; daughter of Lemuel W. and Phebe Meacham; her father was a native of Vermont, and her mother of Washington, D. C.; both came to Ohio when young, and located with their parents in Delaware Co.; after their marriage, they located in Galena, where the subject of this sketch was born March 3, 1826, and remained with her parents until her marriage, Sept. 3, 1847. She was married to Matthew Mossman, son of Robert and Annie Mossman; he was born Feb. 8, 1821, in New Jersey, and, when 5 years old, his parents came to Ohio, locating in Berlin Township, where he remained until 21 years of age, when, as an apprentice, he entered the shop of one Porter, of Galena, manufacturer of wagons and carriages, where he worked two years, and then bought out the business and commenced for himself, continuing until his death; he was a leading member of the M. E. Church for five years, and, for some time, Superintendent of the Sunday school. They had three children—George S., born Jan. 2, 1849; Darwin W., born Dec. 26, 1852; and Annie E., Nov. 30, 1858;

Darwin W. was married Feb. 8, 1877, and is now in the notion and millinery trade in Galena; Annie E. is teaching school in Orange Township, her third term in that district. Mrs. Mossman and her children are members of the M. E. Church and teachers in the Sunday school.

C. J. McNULTY, livery and harness, Sunbury; is a son of Joseph and Levina McNulty; the father was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., and mother in West Virginia; they emigrated from Pennsylvania to Darke Co., Ohio, about 1836, where they remained one year, and then came to Logan Co.; here the elder McNulty dealt in stock for about twenty-five years, when they moved to Madisonville, Hamilton Co., where he died about 1858; they had a family of six children—David, Levina, C. J., Mary A., Harriet and William A.; the mother died in 1872; both were members of the Presbyterian Church. C. J. McNulty was born Aug. 15, 1825, in Allegheny City, Penn., and came West with his parents. When 16, he returned to Pennsylvania and worked four years with a cousin, W. W. McNulty, at the saddler's trade; he came back to Logan Co. and worked with William Rutan, now a banker at Bellefontaine. He was married, at Springfield, in 1846, to Augusta Smith, by whom he had four children —William (deceased), Mary L., Hattie B. and Florence E.; immediately after marrying, he settled in Lexington, Richland Co., and there engaged in the harness business, with a Mr. Case; then went to La Fayette, Ind., where he engaged in the manufacture of horse-collars; he next moved to Cincinnati, and was, for two years, in the employ of Lewis Greiser; he then went to St. Mary's, Ohio, remaining for one year; he then went to Bremen, on the Miami Canal, and there kept the only American hotel in the place; here he met with good success for one year, when he removed to Madisonville, and again started in the harness business; from there, went to Middlebury, Logan Co., and worked at the same; thence to Delphos, and from there to Cincinnati, and thence to Lock, Knox Co.; thence to Mount Vernon, and then to Hartford; thence to Galena, and then Sunbury, working at his trade; finally, in 1877, he settled in Sunbury, where he engaged in the livery and harness business, with good success. He was Constable while in Licking Co., and is a member of St. Mary's Lodge, No. 75, I. O. O. F.

T. R. PAYNE, hardware, Sunbury; is a son of Harrison and Adaline (Goodrich) Payne; his father was born near Hartford, Conn., and was a farmer, hardware merchant, shoemaker and tanner; his mother was from Connecticut; they had a family of seven children; all are living in Ohio, except one. The subject was born in 1857, on a farm near Worthington, Ohio; when quite young, he went with his parents to Delaware Co., where he remained until he was 21 years of age. June 21, 1879, he was married to Nannie Burrer, a daughter of Jacob Burrer, of Delaware Co., Ohio; she was born in 1857. At the age of 20, he engaged in the hardware business for his father, at Cardington, Ohio, continuing until 1877, when they began the same at Sunbury, Ohio, where he is managing one-half interest for his father, under the firm name of Rose & Payne.

HORACE PLUMB, retired farmer; P. O. Berkshire; is a son of Ichabod and Catharine (Hinsdale) Plumb; his father was born in Connecticut, and was a member of the Scioto Company; came to Ohio in 1807, settling in Berkshire Township, then a wilderness; he was a wagon-maker and farmer and died in 1847. They had eleven children, but five survive. The subject of these notes was born on a farm near Worthington, Ohio; in his younger days, he attended school as much as convenient and worked with his father; at 17, he began learning the blacksmith's trade at Mt. Vernon, with his Uncle Patrick; for two years he was under his instruction; he then blacksmithed at Newark, for the workers on the Ohio Canal; he then settled at Berkshire, where he has since resided. Was married, Dec. 19, 1833, to Eliza Cables, a daughter of Isaac Cables of Connecticut; she was born and raised in the same State. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. His grandfather was a chaplain in the war of 1812.

WILLIAM PROSSER, farmer; P. O. Galena; is a son of John and Sarah (Perdue) Prosser; his father was born in Maryland and came to Ohio in 1837; was a tailor by trade, who died in 1850; his wife was born in Pennsylvania in 1797; they had seven children, four survive. Mr. Prosser, the subject of this sketch, was born Aug. 11, 1839, in Franklin Co., Ohio, and when quite young came with his parents to Delaware Co., settling in Trenton Township; at an early age, he began carpentering; his father died when he was young and he was compelled to make his way alone in life; he had the advantage of a district-school education. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 88th O. V. I., and remained nearly three years, serving as Sergeant; he was among the company who routed Morgan at

the time he made his raid through Ohio, and had charge of the guard through the time Morgan was in the penitentiary in Columbus. On his return, he worked at carpentering in Genoa Township. In 1869, was married to Martha Perfect, a daughter of John Perfect; she was born in 1846 in Berkshire Township, Delaware Co.; their union has been blessed with five children—Fred, Glen, Sina, Elmer, and an infant. In 1867, Mr. Prosser moved on the present farm of 163 acres, owned by his mother's children, where he is still living.

C. D. PERFECT, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; is a son of William Perfect, who was born Oct. 27, 1797, in Kentucky, and emigrated to Trenton Township, Delaware Co., about 1807. His mother was a daughter of James Starks, who came to Ohio at an early day, and came near locating at the present site of Columbus, but finally located in Kingston Township; she was born May 6, 1804, and was married Oct. 3, 1822; they have had born to them nine children, but four of whom are living—one in Iowa, two in Clinton, this State, and the subject of these notes, who was born Nov. 21, 1833, in Trenton Township; at the age of 15, he commenced clerking with Carney, Frost & Co., at Berkshire Corners, with whom he continued six months; he then clerked for Allen, McLean & Co., at Sunbury, afterward changing to the employ of C. Hill & Co., of Delaware; subsequently for Myers, Hale and Co., at Sunbury, after which he engaged again for Allen, McLean & Co.; in 1856, he went by team, in company with his brother and wife, to Iowa, where he was clerk for the Jones County Circuit Clerk about six months; he then merchandised with H. C. Metcalf for one year, after which he engaged for one year under the firm name of Umstead & Perfect, and, in 1859, returned from Iowa, and in March, same year, was married to Mary E. Moore, a daughter of Cornelius Moore; from this union there were three children—Burton E., Willis H. and Clarence C.; they settled on a farm for about four years, and then, in 1863, engaged in the mercantile business at Olive Green, in the employ of J. N. Starks; in 1865, he returned to Sunbury, and in 1866, he went to Galena, and there clerked for A. P. Mason for two years; then improved a farm of thirty-one acres, adjoining Galena, by erecting a fine house at a cost of $3,000; also planting a fine vineyard on the same, and, in 1872, took a contract to furnish the timber and ties for the Mount Vernon, Columbus & Cleveland Railroad, from Columbus to Mount Vernon; and in 1874, he sold his farm at Galena to George Roberts, and then began the erection of a dwelling in Columbus, preparatory to moving to the same, but circumstances located him in Sunbury, where he went into business under the firm name of Kimball & Perfect, for four years, when, in 1879, he traded his stock in said firm to McAllister for a farm, and now farms 223 acres of fine arable land in Trenton and Harlem Townships, and purposes to deal largely in blooded sheep, making a selection of the very best Spanish merinos; to him belongs one-half acre of land on High street, Columbus; he is a member of the Galena Lodge, No. 404, I. O. O. F. He and his wife are strict members of the Presbyterian Church, of Sunbury. In March, 1880, he bought the handle-factory at this place, of W. H. Taylor, and purposes converting it into a spoke, singletree and neck-yoke manufactory; he has taken in for a partner A. W. Hall, formerly of the firm of Hall & Brown, of the same business, at the State Penitentiary, at Columbus. Mr. Hall is now of Louisville, Ky.

G. A. PECK, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; is a son of Benjamin and Mary Peck; his father was born in Massachusetts and came to Ohio in 1817, settling in Licking Co., where he remained until death in 1819; mother was born in Massachusetts; her father's name was Benjamin Harding, of Nova Scotia; at the death of her husband she had eleven children, which she raised by her own labors; she died in 1859, having been a member of the Baptist Church of long standing. Mr. Peck was born in 1817, in New Jersey, and came to Licking Co., Ohio, by team, when he was about 2 years old; his father died, leaving him without paternal care. In 1843, he commenced tanning in Sunbury, which he followed for eight years, after which he bought a farm in Trenton Township, and farmed until 1872, when he sold out and bought his present farm of 190 acres. Was married, in 1845, to Louisa North, daughter of Asbury North; by her he had three children; one is still living—Clinton N., now in Michigan. She died in 1853; he was again married, in May, 1855, to Eunice Henry, a daughter of Silas Henry, of Massachusetts; she was born in 1824; have four children living—Carrie, Henry, Harry and Ella. Mr. Peck belongs to the Baptist Church, to which all the family belong; he takes an active interest in the temperance movement and missionary cause; also in the Sabbath school, in which he has been Superintendent and teacher. He taught school during the winters

of his younger days. Has always been an active Republican. His farm is one among the finest farms in the country; he prides himself in stock-raising and makes a specialty of cattle. Mr. Peck started in life with nothing but a stout heart and willing hands, and by frugality and industry has placed himself in good circumstances.

SAMUEL RINEHART, wagon-maker, Sunbury; is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Rawhouser) Rinehart; father was born in York Co., Penn., about 1792, and emigrated to Richland Co., Ohio, in 1824, when he settled on a farm of 80 acres, purchased from the Government at $1.25 per acre; he died in 1825. His mother was born in Pennsylvania about 1785, and came West with her husband; she was married a second time, her last husband was Phillip Clay, a relative of Henry Clay; she died in December, 1864, and was the mother of five children by her union with Mr. Rinehart, viz., Joshua, Joel, Jonas (who died in 1853), Samuel (who heads this sketch) and Lydia. Two of Mr. Rinehart's uncles—Conrad and John Rinehart—were in the war of 1812; Conrad had a son who is the father of eighteen children by one woman, all living, the oldest being 25 and youngest 2. Our subject was born Oct. 18, 1823, in York Co., Penn., and emigrated to Ohio by team, in company with four families, Ramer and two brothers of his father; after the death of the father, the mother cared for the family by spinning flax and such kind of work, until the boys were old enough to assist or do for themselves; Samuel served at the wagon-maker's trade with Enoch French, from 1838 to 1841, at Bellville, Ohio; he was then in Woodbury about four months, when he went to Shanesville, and worked about eleven months; he then came back to Richland Co., and worked at the same business with John Bosworth until Oct. 2, 1845, when he married Olive, a daughter of John Bosworth, by whom he had one child, who died at 2½ years of age; his wife died July 12, 1847; he was again married in 1848, to Orril Allen, by whom he had three children—Fannie M., Eliza A., and Wm. F., who died in 1853. Mr. Rinehart's second wife died in December, 1855; he was again married Jan. 15, 1879, to Mrs. Mary A. Shook, a daughter of Christopher Slagel; she was married to John Shook, by whom she had three children—Chas. A., Fannie (deceased), and Harry; after first marriage, Mr. Rinehart moved to Knox Co., Ohio, and carried on a shop; in 1846, he moved to Franklin Co., and worked as a carpenter, and also as wagon-maker; in 1849, he engaged in the grocery business in Mansfield for sixteen months; he then came to Sunbury, where he engaged in wagon-making, also has been in the undertaking and furniture business; was for a while in partnership with Marble & Payne. In 1864, he enlisted in Co. A, 113th O. V. I., and was with Sherman's army on its march to the sea, and at the close of the war was mustered out; is a member of the Galena Lodge, No. 404, I. O. O. F., also the Capital Encampment, at Columbus; is the owner of some property, consisting in part of three lots and improvements.

C. J. ROSE, farmer; P. O. Berkshire; is a son of James and Nancy (Gordon) Rose; his father was born about 1808, in Pennsylvania, and came to Roseville, Ohio (named after a settlement of Roses), and moved from there to Sandusky Co., thence to Morrow Co., in 1854, where he now lives. His mother was born about 1810, and had eleven children, eight boys and three girls; seven of the boys fought for their country in the war of the rebellion, viz., David C., Captain in the 31st O. V. I., who died of typhoid fever; James M., Henry N., John N., Edward L., Charles J., Alonzo J.; L. M. Cunard (a brother-in-law), was First Lieutenant in the 31st O. V. I. The subject of this sketch (Charles J.), was wounded Aug. 15, 1864, the ball entering the right side and coming out at the back; he is now applying for a pension; all of his brothers were wounded. He was married, Dec. 24, 1869, to Phœbe E., daughter of Henry Fisher, whose sketch appears elsewhere; they have one child—Henry C., born March 15, 1871. After marriage, Mr. Rose engaged for awhile in running a general produce wagon; in 1875, he settled on a small farm of ten acres, which he traded for with Lucy M. Bardwell; it is well improved, with a fine house and orchard, the whole amount valued at about $1,700. His trade is that of stonemason, but he is incapacitated, for such hard labor on account of the wound.

O. H. ROLOSON, farmer and blacksmith; P. O. Berkshire; is a son of Jacob and Eliza (Barker) Roloson; his father was born in New York in 1800, and came to Ohio in 1803, settling in Pickaway Co., Ohio, and soon after moved to Delaware Co., and settled on Alum Creek, where he remained some twenty years; he then moved to Brown Township, remaining there until his death, in July, 1871; he was a cooper by trade. The mother of O. H. was born in 1809 and died in 1844. Mr. Roloson, the subject of this sketch,

was born July 11, 1829, in Berlin Township, Delaware Co., Ohio; he attended school and worked at coopering until 16, when he began blacksmithing with Nathan Chester, of Delaware, Ohio, for four years; he then worked at Eden for Abrams three winters, and during the summers for J. Sherman; he then mined in California for three months, when he returned to Iowa and then smithed for William Graham for ten months; in 1851, he engaged in smithing at Berkshire, Ohio, and, in 1862, enlisted in the 96th O. V. I., remaining three years, serving as Corporal, but was on detatched duty most of the time as blacksmith and boss of the repairing company; on his return, he followed his trade, which he still continues in connection with farming twenty-seven acres of land adjoining his residence. Mr. Roloson was married in 1854, to Lydia A. Robison, daughter of Charles A. Robison; she was born in 1836, in Darby Plains, Ohio; they have nine children—Mary (now Mrs. John D. Lyon), Ella (married to D. Bedlow, of Kingston Township), Clara, (married T. Reder, living in Kingston), Alvira, Jacob, Lyda, Orlando, Minnie, Ivy. He has been connected with the church since he was 14 years of age.

JAMES C. RYANT, farmer; P. O. Constantia; is a son of John and Love (Nettleton) Ryant; his father was born Nov. 25, 1795, in Connecticut, and came to Ohio in 1816, settling in Berlin Township, where he died in 1869; his mother was born Nov. 25, 1794, in New Hampshire, and came to Ohio by ox team in 1816; they had eleven children, six survive; she died in October, 1868. Mr. Ryant, whose name heads this sketch, was born May 13, 1826, in Berlin Township, Ohio, where he has lived most of the time; he was married, Nov. 5, 1851, to Emma C. Lewis; she was born April 8, 1828, in Berkshire; her parents were among the first settlers of the township; her father was born June 10, 1788, in Waterbury, Conn., and died Nov. 7, 1838; her mother was born in Woodbridge, Conn., March 29, 1799, and was married July 3, 1813; she is still living in Berlin Township, with her son; her father was the owner of the first mill in Berlin Township; he came to Ohio in 1805, and her mother came in 1811; her parents were both members of the M. E. Church. Her grandmother lived to be 96 years old; they have in their house a chair on which her grandmother rode from Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Ryant farmed in Berlin Township until 1869, when they settled on their present farm, Sec. 3, of 100 acres. A family of three children have grown up around them—Nettie F., who has taught in the Delaware High School; Eugene L. and H. Love. Mr. Ryant has served as Township Trustee and Assessor; is at present Assessor of real estate of Berkshire. Mr. Ryant and four brothers have taught school; his wife has also taught some six years. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE J. ROBERTS, retired farmer; P. O. Galena; is a grandson of Ebenezer Roberts, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio with his family in 1807, and settled in Berkshire Township, Delaware Co., on the old place where Evi Linnabary now lives; in this family there were five children, three of whom are now living. William, George's father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1803. He married Miss Sarah Jackson April 8, 1830, in Bloomfield Township, Morrow Co., Ohio, where she lived; she was born in 1807; was also a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio when quite small; after marriage, they settled in Bennington Township, Morrow Co., where George was born April 15, 1831; when he was but a child, they moved to Bloomfield Township, and, at the age of 13, to Harlem Township, Delaware Co.; when he was about 18 years of age, they emigrated to Ogle Co., Ill., returning to Harlem Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, in about two years, remaining there until the death of the father. Mr. Roberts was married to Hester Adams Jan. 4, 1863, settling immediately thereafter on his farm of about 200 acres in Trenton Township; she was the daughter of Elisha Adams, formerly of Pennsylvania, and was born May 16, 1840, in Licking Co., Ohio; they have three children—Ella, Zada and William C. Having sold his farm, in 1856, they settled in Monroe Township, Licking Co., where they lived until the spring of 1873, removing thence to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and retiring to a quiet life, on account of impaired health; in 1874, he purchased property in Galena, where he removed with his family, making it his permanent home. Mr. Roberts, in his earlier days, taught school during nine winters with good success. He has creditably filled the offices of Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace; is a member of the Lodge A., F. & A. M. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he is Superintendent of the Sabbath school of that denomination. He owns a fine residence in Galena, which he occupies and enjoys with his family without ostentation. Among his

possessions we may enumerate thirty-one acres of valuable land near Galena, and a farm of about three hundred acres in Licking Co., for which he paid $53 per acre. This is under a high state of cultivation, with good improvements, and is well stocked.

C. P. SPRAGUE, station agent, Sunbury; is a son of Judge F. B. Sprague, of Delaware Co.; his father was born in Delaware, Ohio, where the American House now stands; his mother's maiden was Leeds, a daughter of Leeds, a shoemaker. The subject of these notes was born Nov. 7, 1851, in Berkshire Township, Delaware Co.; when 3 years old, he was taken, by his parents, to Oregon, where his father engaged in milling; in 1868, they returned to Delaware Co., and settled at Sunbury, where he has since resided. His early days were spent in going to school; he clerked for some time for Kimball & Armstrong, afterward working one year for Wayman Perfect, in the printing office; he then studied telegraphy, with his brother, who was keeping the railroad office at Sunbury, and Aug. 1, 1877, he took charge of the office, which he still continues. Was married, March 18, 1877, to Ada M. Payne, a daughter of N. H. Payne; she was born in 1854; they have one child —Mary D.

JAMES STOCKWELL, boots and shoes, Sunbury; is a son of Willard S. and Nancy (Jackson) Stockwell; his father was born in New York, and raised in Vermont; he was of Scotch descent and came to Ohio about 1835, settling in Geauga Co.; he died about one year after his settlement; he experienced all the hardships of pioneer life, often working hard during the day and bringing home with him a coffee-sack full of hay, at night, as the proceeds of his day's labor, to feed his cow; his mother was a cousin of Gen. Jackson, and his grandmother (by his father) when a small girl, and carried water to the wounded soldiers, during the battle of Bunker Hill; she lived to the ripe old age of 105 years, and could read without spectacles up to the time of her death; when she was 105 years old, she carded, spun and knit socks, on which she took the first premium at the county fair. Mr. Stockwell was one of a family of eleven children, and was born Feb. 3, 1822, on his father's farm, in Vermont; when 13, he came with his parents to Ohio; his father was very poor, and died when he was young, which left him to do for himself; at the age of 15, he began shoemaking, with Daniel D. Mead, which he continued for two years; he began as a journeyman, at the age of 17, in Kingston Township, where he remained five years. In 1844, he was married to Permelia Rosecrans, a daughter of Jacob Rosecrans, of Pennsylvania; she was born Sept. 14, 1821; they soon afterward settled in Berkshire, where he carried on his trade for eighteen years. In 1861, he moved to Sunbury, where he has since carried on his trade, enlarging it, until he now employs two hands; he has added to his business the sale of custom-made boots and shoes, and is one of the leading dealers in this line in Sunbury. He has four children—Miranda, Mary (deceased), Stella (who married John Watson, editor of the Centerbury *Mirror*) and Joy, living on his father's farm and making a specialty of stock-raising. Mr. Stockwell has a house and two lots in Berkshire, besides the present house he occupies, the store now occupied by Blakely Bros., and farm of 100 acres, in this township.

PROF. G. K. SHARPE, teacher, Sunbury; is a son of Samuel and Eliza Sharpe; his father was born in 1827, in Fairfield Co., Ohio, and is a farmer and a cabinet-maker; the latter business now occupies his whole time; he lives in Pickerington, Ohio, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; three children have been born to them, two of whom are still living, viz., Mary E., living at home, and the subject of this sketch, who was born Feb. 27, 1854, in Fairfield Co., as was his father; in 1869, he attended college at Lancaster, Ohio, where he remained three years, teaching in the mean time. After completing his education, he taught one year at Center Village, Delaware Co., and in 1874 came to Sunbury, where he has since remained, and has occupied the position of Principal of the Schools. He was married, June 1, 1876, to Miss Cora B. Mosher, a daughter of Dr. Mosher; they are both members of the Methodist Church at Sunbury; he has been a member since he was 15 years of age; he is also an active worker in the temperance cause, and is a member of Sparrow Lodge, No. 400, A., F. & A. M.

J. V. SPERRY, farmer; P. O. Berkshire; is a son of Albert and Matilda (Vernon) Sperry; his father was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1815, where he has always remained; his wife was a daughter of Isaac Vernon; she was born June 13, 1820, in Knox Co.; Mr. Sperry, the subject of these notes, was born June 3, 1846, in his mother's native county, where he remained engaged in farming until 1874, when he merchandised at Bangs, same county; in 1875, he sold and came

to his present farm of 100 acres. Mr. Sperry was married Oct. 25, 1870, to Armada Rees, daughter of Theophilus Rees, of Licking Co.; she was born Sept. 11, 1850; this wedding was celebrated by Rev. C. N. Harford, of the Baptist denomination; they have two children by this union—Rees, born July 13, 1872; Gracie A., June 15, 1876; they are both members of the Baptist Church in Sunbury.

A. P. TAYLOR, physician, Sunbury; was born in 1849 on his father's farm in Franklin Co., Ohio, where he remained mostly until manhood; at the age of 15, he began teaching school, which employed his time during the winter months and farming during the summer; he began reading medicine when 18 with G. W. Holmes, of New Albany, which he continued for three years; he then attended three terms of lectures at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, where he graduated in 1871. Oct. 2, 1871, he was married to Mary E. Miller, a daughter of Reuben F. Miller; she was born in 1848, and was one of three children; her father makes a home with them, her mother being dead; they have two children—William Howe, born Sept. 6, 1872; Essie R., May 3, 1875; Dr. Taylor has made his own way through life, and enjoys a fine practice. The father of Dr. Taylor was born in the State of Virginia, April 8, 1821, and was carried on horseback by his mother, the same year of his birth, to this State, a distance of over three hundred miles; their settlement was made in Franklin Co. where he remained until Dec. 9, 1879, when he departed this life; he was a member of the Predestinarian Baptist Church about thirty-seven years, was baptized by Elder Lock, near the town of New Market, Va., and while there on a visit soon after, he was called and ordained to the work of the ministry, and remained faithful until the day he died, preaching his last discourse about two weeks before his decease; his death was very sudden and unexpected, resulting from a congestion of the whole system; he leaves a wife and six children, four sons of his first family, and a son and daughter of his last. The mother of Dr. Taylor was a daughter of Truman Perfect, of Kentucky; she died in 1856, and was the mother of seven children.

THOMAS VANFLEET, miller, Galena; is a son of George and Christiana (Bidlock) Vanfleet; his father was born in 1796, in Pittston, Luzerne Co., Penn., and came to Ohio on foot in 1818, in company with G. D. Nash, when he engaged in carpentering and distilling at Galena. In 1852, he died; his wife was a daughter of Hileman Bidlock; she was born in 1804, and came to Ohio in 1820 with her parents by team; she was a descendant of the Puritans. They had seven children, all of whom live in Berkshire Township except one. Mrs. Vanfleet died in 1873. Thomas Vanfleet was born Oct. 10, 1823, in Galena (then Zoar), and has spent his life at this quiet little village; his younger days were spent in attending school and farming; at the age of 17, he began working at the joiner's trade with Warren Allen, continuing one year; he then worked for Sterns one year, and for John Cullison one year; in 1846, he again worked for Sterns; in 1847, went to Southern Illinois, and engaged in making fan-mills for Thomas Phillips, of Cincinnati; in 1848, he went to Kentucky, and engaged in the same business at Smith's Mills, Hopkinsville, for a short time, when he went to Tennessee, and followed the same business at Port Royal, Montgomery Co. While in Kentucky, Mr. Vanfleet was quite an intimate friend of Gov. Powell. In 1849, he bought a team at Smith's Mills, Ky., and went to Springfield, Mo., where he engaged in making fanning-mills, in partnership with Thaddeus Sharpenstine, continuing until 1852, when he returned to Ohio, and on May 12, 1852, was married to Elizabeth Perfect, a daughter of William Perfect. She was born in 1825, in Trenton Township. By her he had four children—Lucy and Jay, deceased; Kate and Charlie, living. After marriage, they went to Missouri, where he was engaged in setting up his business at fanning-mills, and in May, 1853, they returned to Ohio, and bought a farm of Hill's heirs, and farmed that two years, afterward selling, and took a trip through Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, and then returned and engaged in the mercantile business with Ira Derthick; also in milling, continuing near two years; they then divided the property, Mr. Derthick taking the store and Mr. Vanfleet the mill. The wife of Mr. Vanfleet met with a terrible accident, which ended her life. She was standing near an upright shaft, when her clothes became entangled, crushing her in a manner to cause death almost immediately; it was a melancholy occurrence, and one the community did not soon recover from. He was again married in 1863, to Lucy E. Carpenter, a daughter of Robert Carpenter, of Berkshire Township; she was born in 1832; by her he had four children—Nellie, Frankie, Jim and Carpe. He owns a saw and

grist mill at this place; the grist-mill is so as to be run by both steam and water; has also forty acres of land in Berkshire Township. He is a a member of the School Board; also of Galena Lodge, No. 404, I. O. O. F., and has held office in same. Faithful and reliable in all the relations of life, and of robust constitution, he bids fair for many years more extended usefulness in the county and in the town where he resides.

E. WESTERVELT, farmer; P. O. Galena. Prominently identified with the leading men of Galena is Mr. Westervelt, one of the old pioneers of Delaware Co.; he is a son of Matthew and Mary (Lenington) Westervelt; his father was born in New York, and emigrated to Ohio in 1817, settling in Franklin Co., where he engaged in carpentering, working under the "old try rule;" his wife was born in New York, and was of English descent. The subject of these notes was born July 13, 1813, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y, and was brought by his parents to Ohio as above, settling in the forests and among wild animals. When 25, he came to Delaware Co.; engaging in mercantile business at Galena, in partnership with Charles Brown for three years. In 1858, he began the nursery business, and continued it in connection with a vineyard until 1876, when he engaged in farming, which he still continues. Was married, in 1840, to Jane Brown, sister of E. Brown, of Delaware; have four children—Mary (married Dr. Holmes, a physician in Florida); Martha (now Mrs. Denison, living in Delaware); John, at home; Charles (deceased). Mr. Westervelt has held a number of township offices; he has been an active worker in the temperance movement; he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which he has been class leader and steward, and has been Superintendent of "Sunday schools;" he has always given his aid to the improvement of the town.

C. W. WEBSTER, merchant, Berkshire; is a son of C. R. and Mila (Fowler) Webster; his father was born in New York, and moved to Knox Co. with his people when 6 years old; his mother was a daughter of Elijah Fowler; she was born in Massachusetts; C. W. Webster was born, Feb. 27, 1843, in Knox Co., Ohio. Sept. 11, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 121st O. V. I., and was in the service three years. He suffers from the effects of a sickness with typhoid fever; he receives a pension. Mr. Webster engaged as clerk for J. W. Foot, of Berkshire, and also farming until 1869, when he bought Foot out, and now continues the business of dry goods, and general notions. In 1874, he took charge of the post office, and still remains the Postmaster. He is now in partnership with Gibson & Finch. He is at present Justice of the Peace and Township Clerk, and is administrator of the John Longshore estate, and guardian of the Leonard Hough heirs. Was married, Oct. 4, 1866, to Libbie Smith, daughter of John R. Smith, one of the pioneers of this county; she was born Aug. 18, 1846; they have had five children, four living—Lula, Loren, Gertrude and Edna; one deceased, Holly, who died Oct. 4, 1868. They are members of the M. E. Church, of which he is class-leader and Sunday-School Superintendent.

DAVID WEYANT, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; is a son of David and Elizabeth (Baker) Weyant; his father was born on the banks of the Hudson River in New York, and came to Ohio early; his mother was also born in New York; they had seven children, five of whom survive. Mr. Weyant, the subject of this sketch, was born Aug. 9, 1825, on a farm on Licking Co., where he remained until 1869; in his younger days, he and his brothers would take turns in going to school and working on the farm; his father was in moderate circumstances, having but $80 and one horse when he came to Ohio; in 1849, Mr. Weyant began running a thrashing machine, which he continued for five years; he was engaged for seven years in a saw and grist mill in Licking Co., and is at present running a thrashing machine and making it a success. Mr. Weyant was married in 1846, to Martha Denty, a daughter of John Denty; she was born April 22, 1831, and died March 5, 1880; they had two children—Laura A., born Oct. 14, 1850; Florence, born June 10, 1854. Laura Weyant, a niece, is living with them. Mr. Weyant moved to Delaware Co. in 1869, settling where he now lives on a farm of 166 acres, which he bought of George Grist, and for which he paid $17,000, cash; this is one of the finest and best improved farms in the county, and is well adapted to stock-raising, which he makes a specialty; on this farm now stands a barn which was the first frame barn built in the township. Mr. Weyant has been no office-seeker. He hired a substitute for $750 during the civil war. His wife was a member of the M. E. Church at Sunbury.

G. W. WELLS, farmer; P. O. Galena; was born Sept. 14, 1811, in Luzerne Co., Penn., and came with his parents by ox team to Ohio, in 1818, settling in what is now Morrow Co. for two years; they then moved to Genoa Township. His

father, Abraham, was born in Luzerne Co. Penn., and died at the age of 73; his mother was a daughter of a Mr. Dixon, of Pennsylvania; they had nine children. The son, G. W., remained with his parents until married; he helped to build the first schoolhouse in Genoa Township; was put up without nails; he can well remember the slab seats and greased-paper windows; his sister taught in an early day at 75 cents per week. Mr. Wells married, Feb. 2, 1833, Margaret, a daughter of John Williams, of Virginia; she was born in September, 1809; they lived on the old homestead until 1868, at which time they bought property in Delaware City, where they moved for the purpose of educating their younger son; they returned to Galena in 1869; he has been engaged in the stock business for thirty years; also in grain and flax seed; he shipped during one fall thirty-six car loads of flax-seed from Lewis Center; in August, 1878, he entered a partnership with Dr. Utley in the general drug business, at Galena, which he still continues; the business is managed by Dr. Utley and Charles, the son of Mr. Wells; he has had seven children, four living—Clark (now in Missouri, and is a farmer; was in the war), James (living at home with his father, and married Lucy, a daughter of W. H. Allen, deceased), Nathaniel (is in Columbus, Ohio, and is engaged in the organ and sewing-machine business), Mary (married Dr. Utley, she died June 1, 1878). Mr. Wells has served as Justice of the Peace in Genoa Township eighteen years, and of Berkshire three years; and has held the offices of Treasurer and Trustee of Township for years; has also been Notary Public and followed auctioneering for twenty-five years. He and his wife have been connected with the M. E. Church for thirty years; he is a member of the Sparrow Lodge, No. 400, A., F. & A. M., and Chapter of Delaware; also of the Galena Lodge, No. 404, I. O. O. F. Mr. Wells has made rails at $5 per 1,000; cut three-foot wood at 25 cents per cord, mowed grass at 50 cents per day, cradled wheat for $1 per day; he has watched deer-licks at night and killed many of the animals; has built pens to keep the wolves away from their stock; when he settled with his father in Genoa Township, their first night was spent in a roofless cabin, and when they awoke in the morning they found three inches of snow on their beds; his father made a loom for a man and received in pay a fatted hog.

MRS. SARAH WIGTON, farmer; P. O. Berkshire; is a daughter of James and Catharine (Slack) Chadwick; her father was born in London, Eng., and emigrated to America when a young man. Mrs. Wigton is one of ten children, and was born Aug. 27, 1832, in Oxford Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, where she remained until 1857. She was married, June 23, 1852, to William A. Wigton; he was born March 4, 1828; they farmed in Oxford Township until 1857, when they bought 156 acres in partnership with his father, one of the old pioneers of Delaware Co., who died Aug. 1, 1879, at the ripe old age of 99. Mrs. Wigton's husband died April 18, 1873; they had seven children, five of whom are living—Charles D., married Nov. 4, 1879, to Rose E. Loren, a daughter of J. Loren; Ella E., Emma A., William Perry, Frankie A., Eugene (deceased in 1855) and Mary I. (deceased in 1861). She is a member of the M. E. Church, at Berkshire Corners; Charles is also of the same denomination, at Sunbury. They now own 176 acres of well-improved land in Berkshire Township.

BERLIN TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BEARDSLEE, farmer; P. O. Constantia; born in Bradford Co., Penn., April 1, 1827; the son of Tolman and Mahala (Knapp) Beardslee. The mother was born in Bradford Co., Penn., and her husband in Connecticut. William is the seventh of a family of thirteen children, all of whom lived to maturity. The family emigrated in 1839, locating at first in Dublin, Franklin Co.; after one year, they moved to Orange Township, this county, where they lived three years; then to Genoa, and after a sojourn of two years, removed to Orange Township; after one year's residence there, they went to Berlin, residing eight years; thence to Orange again, residing six years; then returning to Berlin, where they have since remained. When Mr. Beardslee was 19 years old his father died; he lived with his mother until she married. At the age of 22,

he bought forty-eight acres of land in the southern part of Berlin, for which he was to pay $8 per acre; he ran in debt for the entire amount; cleared up part of the land and soon paid for it. In his 26th year, he was married to Mary E. Thompson; born in 1831 in Trumbull Co.; daughter of John and Lucy (Leonard) Thompson, natives of Massachusetts. In March, 1864, they located on the farm where they now live, east side of Berlin Township; he has 144 acres of land; when he began in life, he was without a dollar, but owed $10, instead, for a suit of clothes; yet, from this beginning, is to-day one of the well-to-do farmers and self-made men. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church; they have had nine children—Andrew (deceased), Isadore, now wife of A. H. Osborne, of Berlin Station, Darwin, Riley, Walter, Lucy, Alleward, Emma and Ancil.

WILLIAM F. CARNS, farmer; P. O. Berkshire; was born April 13, 1844, in what is now Morrow Co.; the son of William Carns, a native of York Co., Penn., who emigrated to this State with his parents when he was 3 years of age; his minority was spent in Guernsey and Belmont Counties; in the spring of 1845, he moved to this county, settled in Porter Township, and died in 1876. William's mother's name was Jane Harris before marriage; she was born in Virginia, and came to this State when she was 15 years of age, and was married to Mr. Carns in Morrow Co. Mr. Carns' grandfather was in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was one of three of his company who survived. His father was a participant in the war of 1812. Aug. 6, 1862, Mr. Carns volunteered his services in the war of the rebellion, in Co. G, 96th O. V. I., and served until the close; he was in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Coteau, Sabine X Roads and Fort Morgan. March 4, 1869, he married Nancy Hopkins, born in 1848 in Porter Township, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hopkins, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Carns moved to this township in 1872. He has 119 acres of land; both are members of the M. E. Church; he is a member of Sunbury Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 400.

C. RIPLEY CAULKINS, farmer; P. O. Constantia; born Dec. 25, 1822; the sixth child of a family of eight, of Lovell and Jerusha (Smith) Caulkins, who were among the prominent families of Connecticut. The elder Caulkins came out in 1809, returned to Connecticut on foot, and came out afterward with several families, and located permanently; he was in the war of 1812; a carpenter by occupation, and assisted in building the residence of Bishop Chase, the uncle of Salmon P. Ripley is a cousin of the noted Gen. Ripley, of Confederate fame. In the early part of Mr. Caulkins' life he was engaged in teaching; he has quite a reputation as teacher of penmanship, having at one time 500 scholars under his care; was for several years in the (fine) stock business with parties in Kentucky; traded also in mules; was two years in business at Lewis Center, in the grocery and grain trade; since that time has been engaged in farming and stock-raising; in 1848 was united in marriage to Catharine Thompson, born in Franklin Co.; she died in 1865, leaving six children—Henry E., Edwin C., Abein, Mary G., Charles L. and Orril; he was married a second time to Mrs. Sarah Standish (maiden name was Preston); they have one child, Josie. Mr. Caulkins, during the war, was appointed as enrolling and recruiting officer; was out in the three-months service as 2d Lieutenant Co. H, 145th O. N. G.; his grandfather was in the battles of Bunker Hill and Monmouth, and had two of his comrades shot down at either side. Mr. Caulkins has a set of stone bullet-molds used by his grandfather at that battle. They have 132½ acres of land.

JONATHAN DUNHAM, Alum Creek; is a representative of one of the early settlers, and has been a resident of the county since his birth, 65 years; was born in Berkshire Township Nov. 4, 1815, and is a descendent of Puritan stock. His father, Jonathan Dunham, was born in 1783, in Northampton, Conn., and married Lydia Butler and moved to this county in 1807, subsequently to Berkshire, where he died in September, 1858; his mother April 13, 1869. Jonathan remained at home until he was 25 years of age, when he married Elizabeth Hardin, born in Pennsylvania in 1823; came here with her parents when a child; after their marriage, they lived several years on the homestead, and, about the year 1855, came to this township and located on the pike, where they have since lived on his farm; they have had ten children, all living—Avis, now Mrs. Davenport; Linn M. and Laurens R. (twins); Ampudia A., Hamer, Silas P., Err H., Ernestine, Elizabeth and Alice. Mr. Dunham is now serving his third term as Justice of the Peace; was recently elected Land Appraiser. He is a man that is well read

in history, and is a liberal patron of good literature.

WILLIAM H. DUCKWORTH, Lewis Center; was born in Harlem Feb. 22, 1840; son of James and Rebecca (McClara) Duckworth, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter from Licking Co., Ohio; they located in Harlem, where they still reside. William received good school advantages, completing the same at Central College; began teaching at 16, which he has continued at intervals up to the present time, having taught in all forty-four terms; was two years in Columbus in charge of one of the wards in the insane asylum; also some time in the employ of one of the prominent publishing houses as general agent, introducing school-books. Nov. 8, 1863, was united by marriage to Miss Vinnie Brighton, born in April, 1846, in Shelby Co., Ill., daughter of James and Rebecca (McClara) Brighton; natives of New York; in 1865, Mr. Duckworth moved to Union Co., remained until 1874, where he was engaged in teaching and farming; since that time, he has been a resident of this township; has 100 acres of land, which is under first-class improvements; has two children — Minnie R., born July 20, 1866; James, Oct. 11, 1870. Mr. Duckworth is Democratic; has served as Township Trustee, and was a candidate for County Commissioner and was only beaten by a small majority, the county giving a Republican majority. He and wife are members of the Christian Union; is a man, generous and social in his nature, a liberal patron of the public journals, and well posted on the issues of the day.

JACOB EKELBERRY, farmer; P. O. Alum Creek; was born in this county Sept. 13, 1841, the youngest child of Jacob Ekelberry, and a namesake of his father's; he was raised up under the care of his parents, and in December, 1863, he was united in marriage to Maria E. Redman, born in Brown Township; since their marriage, they have resided in the northern part of Berlin; he has 255 acres of land—sixty-seven acres in Berlin, and the remainder in Brown. Mr. Ekelberry has served as Township Trustee four terms; is a member of the Grange, and the Order of Red Men, Lodge No. 95. Has three children —Stephen, Joanna and Bertha.

MRS. MARTHA C. GEARY, Constantia; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., March 15, 1807, daughter of John Cochran, who married Martha Thompson, a native of Pennsylvania. The Cochrans are descended from Lord Cochran, of Scotland. John Cochran was a soldier in the war of 1812; came to this State, locating in Knox Co., afterward bought land and improved the same; remained there until his death, which occurred in 1846. Mrs. Geary was married to William Geary (cousin of General and afterward Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania); their marriage occurred April 1, 1830; after its consummation, they moved to Brown Township, in this county, remaining there about twenty years; he died April 14, 1869; they had seven children—Mary at home; John and William in Buffalo, stock-dealers; Frances E. (deceased); Joseph T. (deceased) was an M. D.; Samuel D., in Mattoon, Ill.; Tina E., clerk in Delaware. Mrs. Geary is a sister of S. D. Cochran, professor of languages, and a prominent minister in Missouri; has recently written an able work on theology. Mrs. Geary purposes leaving the farm and moving to Delaware.

EDWARD JACOBUS (deceased); was one among the prominent and successful farmers in this county, who was born May 22, 1821, in Essex Co., N. J., and emigrated to this State when he was 17 years of age; his parents settled in Trenton Township June 7, 1842. He was married to Mary C. Condit, who was born in Essex Co., N. J., daughter of Joseph and S. Condit, the former a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Jacobus and wife remained in Trenton where he was engaged in farming; in 1864, they moved to Shelby Co., Ill., but the climate not being satisfactory, they remained but one season, and returned to Delaware Co., locating in the northern part of Berlin on the pike; his death occurred Dec. 24, 1879; he begun life poor, yet was a very successful farmer; had accumulated at the time of his death, about 600 acres of land, which was clear of any incumbrance; they have had nine children, eight living, all married but one, and doing for themselves. Mr. Jacobus and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Jacobus resides on the homestead with her son Charles.

M. T. JANES, farmer; P. O. Constantia; started West in the spring of 1833, a lad of 19 years of age, with his earthly possessions encased in a pocket-handkerchief; wended his way on foot from Franklin Co., Vt., to Pittsfield, Mass., where he took the stage to Albany; then by canal, he came to Buffalo, and by lake to Cleveland, and by stage again to Sunbury; he was born March 15, 1814, in the county and State from which he made his start West, the son of Elijah and Anna (Baker) Janes, Nov. 14, 1833; same year of his

arrival in Sunbury, he was married to Marcia Caulkins, who was born in Berlin Oct. 9, 1812, the fourth child of Lovel Caulkins; after their marriage, they located on Alum Creek, in Berlin. In 1837, they made a visit to Vermont, where they remained until 1840; while there, Mr. Janes was drafted in the Canada rebellion, and afterward, at the hands of Abraham Lincoln, received a land warrant in consideration for his services; after their return to this county in 1840, they located on the place Mr. Janes now owns, which he bought for $4 per acre—built him a cabin and began work in earnest. They have had seven children, but five of whom are now living—Elbert, now of Knox Co.; Charles M., of Delaware; Alfred T., now practicing medicine at Pettis Co., Mo.; George L. and Willie, in Delaware. Mr. Janes did his part in furnishing men to put down the rebellion—sent three sons, Elbert, Alfred and Lester, the two first were in the 43d O. V. I., and served three years or more; Lester was in the 100-day service. All of his boys have left him and are doing for themselves. Mr. Janes has 107 acres of land, and is a well-to-do farmer. He is a stanch Republican, and one of Berlin's substantial citizens.

DANIEL B. JANES, farmer; P. O. Constantia; was born Nov. 30, 1837, on the farm where he now lives, located in the southeast part of Berlin, east of Alum Creek; the son of Harry Janes, who was born on Grand Isle, Vt., in 1799; he started West with his parents in 1812, got as far as Massachusetts, and anticipating trouble with the Indians, they remained there three years, and arrived here in 1815 and settled on the west side of Alum Creek in Berlin Township; Daniel's father was engaged in his early manhood in the manufacture of potash, and acquired enough means to enable him to enter 100 acres of land; he built him a cabin. He married Alma Dickerman, sister of Benoni Dickerman, and came with the family in 1815; he remained on the place where he settled until his death, Feb. 14, 1865; his wife died the year following. Daniel was raised at the old homestead, and was married, Oct. 25, 1860, to Sarah Adams, born March 1, 1839, in Berkshire Township; she was the daughter of Rev. Bartholomew and Helen (Van Nostrand) Adams, both natives of New York; since the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Janes, they have remained on the farm where they now live; they have two children—Lurie A., born in November, 1864; Harry, May 17, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Janes are members of the Presbyterian Church; he has 207 acres of land; Mr. Janes' great-grandmother was a convert under the preaching of George Whitefield (of John Wesley's time); she lived to the age of 103 years.

WILLIAM H. McWILLIAMS; P. O. Tanktown; was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Dec. 29, 1839; son of Marshall and Clarissa (Smith) McWilliams, both natives of New Jersey; they moved to this State when William was but 5 months old, and remained a short time in Genoa; in March, 1841, came to Berlin, and located on the land now occupied by William, which, at the time, was unimproved, where the father died in 1876, after his return from the Centennial. He was a member of the Protestant Methodist Church. His widow still survives him. William enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in Co G, 45th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war; fourteen months of the time, was in Confederate prisons at different points. March 26, 1868, was united by marriage to Prudence McIntosh, born July 16, 1848, in Champaign Co.; they have three children—John S., born Feb. 13, 1869; William E., born May 2, 1871, and Emma G., born Nov. 23, 1878. Since remained on the homestead.

GEORGE NEILSON, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Fairfield Co. Sept. 12, 1824; the fourth child of a family of ten children; his father, John, was a native of Luzerne Co., Penn., and came to this State in 1818, locating in Fairfield Co.; his father was a British soldier in the Revolutionary war; deserting, he was pursued by hounds, and escaped to the American side. George's mother's name was Elizabeth Raudbaugh, from Berks Co., Penn.; came to this State in 1805. George remained in Fairfield Co. until 1826; his father moved to Berkshire Township, and located; he was a millwright by trade; lived there until his death, in 1854; the family are of Scotch descent; George was raised on the farm until his 16th year, when he went to learn the trade of a brickmason. Oct. 26, 1847, he was married to Sarah Sharer, born May, 1829, in Maryland; daughter of George and Caroline (Sykes) Sharer, who were of Yankee descent; they came to this State when she was 3 years of age; after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Neilson settled in Delaware City, where he engaged at his trade up to 1854; then moved to the northern part of Berlin Township, on the pike, in which place has since remained; he has 118 acres of excellent land, which has been brought to a high state of cultivation through his own efforts; when he came here, it was entirely unimproved—"all woods;" his land is now

underdrained, and, for the size, is one of the best farms in the county; they have had five children, four living—Caroline, now the wife of H. Miller, of Troy Township, Wilmer G., Edward J. and Carper W., at home. Mr. Neilson was out in the late war; served in Co. H, 145th O. V. I. Has served the county in several official capacities; was a member of the Agricultural Board for twenty years; now a member of the Central Ohio Board; also as Infirmary Director for nine years; is also a zealous advocate of the Masonic Fraternity, being a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, and Delaware Chapter, No. 52. His father was a Jackson Democrat, but *he* has been identified with the Republican party, and is a strong temperance man.

ANDREW H. OSBURN, tile manufactory, Tanktown; was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Dec. 8, 1851; the son of Henry and Mary Osburn, whose maiden name was Havens; came to this county when he was about 1 year old, and located in this township, where he has since lived. Jan. 15, 1874, Mr. Osborn was married to Isadore Beardslee, eldest daughter of William Beardslee, of this township. Since he married, he had been engaged in farming, until March 24, 1879, when he associated with J. T. Cartnell, in the tile business, since dissolved. They have one one child—Anna Mary. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is now associated with Ancyl Stanforth, in the tile manufactory—the firm name of Osburn & Stanforth; they are now prepared to make all sizes of tiles, from 2½ inches to 14, of superior quality, which they furnish at bottom prices to those who patronize them; those who are in need of tile will find it to their advantage to call on this firm.

W. S. PIATT, farmer; P.O. Tanktown; born in Augusta Co., Va., Nov. 3, 1818; the seventh son of James and Mary (Donahue) Piatt; on his father's side, his ancestry hail from France, and his mother's, from Ireland; William emigrated to this State when he was 10 years of age; his parents located in Marlborough. William left home at the age of 15, and began for himself; commenced driving stage, which he followed for about ten years, in the employ of Othel Hinton (stage agent); during the latter part of the time he was engaged in this business, he ran an opposition line against Neal, Moore & Co., and after a lively competition they were glad to buy him off. After a successful career in staging, he railroaded, as baggage-master, for three years, on the Mad River & Lake Erie Road. In 1840, he bought fifty acres of land, in Berlin Township, at $4 per acre; moved on it in 1850, and began improvements; built a cabin, deer and turkey often visiting their primitive dwelling. Nov. 3, 1839, was married to Betsey Fowler, born March 12, 1820, in Winsor, N. Y., daughter of James B. and Polly (Clauson) Fowler; they came to this State in 1833; were twenty-six days upon the road. They have had five children—Phœbe L., George A., Francisco and Frank (twins), and Charles W., all living in this township but George, who is in McHenry Co., Ill. Mr. Piatt has been successful in life; began poor and has accumulated a good deal of property, and ranks among the most affluent in this part of the township. Mrs. Piatt's father first settled in Orange, and had a truly pioneer experience.

MRS. MARGARET ROLOSON; P. O. Tanktown; was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Feb. 16, 1814. Her father was born Feb. 4, 1763; her mother's maiden name was Catharine Kirk, born in August, 1769; both natives of Pennsylvania; they emigrated to this State in 1817; located first in Berkshire, afterward moved to Berlin, where they died—the mother April 5, 1831, the father April 13, 1842. Mrs. Roloson was married in September, 1837, to Joseph Roloson, born April 20, 1800, in one of the Middle States; his father lived to the age of 102 years. Early in life, Joseph learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for many years; he died in July, 1877, on the farm they located about the year 1852, and where Mrs. Roloson now lives. Five children were born to them—Simon, the eldest, lost his life in the battle of Gettysburg, as a member of the 4th O. V. I., his term had nearly expired; Henrietta, or "Nettie; Lemuel, served one year in Co. G of the 96th O. V. I., lost his health and was discharged, and died at Columbus while on his way home; Louisa, now wife of W. H. Smith, of Kingston, and Fidelia, at home. Nettie was the wife of Chauncey W. Smith, son of Rodney Smith; C. W. was out in the 96th O. V. I., Co. G, served until the close of the war, and was a true and valiant soldier; he was taken prisoner at Atlanta July 22, 1864, and spent several months in rebel prisons, where his health was seriously impaired, which was the probable cause of his death—May 6, 1879; he kept a series of interesting accounts during his term of service. They were married August 30, 1865. During his life served as Township Clerk

and other official stations, and was, at the time of his death, a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which the family are all members. Mr. Roloson had been one of the Elders for twenty years. Mrs. Smith has 100 acres of land.

UTLEY ROLOSON, farmer; P. O. Alum Creek; was born in the northeast corner of Berlin Township Dec. 30, 1826, in the same house where he now resides; he is the fifth child of Nathaniel Roloson, who was a native of Essex Co., and emigrated to this State in the year 1816, remained in Kingston one year, and the year following came to Berlin. His wife's name was Phœbe Rosecrans, cousin of Gen. Rosecrans, of military fame; he was a permanent resident of this county, with the exception of two years spent in Marion Co.; he died in 1877, and his wife in 1865. Utley, at the age of 21, launched out for himself, and the May following, was married to Griscilda Myres, born in Berlin Township May 26, 1829; she is a daughter of John Myres, of Harrison Co., Va.; her mother's maiden name was Grace Roush, a native of this State; after their marriage, they located on the place where he now lives. Mr. Roloson was out in the three-months service; is a member of Co. H, 145th O. N. G. They have had seven children—Arthur (deceased), Alvin (an artist), Stephen, Byron (law student), Grace, Elmer and Lester. Mr. Roloson has a good snug farm, well managed, and has acquired a competency for himself and family; is a man of good information, and loyal to the principles of Republicanism.

GEORGE W. RIDGEWAY, Constantia; was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., in October, 1823; a son of Isaac Ridgeway, who died when George was 7 years of age. The Ridgeways are of English descent; three brothers came from England—one settled in New Jersey, one in Utica, and Isaac, the grandfather of George, after his return from the Revolutionary war, where he served eight years and one month, settled in Putnam Co. In the spring of 1836, George came out to this State, located in Berlin Township, on the farm where Mr. Saunders now lives. He left his stepfather, when a lad in his teens, to carve out his own destiny; began at $6 per month, and worked four years by the month, and at no time did his wages exceed $10 for a month's work; subsequent to this, the Taylor land was offered for sale; he bought and traded in real estate, and was successful in his investments, and as time advanced, became one among the prominent landholders of the township. At the age of 22, he was married to Essie Andrus, born in this county; her parents were from New York; her father's name was Timothy, and her mother's name, prior to her marriage, was Naamah Andrus; after the marriage of Mr. Ridgeway, he located on the farm where he now resides; his wife died July 2, 1864; two children were the result of their marriage—Cynthia, now the wife of C. J. Slough, of this township, and Josephine, at home. Mr. Ridgeway has been, for the last thirty years, one of the most prominent stock-dealers and traders in the county; his bankers assert that for many years he has done business to the amount of $200,000 annually; his farm consists of 350 acres of land. Was commissioned as Captain, from Gov. Todd, during the late war, but, on account of sickness of his wife, he never served.

WILLIAM B. SHAW, farmer; P. O. Tanktown; is the son of James L. Shaw, who was born in Prince William Co., Va., in March, 1795; he participated in the war of 1812, and emigrated to this State in 1817, stopping at Hamilton Co. where he remained until 1829, when he moved to Delaware City and married Sarah Shaw, who was born in 1800, and came to this State in 1811 with her people; the senior Shaw was a cooper by trade, at which he worked until his settlement in Berlin in 1852. William B. was born Feb. 1, 1835, and received his elementary education in the common schools; he subsequently attended two years at the university. Aug. 23, 1866, he was married to Josephine Gardiner, daughter of R. C. Gardiner, who came to this State from New Jersey in 1842; she died in December, 1873, leaving four children—Jessie M., Lydia I., Alfred and Alice; Mr. Shaw was married the second time, his last wife being Irene Merrick, sister of his first wife, Aug. 5, 1874; they had two children—Charles H. and Paul; his present wife had been a teacher for several years. After leaving Delaware, his father made several moves—first to the northwest corner of Berlin Township, remaining about four years; then had a residence of eleven years in Brown Township, and then settled in Berlin, where he has remained; his mother died in December, 1877; she had been a member of the M. E. Church for many years, of which William and wife are also members. Mr. Shaw has sixty-four acres of land; he has always been "a tiller of the soil."

ANCYL H. STANFORTH, tile manufacturer; P. O. Tanktown; is a son of G. B. Stanforth,

of this township. He married Mary B. Osburn, daughter of Henry and Mary Osburn; the ceremony was celebrated in December, 1877; he has been, for three years past, a resident of Radnor Township; he recently bought J. T. Cartnell's interest in the tile manufactory, associating with his brother-in-law, Andrew Osburn, in the same business, under the firm name of Osburn & Stanforth. Mr. and Mrs. S. have one child—Pearl Sumner; he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of Olentangy Lodge, I. O. O. F.

CHARLES E. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Tanktown; born in this township Jan. 1, 1836, and is the fourth son of Rodney Smith, one of the old settlers in this township; he received an elementary education at the district common school, and completed it at the college in Delaware; he taught school several terms during the winter, and, in the summer, turned his attention to farming. Aug. 27, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 32d O. V. I., and reënlisted Dec. 25, 1863, and served until the close of the war; he participated in twenty-one engagements, and escaped without a wound; some of the more important were McDowell, Harper's Ferry, Fort Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro'; he kept a diary during the entire term of his service, which makes a valuable record of events during an interesting part of his life; Mr. Smith received his discharge July 27, 1865; upon his return, he resumed farming. Nov. 15, 1866, he was married to Anna Twining, who was born Sept. 11, 1838, in Licking Co.; she is the daughter of Hiram Twining, a pioneer of Licking Co.; her mother's name was Lovey Pease; she was a native of Maine, and her father was a native of Massachusetts; Mr. and Mrs. Smith lived on the homestead one year, and then moved to their present place of abode; they have two children—Edward and Ernest. Mr. Smith and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; they have a good home and eighty acres of land.

RODNEY SMITH, farmer; P. O. Alum Creek; is a native of Massachusetts, born in the town of Washington, Berkshire Co., March 11, 1801; son of William Smith, from Connecticut; his mother's name was Lucinda, of the Witters family. Mr. Smith came out with his parents in a wagon, in 1816; the trip occupied thirty-five days; first settled in the north of Berkshire; they brought with them four horses, a small cow and three pigs; what horses he has since raised, are descendants from one of the number brought. Rodney always remained at home. At about the age of 28, he was married to a Miss Reynolds, born in New York; she died April 19, 1866. For many years after he came to the county, money was very rare indeed; everything went by barter; salt about $4 per barrel; corn they could not sell; would sometimes get it distilled into whisky, getting about three quarts to the bushel, which would sell for 25 cents per gallon; has sold steers at less than 1 cent per pound, and sold dressed hogs at $1.25 per hundred, part pay in money and the balance in orders; made their own clothes out of wool and flax; yet they were sufficient for the time. After his marriage, Mr. Smith settled on the place where he now lives. They have had eleven children; six now living—Albert C., Lucius D., in McLean Co., Ill., Charles E., Thomas, Rose B. and Ralph. Several of his boys were in the late war—George W., in Co. G, 96th O. V. I. (died at Memphis); Chauncey W., in the 20th O. V. I.; Albert, in the 121st O. V. I.; Charles, in the 22d O. V. I.; Lucius, in the 100-day service. Mr. Smith cast his first vote for Harrison, and has never missed voting at an election when able to go. He has a large farm under good cultivation.

GEORGE B. STANFORTH, farmer; P O. Tanktown; born Oct. 12, 1824, in Rockingham Co., Va.; the youngest of a family of two children, born to William and Helender (Matheney) Stanforth, both natives of the "Old Dominion" State. Geo. B. was 5 years of age when he came West with his parents, arriving in Morrow Co. in 1829; stayed with his parents until 24 years of age. Oct. 11, 1848, he was united in wedlock to Minerva Gibson, native of Delaware Co.; daughter of Robert Gibson, from Pennsylvania. After his marriage, he located in Berkshire, where he lived six years; in 1864, sold out and moved to Pike Co.; in 1872, moved to Berlin, near the Pike, where he has since lived; has five children—Mary (now Mrs. Colflesh), Ancyl H., Emma, Frankie and George. Has been for many years a member of the M. E. Church, and is now Trustee of the township.

GEORGE SACKETT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Tanktown; born in this township Feb. 27, 1840; only son of Augustin Sackett, a native of Delaware Co.; his mother's name, before marriage, was Mary E. George, a native of New Hampshire, born July 22, 1813, and came to this State when

she was but 6 years of age; they located in this township in 1837, on Alum Creek, and two years later came to this place; his father died Oct. 13, 1862; George had good educational advantages. In August, 1862, enlisted in the 96th O. V. I. for three years; he remained out one year, and was discharged on account of disability. April 10, 1864, he married Mary E. Roloson, daughter of Joel Roloson; she died June, 1871, leaving two boys—Francis and Howard; his second marriage took place July 13, 1876, with Anna Emerson, who was born Aug. 2, 1856, in this township, daughter of Capt. Silas Emerson, who lost his life in the late war as commanding officer of Co. K, 121st O. V. I.; her mother's maiden name was Nancy A. Farris. Mr. Sackett has served two terms as Sheriff of this county, with due credit to himself and marked satisfaction to the people; is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, both Lodge and Chapter, at Delaware; has 285 acres of land, well improved, and is a successful farmer.

ELIJAH SHADE, farmer; P. O. Tanktown; was born in Frederick Co., Va., Jan. 25, 1823; is the second child of a family of fourteen children, born to Phillip and Catharine (Shorky) Shade, who were natives of the Old Dominion; Elijah came to this State, with his parents, in the year 1828, who located in Logan Co.; his father entered the land upon which he settled and lived until his death; at the time of their settlement, Indians were to be seen in considerable numbers; no roads, except the Indian trail and the pathway blazed with the tomahawk. Mr. Shade remained with his parents until he was in his 24th year, when he was married to Emeline Potter, May 26, 1846; she is a daughter of Edward and Abigail (Denison) Potter, who were natives of Connecticut, the former of New London, and the latter of Saybrook; he came out in the year 1821, and is now a resident of Delaware. After the marriage of Mr. Shade, they located in Logan Co., and, in 1852, moved to this county, locating permanently in Berlin Township, where he purchased land; they have had four children—Harriet, Leroy, Francis and Phillip. Mr. Shade was out in the 100-day service, Co. H, 145th O. N. G.; he has acquired what property he has through his own exertions, having been reasonably successful.

LEWIS SLACK, farmer; P. O. Constantia; born in Galena, Berkshire Township, Dec. 5, 1824; son of Capt. Henry Slack, who commanded a company in the war of 1812; he was a native of the Wyoming Valley, Penn.; came here in 1807, and afterward located at Galena; he commanded the first company of light infantry formed in this county; he died at Galena in 1830. Lewis' mother's name before marriage was Mary Denton; she was a native of Orange Co., N. Y.; came here in 1805; died Dec. 25, 1875, at the age of 83 years. Lewis was the second of the family of four living children; he was raised up at Galena, and was 5 years of age when his father died; he remained with his mother until he was 25 years of age, then made a trip to California, where he worked in the mines; was gone nearly two years, returning in December, 1851. Nov. 15, 1853, was married to Minerva Utley, who was born in Berkshire in 1830; she is a daughter of Hon. Amos Utley, born in Windham Co., Conn., in 1793, and emigrated to this State in 1820; he filled several offices of trust in his time, as Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, Treasurer, and represented this county in the Legislature in 1830; now living with his daughter, Mrs. Slack. Before marriage, her mother's name was Sarah Stark, a native of Orange Co., N. Y.; came here in 1815; born in 1802, died in Berkshire, February, 1872. Mr. Slack has two children—Howard and Clara. Mr. Slack moved to this township in 1872; has 116 acres of land.

G. W. STOVER, farmer and trader; P. O. Lewis Center; was born in Fairfield Co. Aug. 25, 1826; youngest but one of a family of five children born to Benjamin and Sarah (Chilcutt) Stover, both natives of Hardy Co., Va.; they moved to Fairfield Co. in 1811. Benjamin was a participant in the war of 1812; remained in Fairfield Co. until the year 1856, when he moved to Berlin and lived until he died in 1860. George commenced teaching school before he became of age, which he continued, during the winter season, for several years—in all eighteen terms—working on the farm during the summer. In his 24th year, was married to Elizabeth Green, born in Licking Co. in 1830, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Malone. He moved to Berlin Township in the year 1856, and bought 146 acres of land, and has since been engaged in cultivating the same. October, 1872, he began business in Lewis Center, in the grocery and grain trade, being the only grain-dealer in the place; buys and ships about 30,000 bushels annually; he also carries on his farm; has four children—Melissa, Mary E., Benjamin F., Samantha N. Mr. Stover is a member of the United Brethren Church; has been prominently associated with that body since its organization in that locality;

the church building is located on land which he donated for its site.

STEPHEN P. THRALL, farmer; P. O. Constantia. Stephen was born in this township April 25, 1843; the son of Arza and Mary G. (Chandler) Thrall; the former came to this State from Chenango Co., N. Y., about one-half century ago, and since has been a resident of the county. At the age of 18, Stephen enlisted in Co. D, 20th O. V. I., and, at the expiration of three years, re-enlisted at Atlanta, Ga., serving until the termination of the war. He was wounded at Raymond, and, while in hospital, the Confederates captured them; after thirteen days they were paroled and sent into the lines at Vicksburg; his first engagement was at Fort Donelson; while there, and assisting in guarding 1,400 prisoners on the boat, they formed a plot to overpower the guard and escape, but the secret leaked out just as they were about to execute it, when Maj. McElroy, with pistol, covered the pilot, and ordered him to "pull for the middle of the stream," and, with sixty-five heavily loaded guns, with bayonets bristling at them, the prisoners were prevented from consummating their plan of escape. In March, 1866, Mr. Thrall was married to Evaline M. Gilson, born in Geauga Co.; they have five children—Rose A., Myrtie L., Annie M., Charles E., George W. They moved to the homestead in 1878.

GEORGE WHITMAN, farmer; P. O. Constantia; was born Feb. 8, 1846, the son of Ezra and Lydia (Fairbanks) Whitman; Ezra was a native of Maine, and came West about the year 1838–39, and settled in Franklin Co., where George was born; he being the third of a family of eight children; he remained with his parents until he enlisted in Co. K, 121st O. V. I., for three years, and served about one year, when he was discharged on account of disability, when he came to this county and was united by marriage to Mary Cole, born Nov. 22, 1849, in Franklin; is a daughter of Alonzo and Sarah (Caldwell) Cole; subsequent to his return from service, he was engaged one year, at Cheshire, in the mercantile business; then moved his stock to Licking Co. and sold out; in 1870, he went to Putnam Co., where he was for five years engaged in the saw-mill business; then moved to this township, and subsequently bought 114 acres of land, the place being known as the Eaton farm, situated on the pike near the town house; has four children—Carrie A., Charles, Rolland and Florence. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES WILCOX, farmer; P. O. Constantia; born in Licking Co. Oct. 30, 1834; is a son of Martin Wilcox, a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y., who married Charlotte Aller, born in Virginia. Charles was the eldest of a family of eight children; he had poor school advantages; remained with his father until his 23d year. July 9, 1857, married Hannah Williamson, born in Franklin Co. in 1838, daughter of Jonathan and Clarinda Williamson; lived in Union Co. eleven years, where he bought and improved a farm; in the spring of 1870, moved to Berlin Township on the State road, and bought the Kelsie farm of 100 acres, which has on it an adobe house, the only (known) one in this country; they have had five children, three living—Chloe J., Annie C. and Lizzie Z.; Lizzie (the second) and Leonard, deceased. Leonard died with putrid sore throat while visiting his uncle in Franklin Co., he it seems had a presentiment of his death many months ere it occurred, he was very patient during his painful illness, and manifested a fortitude surpassing his years; his death occurred Oct. 24, 1873, he was about 8 years of age. Mrs. Wilcox is a member of the Wesleyan M. E. Church. Mr. Wilcox is favorably disposed to all civil and religious societies.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

E. ABBOTT, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center. This gentleman ranks among the self-made men of the township; was born in Licking Co. July 13, 1826; is the oldest of a family of ten children. His father, Jonathan Abbott, was born in Pennsylvania; his wife (Adah Wright) was born in Maryland; after their marriage, they located in Licking Co., where they lived until his death, about the year 1848; Abram Wright, her father, was one of the early pioneers, and built and ran the first store in Newark. Ezekiel, in early life, was enabled to get sufficient education to teach school, which he followed for several terms. At the age of 23, was married to Martha E. Pressley; she died three years afterward, leaving no issue. Subsequent to his marriage, he clerked in a store at Mt. Vernon; then ran a water-mill about two years, then went on his mother's farm and worked it until 1857, when he moved to Delhi, where he bought a saw-mill and engaged in the lumber business; bought a large amount of walnut and cut it for the market; continued it about fifteen years doing a large and prosperous business; he then traded his mill for a farm northwest of Delaware, where he lived two years, and in 1875 moved to his present place, where he bought 137 acres of land, which has first class improvements thereon; has been engaged in farming and raising sheep; intends soon to make a specialty of the latter. In 1855, married Miss Eleanor J. Reed, born in Licking Co. in 1830, daughter of Nelson Reed; they have two children—Albert C., born July 6, 1865; Edward W., Feb. 28, 1868. Mr. Abbott and wife are both members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Abbott never has solicited office, yet has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for fifteen years while in Radnor Township.

WASHINGTON BURT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Flint; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1813, the fifth of nine children. His father, Daniel, was a native of Connecticut. His wife's name before marriage was Sarah Foght, of German extraction. John Morris Foght, the grandfather of Washington Burt, was a Captain during the Revolutionary war, and was for many years after a pensioner. Washington began to do for himself at the age of 16; in 1832, when in his 21st year, he and three of his brothers came to Coshocton Co., and located on the Muskingum River, at the town of Coshocton, where they joined land. Sept. 26, 1839, he was married to Georgiana Fisk, born Nov. 14, 1818, daughter of Jonathan Fisk, from Massachusetts, who came to New York in 1825; his wife's name before her marriage was Susan Williams. After Mr. Burt came West he began to clear his wooded land, lived several years in a log house; remained there about thirty-two years; the same land is now within the corporate limits of Coshocton; in the spring of 1865, they sold out and moved to this place; he has 330 acres of good land, all of which is under cultivation; has also a farm in Coshocton Co. He began life with an old team of horses and $100 in money; this was the "nest egg," and since, by hard labor and good management, has acquired a competency; they have had ten children, all are living—Ellen, Georgiana, Charles W., Maria, Emma, Sarah A., Susan, George W., Allen D. and Clara; the two elder are married and living in Coshocton; Maria and Emma married brothers; Sarah and Susan are also married, and living in Franklin Co.; Charles in Kansas; George and Allen in business in Flint, Franklin Co., and Clara at home. Mr. Burt is favorably disposed to all religious denominations, yet the doctrine of Universalism is more in harmony with his belief than others; during the rebellion was a War Democrat; had one son and two sons-in-law in the army; since the war has been a Republican.

JAMES BALE, farmer; P. O. Westerville; came to this township in 1849; he was born in Sussex Co., N. J., in March, 1797; the son of Henry and Abigail (Current) Bale, who were also natives of New Jersey. In the early part of James' life, he learned the trade of millwright, which he followed for several years; subsequently, he entered the milling business, with two of his brothers; they manufactured some cloth, but their principal business was fulling and dressing, which they followed successfully for several years; James finally sold out to his brothers, and resumed the millwright business, which he pursued until he cast his fortunes in the West. July 8, 1826, he was married to Sarah Havens, a native of New Jersey; they had seven children, four living—Abigail, John H., Mary A. and David, who is on the

homestead, and was married Oct. 5, 1865, to Dulcina Hulburt, a daughter of Lee Hulburt, one of the old residents of the county; they have five children—Edwin F., Louie L., James, Ezra and a babe, unnamed. After their marriage, they lived on a farm he had bought, north of the homestead, three years; then sold out and moved to his father's farm, situated on the west side of Alum Creek. David has always been identified with Democracy, as also has his father.

ELIZA A. BAKER, farmer; P. O. Westerville; was born in Trenton Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, July 14, 1825. There were six children in the family, she being the third, born of Peter Cockerell and Hannah Linnaberry, his wife; the Cockerells are from Virginia, and the Linnaberry family from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Baker came with her parents to this township, her father settling on the place now owned by A. M. Fuller. . In her 21st year, she was married to George Baker; born in Guernsey Co.; came to this county when he was a mere lad. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, they moved to the place where she now lives—west side of Alum Creek. Mr. Baker died Oct. 27, 1878. She still carries on the farm. Has four children—George, Mary A., Julia and Louisa.

D. H. BARD, farmer; P. O. Westerville; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Dec. 15, 1848; is the third child of a family of four children; his father's name was Isaac; his mother's name, prior to her marriage, was Rhuana Humphrey, both of them natives of Franklin Co., Penn. David came to this county with his parents, when he was about 4 years old; the family subsequently located on the State road, south of the town house. At the age of 9, David went to live with his uncle, A. M. Fuller, one of the prominent men in this township, living in the southern part; lived with him until he attained his majority. Dec. 25, 1878, was united in wedlock to Sadie E. McDowell, of Franklin Co., Penn., and the place of marriage; she was born March 16, 1856; she is a daughter of William E. McDowell. Since his marriage, he has worked his uncle's farm. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

RALPH BENNETT, farmer; P. O. Flint; was born in this township March 1, 1840; is the second child of a family of eleven children, born of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Butt) Bennett, both of them natives of Virginia; first located on Duncan's Plain; Ralph remained with his parents until he was 23 years of age. In 1862, Aug. 11, he enlisted in the 95th O. V. I., Co. D, and was shot in the leg while in his first battle, and was discharged on account of disability, being in service about eight months. Upon his return home, was united in marriage with Cynthia Hall, born in Delaware Co.; have had six children—Alice, Flora E., Verna, William H., Alvin C. and Mary E.; since his marriage, he has lived in several different places in the county; April 1, 1879, he moved to his present place of abode, where he has bought property, and is permanently located.

WILLIAM BOCKOVEN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Constantia; was born in Berlin Township March 13, 1826; is the eldest of a family of twelve children; his father's name is Jacob, who came to this county in the year 1820, he being then a lad of 18; his parents settled in Berlin. Jacob married Eliza Dalrymple, a native of New Jersey; they are still living. William, at the age of 18, went to learn the blacksmith's trade, and afterward followed it eight years in Cheshire; while there, was married (April 26, 1849) to Jane Barrows, born Oct. 3, 1826; daughter of Nathaniel W. Barrows, a native of Tolland Co., Conn.; he settled in this township in 1819, on the east side of Alum Creek, where Mrs. B. was born. In the fall of 1858, Mr. Bockoven moved to Orange, locating in the north part, east of Alum Creek, where he bought 200 acres of land, a portion of which belonged formerly to the Barrow farm, which Mrs. Bockoven's father bought and settled. Mr. Bockoven for several years afterward followed his trade, in connection with his farm, but has recently abandoned the anvil and forge, and confined himself strictly to farming pursuits. He has been a successful man; has accumulated a competence for himself and wife, and they are living in the enjoyment of their means; he is among the best farmers on Alum Creek; has contributed liberally to the support of the Gospel, and to all demands of an eleemosynary character; he is a liberal patron of the public journals; was for many years identified with the Democratic party, but is now a Prohibitionist.

CYRUS CHAMBERS, farmer; P. O. Westerville; is one of the oldest settlers in this township; was born in Vermont, town of Tunbridge, Orange Co., Nov. 5, 1795; he was a son of Robert and Martha (Smith) Chambers, who were natives of the same State. Cyrus was left an orphan at an early age, his father having been drowned; he was then thrown upon his own resources, and lived several years with David Campbell, and came West

with him in a wagon; six of them left Rutland Aug. 8, 1815, and soon after their arrival, Mr. Campbell bought land in Genoa Township; Mr. Chambers lived with him about one year, and at the age of 20, he began to do for himself, and made his home with Campbell; he worked out for several years, taking jobs of clearing up land, until he had accumulated means to buy 100 acres for himself in Genoa Township; at the time he came here there were no settlements on the west side of Alum Creek; Mr. Chambers soon after sold his land in Genoa and came to this township, and bought where he now lives. May 6, 1824, he married Susanna Jaynes, a native of Grand Isle, Vt.; their first experience in housekeeping was in a log cabin, with one room, clapboard roof and stick chimney; his uncle, John Jaynes, loaned him some chairs, a neighbor a dinner-pot, another some soap, and thus they began; wages were low—he offered at one time to work for 25 cents per day, for Samuel Ferson; about the year 1822, he sold 200 bushels of corn, which he summered over, at 12½ cents per bushel. Mr. Chambers' wife died Nov. 5, 1844, leaving him ten children, seven of them now living; of these, William and Mary are in Orange, Cyrus in Liberty, and Seymour in the northern part of the county; of the last wife's, Horatio and George are on the homestead, Horace is at Worthington, Octavia (now Mrs. Carter) at Westerville, and Sarah (now Mrs. Jaycox) in this township. Mr. Chambers has probably cleared more timber land than any other man in the county; has been a member of the M. E. Church for upward of 72 years, and in early times served as Constable, Trustee, and Township Clerk, also taught school several terms, and is supposed to have been the first to teach in the township; he is of Republican principles, and is one of the oldest living pioneers in the country.

C. L. CASE, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; was born in this township Nov. 8, 1828; is a son of Truman Case, who was born in the State of Connecticut; his mother's name, prior to her marriage, was Phœbe Eaton, a native of Vermont, and came to this county and located in Liberty Township; moved to Orange, and located on the State road, where they lived until their death—the father in December, 1861, and Mrs. Case in January, 1872. Luther remained with his parents until he was 22 years of age, when he married (Feb. 18, 1850) Hannah Case, born in 1832, in New York State; she was a daughter of Riley Case. After their marriage, they located on the homestead, where they lived until October, 1879, when he moved to Lewis Center; have eight children—Franklin L., Delphina, Josephine, Byron, Edwin S., Charles, George and Tilla, four of whom are married; two living in Westerville. Mr. Case has been engaged in farming nearly all his life; is now engaged in running a saw-mill located at Orange Station, which he owns; has also good property in the town. He is a very zealous and earnest temperance man.

STEPHEN L. CRUIKSHANK, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; is the son of David Cruikshank, who was born in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., and emigrated to this State about the year 1814, and located in the northeast part of Liberty Township, on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Rheem, which he cleared up, remaining there until his death June 8, 1869. Stephen was born on the homestead April 26, 1836; is the eldest son of the third generation of the Cruikshank family; his mother's name was Eliza Eaton, born in this county. The Cruikshanks are of Scotch descent, and of numerous kindred. It is a noteworthy fact that not one of the name is addicted to the use of liquor, or was ever drunk, and they are members of the Prohibition party. Nearly all are members of the same orthodox church, and none are profane. Stephen remained at home until of age. Dec. 4, 1856, was married to Mary Woodland, born in 1834 in the city of London; daughter of Jesse Woodland. She came to this country in her 3d year; was six weeks on the ocean. After the marriage of Mr. Cruikshank, they rented about two years; then bought the land he now owns. He has for many years been engaged in bee culture, and has quite a reputation in this direction; has 155 acres of land, and good improvements thereon. They had eleven children; but nine living—Frank L., John A., Jennie L., Thomas E., Rosa V., Oliver P., Jesse L., Harry S. and Stephen L.

WILLIAM S. CLYMER; P. O. Westerville; is a prominent agriculturist and stock-raiser of this township, who was born in Franklin Co., July 18, 1818; son of John Clymer, a native of Maryland, who married Mary Harris, a native of Delaware, who came to this State when she was about 10 years of age; the senior Clymer came to this State about 1815, and entered land in Plain Township, Franklin Co.; was a participant in the war of 1812. The Clymer family are near relatives of Senator Clymer, of Pennsylvania, also descendants of George Clymer, whose signature

appears under the Declaration of Independence. There were twelve children in the family, William being the third; but two now living besides William—Rev. Francis Clymer, of Galion, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of Hancock Co.; when William was about 14 years of age, his father died, and he was thrown upon his own resources; his mother was feeble and he remained with her until he was 24 years of age, when he married Eliza McComb, born in Pennsylvania April 10, 1817; she was a daughter of Jonathan and Lucretia (Beter) McComb, the latter a native of Virginia, and Mr. McComb, of Pennsylvania; they came to this State in 1819. Mr. and Mrs. Clymer were married in Truo Township, Franklin Co., Dec. 20, 1842; they then settled in Plain Township, where Mr. Clymer was engaged in farming and stock-raising; in 1859, he sold out and moved to this township, where he purchased about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and, to-day, owns over seven hundred acres situated on Alum Creek; this land will compare favorably with any in the county; this he has improved and built a steam mill; his health has of late been very much impaired in consequence of injuries received in a smash-up while shipping, years ago. Mr. Clymer began for himself at the age of 20; shipped stock to the East and made money, but has had some losses and reverses that would have disheartened a less energetic and persevering man; he learned the grafting business of his brother, which he followed three years with a set of men; in this enterprise was successful; subsequently, he traveled and handled horses on the Rarey system, instructed others and was the inventor of the "third line;" afterward turned his attention to farming and stock-trading, at which he was quite successful; few men have more pluck and energy than he; has always been a man of temperate habits, using neither whisky nor tobacco, liberal and warm-hearted; has donated freely to church and school. Mr. Clymer was for many years a member of the church, but withdrew some years since; they had eight children, seven living—Mark A., Jonathan O., Roxie A., Jane, Davis, Frank and Ophelia.

JOSEPH CLARK, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; came to this State from Orange Co., N. Y., in 1811, with his father, Elihu Clark, when he was but 15 years of age; Joseph was born Sept. 28, 1796; his father settled in this county, eight miles north of Delaware; early in life, Joseph learned the carpenter's trade, working at it more or less until 1861; lived in Franklin Co. until March 5, 1846, when he moved to Wyandot Co., and stayed four years; in April, 1850, he moved to Morrow Co., and lived there until April, 1863, when he moved to Orange Township, where he has since lived. In the spring of 1833, he was united in marriage to Hannah Perdue, sister of John Perdue, who was noted for his great wealth and benevolent donations to schools, societies and churches; she was born in the year 1815, in Pennsylvania; she is a daughter of Charles Perdue; Mr. and Mrs. Clark were married in Franklin Co.; they have had five children—but two of whom are living—William, Henry, Helen, Harrison and Cora; William is now in business in Indiana, and Harrison is at home. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Presbyterian Church; her father died about the year 1823; her mother about the year 1854.

C. A. DE WITT, boot and shoe maker, Lewis Centre; born in Pickaway Co. Jan. 9, 1842; is the eldest of ten children, born to Francis and Sarah (McLean) De Witt, the former a native of Richland, and the latter of Pickaway Co. Charles came to this county with his parents when he was 10 years of age, and was raised on a farm until his entry into the United States service, Aug. 20, 1862, in Co. K, 121st O. V. I., as a musician; he served until the close of the war; was in the battles of Perryville and Chickamauga; his health becoming impaired, he was placed on detached duty; upon his return home, he carried on a store some time. Dec. 31, 1865, he was married to Emily B. Goodrich, born in Liberty in 1844, and a daughter of Clark Goodrich; he subsequently moved to Paulding Co., where he lived until 1869, then returned to this county and set up in business; they have one child—Lester C., born Jan. 24, 1869. He and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F.; Mr. De Witt is of a mechanical turn; does stone and brick work, also plastering, and carries on his boot and shoe business and general repair work to order, and in a satisfactory manner.

C. P. ELSBREE, farmer; was among the first to find a home in Orange Township; is a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y., born April 17, 1800, and, while quite young, his father died; not many years subsequently, his mother (whose maiden name was also Elsbree) married Jeremiah Macomber, who, in 1811, emigrated with his family to this locality, settling

on what is known as the Gooding property; at this time there were but four other families living in the township; everything was in its primitive condition, and the difficulties to be surmounted were enough to try the nerve of the sturdiest pioneer; the opportunities for schooling were of the most limited character, and, as a result, Mr. Elsbree obtained but a meager education in common with others thus situated; in 1820, he returned to his native State, remaining three years, the last winter of which he spent in the pineries of the north, working in the logging camps, and, in the spring, assisted in rafting the logs down. Matilda Norton, a native of Connecticut, and who came West with her father when she was about a year old, became the wife of Mr. Elsbree Feb. 17, 1825; her father commanded a company of riflemen in the war of 1812, and was prominently mentioned in the history of the township; Mr. and Mrs. Elsbree have had born to them eight children, but three of whom are now living—Augustus, George and Cicero; the latter is at the old home with his parents, and the other two are farming in the immediate neighborhood. Mr. Elsbree and wife are members of the Christian Church; he has followed the predilections of the old Whig party, of which he was one, and is now a Republican.

Since writing the above, Mr. Elsbree has met with a most tragic death by being gored and trampled upon until he was horribly mangled by an infuriated bull, in the stall where the animal was confined, the old gentleman having gone in by the side of him for some purpose; thus, in the most soul-depressing manner, is put out the light of that most honorable and worthy citizen, who has contributed so much to the well-being of the community of which he has so long been a member.

MRS. PARTHENIA A. ELSBREE; P. O. Lewis Center; was born in the Empire State, Putnam Co., Aug. 26, 1827; daughter of James Fowler and Polly (Clawson) Fowler; there were nine children in the family, Parthenia being the youngest. On the mother's side of the family, they trace their ancestry to the British Isles, being of Scotch-Irish descent. The parents of Parthenia moved to this county when she was but 6 years of age, and located in Orange Township, where they remained until their death—the mother in 1866, and father in 1869. Parthenia was united in matrimony to Gustavus Elsbree. In 1827, he was born in this township, a son of C. P. Elsbree, one of the oldest of the resident settlers in the township; her marriage was celebrated in December, 1852, after which they located on the place where she now lives. Mr. Elsbre died in June, 1877, having been previously received into the church; since his demise she has remained on the farm; she has two children—Mary M. and Elmer E., and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, at Liberty.

MRS. PHEBE R. EVARTS; P. O. Westerville; was born in Sullivan Co., N. H., April 21, 1819; she is a daughter of John George; her mother's name before marriage was Fannie Broton; Mrs. Evarts' grandfather was a participant in the war of 1812; she came to this State with her parents when she was but 3 years of age; they first settled in Noble Co., where they lived seven years, and, in the year 1829, moved to Orange Township, on the east side of Alum Creek, where they purchased land, and remained until their death—her father in 1865, and her mother in 1867; Mrs. Evarts remained with her parents (having taught school some) until her 19th year. She was then married, April 26, 1838, to Elijah Sackett, a native of Pennsylvania; they moved to Brown Township, where he died soon after. She returned home to her father's; remained until her marriage with Philo P. Evarts; he was born in New York; after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Evarts they moved to her former place of abode in Brown Township, where they lived six years; then moved to Berlin; lived there until March 21, 1860, when her husband met with his death; she subsequently moved to the old homestead, where she now lives; she has but one child, Edgar, born in 1845; he is married, and resides in Berlin, on the land belonging to the estate. Mrs. Evarts was for many years a member of the Baptist Church, having made a profession when she was but 16 years of age. She has 125 acres of land on the homestead, where she lives.

MATTHEW GOODING belongs to a family of prominent agriculturists of Orange Township. His father, George Gooding, was born in Massachusetts and came out to this country in 1818, with a drove of sheep, and remained two years, during which time he worked out by the month; returning to the East, he married Phœbe T. Williams, and then by wagon made his second trip to this section in six weeks; on his arrival he had $2.06¼; he rented a farm of De Wolf for nine years, during which time he combined farming and dairying; subsequent to this, he bought and moved on to a

small piece of land, where Frank now lives; to this he added until his death in January, 1856, when he was the possessor of about 1,300 acres; he kept public house for several years, at which the stage lines made one of their stopping-places, and many a weary traveler has refreshed the inner man with toothsome edibles furnished by the hand of the hospitable landlady, Mrs. Gooding; she is still living and in her 82d year. Matthew was married, Oct. 23, 1855, to Mary E. Matoon, who was born Feb. 13, 1836, in Blendon Township, Franklin Co., and the daughter of Edwin Matoon, one of the pioneers of that county. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Gooding located where they now live; he has a first-class farm with excellent improvements, and has for several years given his attention to sheep-raising and wool-growing. They have one son and six daughters—Edwin M., in the mercantile business in Lewis Center; Mary E., Jessie, Lillie, Annie, Cora D. and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Gooding are members of the M. E. Church; in politics, the Goodings are Republican.

GEORGE A. GOODING, farmer and trader; P. O. Lewis Center. One of the most thrifty and well-to-do farmers in this township is George Gooding, who was born in the southwest corner of the township, on the place once known as the De Wolf tract, where his father first located, on his coming to this county. George moved to the homestead where Frank Gooding now lives when he was but 6 months old, where the elder Gooding kept a tavern in the days of staging, which was one of the principal stopping-places along the route. George stayed with his father until he was 22 years of age, at which time he began to do for himself. At the age of 25, formed a matrimonial union with Elizabeth Carpenter, born in Liberty in 1828; she is a daughter of James Carpenter, one of the pioneers in the county; their marriage was celebrated Nov. 13, 1851; the first year they lived in a log house, just north of Frank Gooding's, and, the following year, he moved to his present residence, where he has since lived; he has built all the buildings which are now in sight. Mr. Gooding ranks among the most successful farmers in the county; is a man that attends strictly to his own business, giving it his own personal attention. They have five children—George, Lizzie (now the wife of J. C. McClenahan, of Columbus), J. Stanley, Arthur and Frederick. His wife is a member of the Liberty Church. Mr. Gooding has 605 acres of choice land; 240 acres in pasture and the remainder is under cultivation.

ALDEN B. GOODING, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; is a native of Bristol Co., Mass.; born Dec. 17, 1830; is the third of a family of five children, born of Ebenezer and Betsey (Baker) Gooding; the Goodings are of English descent. Alden spent his youth and early manhood on a farm, having but the advantages that were afforded in the common school, and at the age of 18, he went to learn the carpenter's trade, serving the customary time, following the same about two years. His father, having had a favorable opinion of this country, suggested to Alden the idea of a removal, which proposition he acceeded to, and in the fall of 1855, they moved to Marion Co., where they remained a short time; then came to this county, and bought of his cousin, George Gooding, Sr., 120 acres of land, and settled on the same. Ebenezer died in January, 1862. Alden was married, November, 1855, to Missouri Newkirk, born in Fairfield Co. in 1837, daughter of John and Sarah Newkirk, a citizen of this county and township; they have remained on the farm since their marriage, and have three children—William, Sarah and Johnnie. Mr. Gooding and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a man of very temperate habits, none of the family having ever even used tobacco. Has always taken an interest in the Sunday-school cause, of which he is a teacher.

ISAAC HARDEN, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; is one of the old-time residents of Liberty Township; was born in this State, and came to this county with his parents, who located in Liberty Township, on the place where Beiber's mill now stands; he was born May 25, 1806, and was but 3 years of age when his parents came to the county; he remembers very distinctly events which took place during the war of 1812, of two soldiers who were sick, and were quartered at his father's house, until they recovered; he, with his father's family, were among the number who, after hearing of the threatened invasion of the Indians, at the time of the "Drake scare," fled to Worthington and sought protection in the Kilbourn house there. His father's name was James, and that of his mother was Mary; supposed to be natives of Maryland, and came down the Ohio River on a raft, in company with eleven families, all relatives. Isaac remained with his father until he was 26 years of age. Was then married to Lydia Bolliner, native of Virginia; they were married in Seneca Co., where they remained about ten years; returned to Liberty, and

stayed seven years on the old place; then he moved to Franklin Co., where he lived 18 years, and, before the close of the late war, moved to Orange Station. During all his life, he has been engaged in farming pursuits. They have had twelve children, ten of them living—Sarah, Mary J., John, Eliza A., William, Shadrach, Rachel, Martha E., Margaret and James. Mr. Harden's wife died Dec. 31, 1876. He has been a member of the M. E. Church over fifty-five years, and was among the first members, in Liberty Township, of that body.

REV. SAMUEL HORN, farmer; P. O. Westerville; was born in Hampshire Co., Penn., May 9, 1826; was a son of Henry and Mary (Park) Horn, the former a native of same place as Samuel; the mother was born in Kentucky. They came to this State, and located in Licking Co. when Samuel was but 2 years of age; here it proved unhealthy, and two sisters fell victims to the poisoned atmosphere; the family then moved to Plain Township, Franklin Co., where Samuel's parents died—the father, in his 45th year, Jan. 14, 1846, and the mother, March, 1859. Samuel had remained with his mother until his 23d year, when he married Ellen Purdue; she was born in Franklin Co., Oct. 10, 1828, and is an heir to the Purdue estate; they then located in Plain Township, where he bought 33 acres of land, known as the Nichols estate; at the end of four years, Mr. Horn bought 150 acres in Blendon Township, where they lived nine years; selling out, they moved to this township, bought the Wilcox farm, of 130 acres, and have since farmed the same; he now owns 110 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Horn have had born to them eight children, five of whom are living; Jonathan E. and John Perdue are in the grocery business at Westerville; Charles C., Josephus and Josephine are at home. Mr. Horn's early school advantages were meager—three months would cover his schooling at the time of his father's death; subsequently he attended one term at Westerville, and part of two terms at the Central College. When young, he had joined tho United Brethren Church, with whom he worshiped until 1857; however, not being fully in accord with the doctrines of that church, he joined the Christian denomination, and, in 1860, was ordained to preach; this calling he has zealously followed, and at the present time has two pastoral charges, one at Mt. Olive, Union Co., and the other at Watkins, where he has officiated for thirteen years, which has grown under his ministrations, from a membership of 18 to 240; he is the only representative of the Christian Church in this township. Mrs. Horn's mother died Sept. 23, 1878, in Westerville; she was an early settler, and a woman of great sagacity and business tact.

SILAS HAVENS, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., March 5, 1811, and was the son of Abel and Betsey (Hill) Havens, both natives of New York, and moved to this State when Silas was but 3 years of age, and located at Cleveland, which was at that time a place of only three houses; Silas remained with his father until he was 26 years of age; in the year 1838, he married Elizabeth Reynolds, by whom he had two children, one now living, whose name is George. Mrs. Havens died in 1870, and, in 1871, Mr. Havens married the second time. He has been an industrious and hard-working man; at one time cleared up a farm of 200 acres, which he afterward sold to John Brown, of Abolition fame, who was killed at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Havens came to this township in 1840, and bought 120 acres of land, which he has improved.

MRS. ANN HAVENS, farmer; was born in this township June 20, 1835; a daughter of Ebenezer and Catharine (Sackett) Thompson; the latter was from Maryland, and Mr. Thompson was a native of Connecticut, and came to this county about the year 1809, in company with his father and others, locating in Orange Township, where he lived until his death in 1863; there were four children in the family. Mrs. Havens was married to John Havens Jan. 4, 1856; he was the son of Andrew Havens, and born Feb. 8, 1832, in Sussex Co., N. J.; after marriage, they lived for a time upon rented land, but subsequently purchased the farm now occupied by her, which is located in the north part of the township, on the west side of Alum Creek; they had five children—Alice J., born Dec. 1, 1857; Lydia, June 16, 1859; Charles M. and Carrie M., twins, Dec. 17, 1862, and Katie, Oct. 21, 1866. Mr. Havens was in the 100-days service during the late war, a member of Co. H, 145th O. V. I., after which he was in ill health, and died in April, 1869; he was a member of the M. E. Church.

APOLLOS JUSTICE, carpenter, Lewis Center; was born in this township Oct. 25, 1841, and is a son of Thomas and Lucy (Maynard) Justice, the latter from Massachusetts, the former was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1802 with his people; he made sugar on the present site of Columbus. Was a soldier in the war of 1812, and carried the mail

from Columbus to Chillicothe in early times; came to Orange Township in 1838, where he died in 1864. Apollos was married, Feb. 12, 1865, to Louisa Manter, born in this county in 1842; she was a daughter of Daniel and Mary Adams. He was for several years Superintendent of one of the large factories in Lowell, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Justice have four children—Orion L., Ella, Clarence and an infant unnamed. He has 24 acres of land one-third mile north of Lewis Center; for several years he has worked at the carpenter's trade, at which he has all he can do. In politics, he follows the footsteps of his father and votes the Democratic ticket.

PERRY KENYON, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; is a son of Samuel Kenyon, who was born in New London Co., Conn., and came West about the year 1814, in company with George Gooding. Soon after he worked for Dr. Warren on the De Wolf farm, and subsequently bought 100 acres of timber land, on the State road, near the center of Orange Township, now occupied by the Kenyon sisters; this he cleared up, and afterward added to it until he had about 600 acres; was a successful business man, and a money-loaner for several years prior to his death in August, 1863. Perry's mother's name before marriage was Ollie Roberts, she was a native of Vermont, and was married to Mr. Kenyon after she came to this State. Perry is the second child of a family of seven children, and remained with his father until he was 35 years of age, when he was married to Emily Jaynes, born in Berlin in 1833, daughter of John Jaynes; after their marriage, they located on the place they now live, and have since remained; he has now 230 acres of land, which he has subsequently improved; has six children—Frances, Charles, Flora, Ella, Bertha and Grace. Mr. Kenyon has been identified with the interests of the county since early manhood, and is among the stanch and upright men of the county; he was born Dec. 16, 1822.

JAMES KENYON, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; is the second son of Samuel Kenyon, one of the early settlers in this township, and was born on the homestead April 17, 1827, and has been a constant resident of this township, remaining with his father until he went to do for himself, which was in his 27th year. Was married, Jan. 25, 1854, to Anna Havens, born in New Jersey, Sussex Co., Jan. 15, 1836, daughter of Andrew and Susan (Balis) Havens; after marriage, they located a short time on the place now occupied by L. Phinney, and two years after, about the year 1857, moved to their present place, where he had built the house he now occupies; has 274 acres of land, also an undivided interest in the homestead, and has always been engaged in farming; has five children—Douglass, Franklin, Mary E., Katie and Burton. The Kenyons are all identified with the Republican party, but are not disposed to dabble in political matters; attend strictly to their own business, and are among the successful farmers in the county.

FRANK KENYON, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; is the youngest of the Kenyon brothers; born of Samuel and Olive Kenyon, who were in their time one of the prominent families in the township; Frank was born Sept. 15, 1830, on the old homestead, just south of the land he owns, which comprised a part of the old farm; he remained with the home family until he was 23 years of age; he improved his advantages and acquired an education sufficient to enable him to teach, which avocation he followed several terms; when 23, he went to Wisconsin, where he spent about seven years, most of the time farming; returned in 1861, and lived on the homestead until June 19, 1872. Was married to Alice J. Labourty, born in Vermont; she was an orphan, her parents having been dead many years. After marriage, they located on the farm he now owns, situated on the State road, near the town house; has 202 acres of land; has two children living—Samuel C. and James C.; Frank Clifford, the oldest, is deceased. Mr. Kenyon and wife are both members of the M. E. Church, and have always taken a decided stand against the vice of intemperance, and votes the Prohibition ticket.

JOHN KANE, section foreman; P. O. Lewis Center; was born in County Kildare, Province of Leinster, Oct. 10, 1830; born of Edward and Elizabeth (Lawler) Kane; there were three children in the family, he being the eldest; in the spring of 1853, John, having entertained a very favorable opinion of America, bade good-bye to the land of his birth, and sailed for this country; landing in New York, he was not long in making his way to this county; Mr. Kane, since his arrival here, has been an employe of the C., C., C. & I. R. R. Co.; began work first as a common laborer, and afterward, on account of his honesty and fidelity to the Company, was promoted, first to foreman, and since has had a section placed in his charge, which position he has filled for seven years past, with credit to himself and satisfaction

to his employers. His first five years' residence in the county was at Ashley, and, while there, Feb. 26, 1857, was united in marriage to Mary Crawley, who was born in the same province as her husband; they have nine children living, eight boys and one girl—Edward, James and Elizabeth (twins), John, Samuel, Henry, Joseph, William T. and Robert. Mr. Kane owns good property.

DANIEL KELLY, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., February, 1818; son of Michael and Betsy (Stahl) Kelly; Michael emigrated to this State when 18 years of age; there were nine children, five boys and four girls; his parents died before he attained his majority, and he lived with his brother until 21, clerked for them two years. Feb. 18, 1846, he was married to Mrs. Rachel Post, whose maiden name was Stevens, daughter of Benjamin and Phœbe (Babcock) Stevens, natives of Connecticut; spring of 1855, Mr. Kelly and wife came West; stayed one year at Kirkersville, and same length of time at Granville; in 1857, came to Orange Township, and has since been engaged in farming; early in life, at the age of 13, he chose the "better part," and since has been a member of the M. E. Church, having filled important official stations in the same, as layman. Since the Washingtonian movement, has been a strong and leading exponent in the cause of temperance; he has thrown all his influence in this direction, having fought the demon to the bitter end. He has always been identified with the Republican party; has filled several posts of trust, Township Clerk, Trustee and Treasurer, and is one of the stanch and fearless men of the township.

MRS. SARAH E. LEWIS, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; was born in New York City Jan. 3, 1822; she was a daughter of Charles Fowler, a merchant of that city; her mother's name was Catherine Payne, both of them were of English descent. Mrs. Lewis, during her 16th year, was married to William T. Lewis, son of Lawrence Lewis, of Essex Co., N. J.; after their marriage, they remained four years in Hanover, N. J., when they emigrated to this State, and this county. Mr. Lewis had made a visit to this county several years previous, and had made the acquaintance of Mr. George Gooding, and drove stage one year for O. Hinton, proprietor of the line from Columbus to Cleveland; soon after his advent in this township, he bought 100 acres of George Cummings, on which he settled, adjoining the present town of Lewis Center on the north. At this time, all south of the town was in timber. On the land was a log cabin and a small barn, which he at once occupied. To this purchase, he subsequently added until he owned nearly 200 acres; afterward sold thirty acres, which was divided up into lots. Eight years after his arrival here, Mrs. Lewis' health becoming impaired, the family moved to Newark, N. J. In the fall of 1849, he joined a company headed by John S. Darcy, and went the overland route across the Plains to California, where he engaged in hauling on the present site of Marysville, Cal., there being at that time only one house, which was built of adobe material. While there, was offered two lots for $30 apiece. In six weeks' time, they were sold for $18,000. His health failing, he returned the same year to Newark, and the family returned to this place, where, in 1852, he built the house Mrs. Lewis now occupies. His death occurred Dec. 8, 1875, being about 60 years of age. Mr. Lewis was an educated man, and, though never connected with any church, yet he was always favorably disposed to all religious societies, and donated the ground for the M. E. Church and the parsonage at Lewis Center; also the lot where the schoolhouse stands. Since his death, Mrs. Lewis has carried on the farm; has eight daughters—Eliza J., Mary P., Amelia W., Sarah E., Augusta N., Anna C., Catherine F., Josephine R. Five of the oldest are married, the other three are at home. All of the girls are members of the M. E. Church. When the railroad was established through this place, Mr. Lewis gave the right of way through his farm, and graded the road, and furnished the ties for the same, all ready for the reception of the iron. Was identified with the Republican party.

MRS. SARAH LEHMAN; P. O. Flint; born Jan. 10, 1842, is a daughter of William and Christina (Route) Bickle, who were natives of Germany, and came to the State, locating in Fairfield Co., where Mrs. Lehman was born; she remained with her parents until she was about 18 years of age, when she was married to Joshua Lehman, born in 1819, Oct. 15, in Fairfield Co.; after their marriage, they located in Hocking Co., where they lived until they came to this county, which was in the spring of 1875; bought 150 acres of land on the State road, in Orange Township; he was engaged in farming up to the time of his death—Feb. 10, 1879. Was, during his life, a consistent member of the United Brethren Church, always taking an active part in the same,

having been a member since his 20th year. Since his death, Mrs. Lehman has been conducting the farm; she had four children—Clara Samantha, Charles D., Christina and Lillie Alice; children all at home. Mrs. Lehman and two girls are members of the U. B. Church.

WILLIAM McDONALD, farmer; P. O. Flint; came to this State from Hampshire Co., Va., with his father, John McDonald, who was born in Scotland, and was a prisoner at one time under Gen. Burgoyne, during the Revolution. The McDonald family emigrated West about the year 1813; at this time Gen. Harrison had his troops quartered at Franklinton. William was born in March, 1810; his mother's name before she married was Elizabeth Denney, who was a native of Virginia; the family located near Worthington, where the elder McDonald built him a cabin and lived about seven years, and then came upon the Smith and Jenkins survey, just south of where Mr. McDonald now lives, where he bought land, and, in 1825, died. When William was 19 years of age, he learned the brickmason's trade; in 1830, went to Columbus, where he lived until 1850, when he came to his present place of abode. In 1831, he was married to Catharine Altman, born in Columbus, daughter of William Altman; they have had ten children, all living—Feomina, Elizabeth, Joshua, Mary Ann, William, Cynthia, Cyrus, John, Allamenia, Josephine and Euphrates. Mr. McDonald has nearly all his life followed his trade; was a good mechanic, and his services were always in requisition; has, since coming to his present place, confined himself principally to farming; he can well remember seeing lots of Indians, and has known packs of wolves to chase his father's dogs to the very door of their cabin; deer were in large numbers, and turkeys were not worth the ammunition used to kill them.

MRS. MARTHA McILVAIN; P. O. Flint; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Aug. 20, 1813, and was the youngest of a family of six children born to Samuel and Nancy (Bannon) Brown, who were natives of Ireland. She was married to Greer McIlvain March 6, 1831, and the same month, they started West in a one-horse wagon, with Licking Co. as their destination; here they purchased 80 acres of land upon which they lived seven years; this land was low and wet, therefore unprofitable; Mr. McIlvain sold it out and they moved to Union Co., where they lived on rented lands for some years; the spring of 1848 found them preparing a home in the southern part of this township, where Mr. McIlvain died Nov. 16, 1871, in full faith with the United Brethren Church. They had ten children, but five now living—John, Samuel, Joseph, Margaret and Emma; the latter, now Mrs. Whitney, and John, are living in this township; Margaret, now Mrs. Pace, and Joseph, in Franklin Co., and Samuel in Indiana. Three sons were in the late war—George was a member of the 3d O. V. I. who fell at the battle of Stone River; David was in the 95th O. V. I., who also lost his life in the service; John went out in the 46th O. V. I., and lived to return to his home; too much praise cannot be bestowed upon a family that has made such sacrifices for their country's good. When Mr. and Mrs. McIlvain first came West, they brought with them a chest, which they used as a table for some time; their first bedstead was constructed of poles, and the wash-tub in which the weekly cleansing of the scanty linen took place was a log, dug out after the fashion of a trough, and wild game furnished the table with meat. To-day Mrs. McIlvain has 100 acres of well-improved land, the cultivation of which she superintends. Her name is enrolled with the United Brethren Church, of which she is a worthy member.

JOHN F. McILVAIN, farmer; P. O. Flint. Mr. McIlvain was born in Union Co. March 5, 1839; is of a family of ten children, born to Greer and Martha (Brown) McIlvain; both of them were natives of Pennsylvania. John's parents moved to this township when he was about 8 years of age; he lived at home until his 23d year, when he enlisted, Sept. 27, 1861, in Co. E, 46th O. V. I., for three years, served his time out, and re-enlisted in same company and regiment, and remained until the close of the war; during this time, he was in all the battles in which the regiment participated, among which were Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain (July 22d and 28th), Jonesboro, and, in fact, all the battles of the Atlanta campaign; received his discharge July 27, 1865. Upon his return home, was married, November 14, same year, to Eliza Titus, born in 1844, in this county, daughter of Timothy Titus; after marriage, they located on the Bennett farm, and has since been engaged in farming; for about ten years past, has been engaged in running a thrashing machine, and is the most successful in this line of any in the country; during the present year, run two thrashers

and one clover huller; with one of his machines, he thrashed over 25,000 bushels of grain; has fifty-two acres of land. They have four children—Ida May, born Feb. 25, 1867; Thurman A., Sept. 22, 1874; Katie Bell, Dec. 2, 1877; J. Greer, Nov. 18, 1879. Mr. McIlvain is a member of Rainbow Lodge, No. 327, I. O. O. F.

J. C. NEWKIRK, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center. Mr. Newkirk was born in Fairfield Co., March 23, 1818; is the ninth child of a family of ten children born to Reuben Newkirk, a native of Pennsylvania; his wife was Mary Kemp, born in Maryland; they were married in the East, and came to Fairfield Co. at an early time, and were associated with the early settlers of that county. John C. had but medium school advantages; remained with his parents (he being the youngest son) until they died. In January, 1837, he was married to Sarah Walters, born in Fairfield Co. in September, 1817. After their marriage, they located on the homestead, remaining there until the year 1847, when he moved to this township and located on the land he now occupies, and has since remained; has 153 acres of land; has cleared about two-thirds of the land and put on all the improvements, and is an enterprising farmer; have four living children—Missouri, Cyrus, Alice and Clara. Cyrus was a soldier in the late civil war; enlisted in 1862 in the 96th O. V. I., and participated in many of the sanguinary engagements in which the regiment was engaged; he returned home without a scratch. Mr. Newkirk has now been a resident of the county for about thirty-two years, and none are more highly esteemed than he. He has always attended to his own affairs, and deported himself as becomes a worthy, upright man and respected citizen. In April last had a paralytic stroke.

J. A. PEASLEY, farmer and teacher; P. O. Flint; stands prominent among the educators in this county; he was born in Morrow Co., April 22, 1836. His father, C. Peasley, is a native of Addison Co., Vt., and in 1823 came to Morrow Co. with his father Joseph, who entered the land that has since remained in possession of the family. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Ashton, born in Columbiana Co., this State. The family are noted for their longevity. J. A. Peasley left home at the age of 16, and began his career as a teacher, which has been attended with signal success; he received his classical education at Oberlin, and his scientific course was taken at the Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating June, 1862; in 1861, was out in the three-months service in Co. C, 7th O. V. I., and upon his return home resumed teaching; traveled one year for A. S. Barnes, and three for Woolworth & Ainsworth (a Boston firm), publishing houses. Prof. Peasley has been employed as teacher in New London, Galena, Medina, Crestline, Logansport, St. Mary's and Columbus, where he lived eleven years. Aug. 16, 1862, he was married to Jennie A. Paul, born in Greenock, Scotland, 1839; she is a daughter of James and Marion (Anderson) Paul. They have five children—Hattie, Frederick, Frank, Andrew and James. March 25, 1878, he moved to his present place, located in the southwest corner of Orange, on the pike, where he has 120 acres of land; has also valuable property in Columbus. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and his wife of the Congregational; he is also a member of the Mystic Tie, Arcana Lodge, No. 272, A., F. & A. M. Mr. Peasley carries on his farm, though at present he is teaching.

SAMUEL PATTERSON, P. O. Westerville; is a retired farmer, and was among the early settlers of the county; he was born April 4, 1803; a son of Thomas Patterson; his mother's maiden name was Prentice. They emigrated to this State when Samuel was but 4 years old. In 1813, they settled at Worthington, in Franklin Co., where they remained about twelve years, and in 1825 moved to Orange Township, east side of Alum Creek, where Samuel now lives. The land was unimproved, and the first years of their life were spent in a log cabin. Their principal market was at Zanesville, where they procured salt and such other articles as were not available nearer home; the original purchase of land was made at $2.06 per acre. Mr. Patterson's father died in 1835, and his mother ten years later. At the age of 27, he married Hannah Nettleton, who was born in New Hampshire in December, 1804, and was a daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Wheeler) Nettleton; six children have been born to them, but three of whom are living, viz., Milo, Morrel and Angeline, all residing in the township. Mr. Patterson possesses 285 acres of land: farming has been his principal pursuit, although, in connection therewith, for several years, he was engaged in the manufacture of potash and brick; although the most of his life has been one of toil, Mr. Patterson can look back upon his career with satisfaction, and note the great transformation that has taken place under his observation, and to no

no small extent under his direction, in subjecting the wilds of the frontier to the demands of advancing civilization, and turning it into homes of peace and comfort. In his religious connection, Mr. Patterson belongs to the M. E. Church.

MARTIN RYAN, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; was born in Ireland Nov. 11, 1829; is the youngest of a family of three children, of John and Mary (Conwall) Ryan; at the age of 19, he emigrated to America, landing at New York in the spring of 1848; remained there one summer and winter, and came to this county and township in 1851; was in the employ of the C., C., C. & I. R. R. eight years, as section foreman, serving the company faithfully. Was married to Margaret Butler; their children are William J., operator on the C., C., C. & I. R. R., at Galion, since Sept. 5, 1874; Charles A., a fireman on the "Short Line;" Ella M., teacher, and ranks among the first; Nora L., but 14, yet has passed examination and received a certificate to teach; Agnes A. and Mary, at home. After Mr. Ryan severed his connection with the road, he located on land that he had previously purchased; it was unimproved, though a log cabin had been erected on the place, which he moved into; he has since cleared up this land, consisting of 100 acres, for some of which he has paid as high as $110 per acre; he has been successful in his farming pursuits, and ranks among the snug and enterprising farmers of the township. Mr. Ryan has been a resident of the county about twenty-eight years, always moral and temperate, not having drank a glass of malt liquor or whisky since he has been in the country, and always throws his influence on the side of right.

PATRICK SHANAHAN, farmer; P. O. Flint; was born in Parish of Bally Donahoe, County Kerry, Ireland, March, 1824; is the third child of a family of fourteen children of Patrick Shanahan, who married Margaret Neil; Patrick remained at home until he was 25 years of age, when he bade good-by to the land of his fathers and, in the spring of 1849, emigrated to America and landed in New Orleans; came to Morrow County, where he stayed one fall and winter; then to Delaware, where he worked on the railroad about ten years. While here, was married to Ellen Scandlin, born in the same county as her husband. After leaving Delaware, in 1862, moved to Berlin Township, north of Lewis Center, where he bought 25 acres of land; lived there until about the year 1874, when he sold out and bought his present farm of 125 acres, to which he moved and has since farmed. Has six children —Robert E., Patrick, John, Mary, Richard and Thomas. He and family are members of the Catholic Church. He came to this country with but 5 shillings, but resolved to make something of himself, and has acquired what he possesses by hard work and by economy.

HORACE F. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; was born in this township Dec. 10, 1838; is the second child of a family of six children born of Benjamin F. Smith, who was a native of Genesee Co., N. Y., where he married Amanda Gibson, a native of same county, and removed and located in this county, in Orange Township, on the pike, about two miles from the Franklin Co. line. Here Horace was born and raised. His father was a carpenter; Horace remained, with his parents until he became of age, at which time he was married to Maria Elliott, born in this county; their marriage was celebrated Nov. 13, 1860; after their marriage, they located on the place he now owns, where he has since remained with the exception of two years, when he went out in the service in the 96th O. V. I., Co. G, and participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluff and Arkansas Post; he was discharged at the Marine Hospital, in New Orleans, on account of disability. Upon his return home, he resumed farming. They have three children—Frank E., born in December, 1861; Lew, born in July, 1864; Bell, born in November, 1865. Mr. Smith has seventy-five acres of land. Is a member of New England Lodge No. 4, A., F. & A. M. His father died in 1860; his mother is still living. Mr. Smith is among the enterprising men of this township; is upright, and well deserving of the esteem with which he is held in the community in which he resides.

L. C. STRONG, retired farmer; P. O. Lewis Center. Prominently among the early settlers of this county stands the name of Daniel Strong, father of L. C. Strong, who emigrated from Vermont to this county late in the year 1803 or early in 1804, and settled in what is now Liberty Township, then in Franklin, about one mile west of the Beiber mill; there Lucius C. Strong, the subject of this sketch, was born May 21, 1804, and is now one of the oldest native inhabitants of this county. Subsequent to this, his father removed to Radnor Township, on a farm five miles northwest of Delaware. He served in the war of 1812, and participated with others in "running away from the Indians." At the first stampede,

he loaded his family into a wagon and started for Chillicothe, but stopped at a brother's in Liberty Township, returning home in a few days. The next scare, they went to Delaware, and drove up in front of Capt. Welch's hotel, on the south side of the old square. In a few days, they returned home again, to remain without molestation. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Strong, after enduring the hardships incident to pioneer life, died in the summer of 1816, leaving a family of six children orphans. Lucius was then 12 years of age, and was given a home by his uncle, Maj. Aaron Strong, then keeping a hotel in Delaware. The following year, young Strong attended a school taught by Russel E. Post, in a brick building on East William street. In this building, our present President, R. B. Hayes, was subsequently born. It was here that Lucius wrote an essay on slavery, a subject of his own choosing, and from this he grew in anti-slavery principles, until he became an uncompromising Abolitionist, and lived to see slavery, that "twin relic of barbarism," wiped out from the nation's disgrace. Young Strong commenced his education in the old Dilworth spelling-book, beginning with, "No man may put off the law of God; my joy is in His law all the day," and ending with, "The thrifty and the unthrifty farmer." Leaving his uncle, he "drifted with the tide," working out at $6 per month; when he had reached his majority, he had saved some money. At the age of 23, Mr. Strong married Mahala Andrus, in Worthington, where they lived three years. In 1838, he located on what is called the State road, in the northern part of this township, on a farm of forty acres, and subsequently added fifty acres more. In 1869, he sold out. His present home is in Lewis Center, with his youngest daughter, Mrs. C. M. Stout. Mr. Strong's wife died twelve years after their marriage, leaving five children, the youngest but 6 months and the eldest 10 years of age. These Mr. Strong raised to maturity without the aid of a stepmother, as he did not again marry. In business transactions he has had more than ordinary success, having accumulated a competency for his maintenance without other aid; and for these blessings, Mr. Strong extends all praise to Him who controls our destinies. The township honored him with its clerkship for seventeen successive years, and as Justice of the Peace six years. For forty-five years he has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church; is an uncompromising temperance man, and his entire career has been characterized as straightforward and manly, while his influence has always been for the right, leaving so enviable a record that his posterity in coming years can point to their paternal ancestor with pride and satisfaction.

MICHAEL SLATTERY, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center. Among the young men of this township who hail from the Emerald Isle, there are none more deserving of respect than Michael Slattery; he was born Nov. 11, 1844, in Kings Co., Ireland, son of John and Mary (Caldwell) Slattery, who emigrated to this country in the year 1852, and located in this township. The family came here without patrimony or friends, about the time the C., C., C. & I. R. R. was being laid out; he worked about fourteen years in that Company's employ, and, by frugal habits and diligence, cacumulated sufficient means to buy him a small farm, now located at Orange Station, and is to-day one of the highly respected citizens in the township. Michael is the eldest of a family of five children now living; he was but 9 years of age when he came to this country, remaining with his parents until his 18th year, July, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. G, 96th O. V. I., for three years, and served his time, participating in the battles of Arkansas Post, first assault on Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads and all the battles in the vicinity of Mobile, and many skirmishes at different times; was taken prisoner after the battle of Arkansas Post, and, after six months' confinement, escaped, while at Chattanooga, and soon joined his command; was mustered out in 1865, as a non-commissioned officer; July, 1866, he reenlisted in the 18th Infantry, United States Army, and served three years in the Gulf Department; after about seven months' service as private, was promoted to Duty Sergeant, which position he filled until the expiration of his enlistment; at the time he was discharged, July, 1869, he was tendered a warrant from the War Departmemt as Orderly Sergeant, which he declined; of him it can be said, that during ing his entire term of enlistment he was never absent from duty or missed a roll-call, with exception of the time he was a prisoner; and, upon his return, was appointed railroad agent and Postmaster at Orange Station, which positions he filled until April, 1879; since that time has turned his attention to farming; has a snug property at Orange Station. July 28, 1872, was married to Ellen Boyd, born in this township, daughter of Levi Boyd; they have three children

—Alice, born Dec. 21, 1873; Andrew T., Jan. 27, 1876; Maria, June 2, 1878. Is a member of New England Lodge, No. 4, A., F. & A. M.

WILLIAM H. STEVENS, farmer; P. O. Constantia; was born in Berlin Township March 22, 1837; is a son of Charles Stevens, who was born in 1796, a native of Hampshire, England, and a soldier in the British army, from which he deserted, and came from Canada, where the army was stationed, to the States, when about 18 years of age. William's mother's name was Comfort Adams before marriage, a native of Connecticut; she came to this State with her parents, with an ox-team; they were at one time forced to seek protection in the block-house, which gave them friendly shelter many days. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Sr., they settled in Berlin, and lived there during their lives. Mr. Stevens died in 1864, and his wife in September, 1878. The subject of these lines was the youngest of a family of four children, three now living; William remained with his parents until Aug. 15, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. K, 121st O. V. I., and remained in service until the close of the war; he participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged; during all this time he never missed a roll-call, nor was he placed on extra duty, remanded to the guard-house, or ever reported to the surgeon's call. June 10, 1868, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Satterlee, born Dec. 29, 1843; she is a daughter of Richard and Eliza (Adams) Satterlee. Mr. Satterlee was a man of rare intelligence and intellectual attainments; he has since died; his widow still survives him, and lives at Cheshire; she and her husband were natives of Putnam Co., N. Y., and came West in 1833, and settled in Berlin. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens came here in 1876, and located on the east side of Alum Creek, where they have 91½ acres of land. They have but one child—George, born Jan. 22, 1870.

LYSANDER F. TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Westerville; was born in Franklin Co., Mass., June 13, 1819; son of Rodolphus and Lucretia (Rowe) Taylor; the former was born in Massachusetts, and his wife in Litchfield, Conn; there were six children of the family, Lysander being the second in order. At the age of 13, he moved with his parents to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and in the spring of 1838, the family came to this State, and settled in Franklin Co., residing two years; in the spring of 1840, moved to Delaware, where they lived five years; in 1845, settled in the southern part of Orange Township, where the boys bought 200 acres of land, which they cleared up and subsequently divided among themselves, Lysander retaining for his portion 107½ acres. His father died March 14, 1870; mother is still living, now in her 92d year; she is a pensioner from the war of 1812, her husband being a participant in that war. Lysander remained a bachelor until his 47th year. April 11, 1866, was married to Mrs. Harriet B. Marvin, whose maiden name was Hamlin, born in Cuyahoga Falls, Sept. 22, 1833, now Summit Co., this State; she is a daughter of Rev. A. N. Hamlin, born near Salem, Washington Co., N. Y.; now living in Westerville; his wife was Margaret Fouts, a native of Ohio Co., Va.; she, also, is living. Mrs. Taylor's first husband was killed in the army May 23, 1863, in the rear of Vicksburg. They were married March 15, 1852. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, they settled on the place they now occupy; they have three children—Elbert L., born April 27, 1867; Arthur Edwin, born Feb. 23, 1869; Raymond H., born May 9, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are both members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and strong advocates of temperance. He votes the Prohibition ticket. Mrs. Taylor had one son by her first husband—Charles N., born Sept. 24, 1857; now in Iowa.

M. S. THOMPSON, farmer; P. O. Lewis Center; is among the native-born of Orange Township, and the son of Ebenezer Thompson, who came to this township with his father Jonathan about 1809. They were natives of Connecticut, and on coming here, located with the Alum Creek settlement, being among the first to make a home there. Milo's birth took place Sept. 6, 1836; his school advantages were rather slim, but well improved, and his education sufficient for most business purposes. He was married, Nov. 17, 1864, to Miss Julia Blinn, daughter of John Blinn; she was born in this county, and her mother's name before marriage was Thompson. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson moved to the farm where they now live, situated on the State road in the north part of the township; they have two children—Lester, born Oct. 16, 1865, and Bessie Belle, born March 18, 1878. Mr. Thompson is one of the best farmers in the township; has 176 acres of land, with good improvements; devotes special attention to stock-raising and feeding.

A. L. TONE, Lewis Center; is a miller by trade, that having been the occupation of his father, John

F. Tone, who was born in Vermont, and who is now in Allen Co., this State, following the milling business; for a time he lived in Worthington, Franklin Co., where his son Albert was born in July, 1848. In 1871, Mr. Tone was married to Edith Red, a daughter of Mrs. Red, in this township. Edith was born in Ross Co., where the family lived for a number of years; her father was a prominent stock-man, and extended his operations as far as Illinois, where (in Jacksonville) he died very suddenly during the war, when he was on a trip buying cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Tone have four children—John B., Albert L., Edna M. and an infant unnamed. They are both members of the M. E. Church. The mill now run by Mr. Tone is located on Alum Creek, in Orange Township, the first owner of which was a Mr. Nettleton, Mr. Lyster the second, Mr. Tone's father having been the third. Mr. Tone has the reputation of being an honest as well as a good miller, and this accounts for the liberal patronage that is his.

G. J. C. WINTERMUTE, M. D., Lewis Center, is among the rising young practitioners of Materia Medica in this county; he was born in Licking Co. July 22, 1845, and is a son of Arason and Virenda (Wayland) Wintermute; the former was a native of Fayette Co., Penn., and the latter of Orange Co., Va.—both families of German descent; they emigrated to Muskingum Co. in 1827, and were united in matrimony Oct. 2, 1828; they are still living, and, last year, celebrated their golden wedding. The subject of these lines left the parental roof at the age of 15, with $3 in his pocket, given him by his father; he has, since that time, been self-supporting, and educated himself; when but a lad, he attended school, and worked for his board until he was enabled to teach, which he followed several years, and accumulated sufficient means to purchase a farm of 180 acres in Howard Co., Mo.; he went out there and engaged in the mercantile business at Sebree, under the firm name of Pile, Wintermute & Co.; while in this place, he studied medicine three years under Dr. Pile, a prominent physician there, after which he attended the usual course of lectures (in St. Louis), and finally graduated at Cincinnati in the College of Medicine and Surgery; in the spring of 1875, he returned to Missouri, and, soon after disposing of his interests, came to Lewis Center in August, 1876, where he began the practice of his profession; his efforts have been attended with good success. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic Order of high standing.

SCIOTO TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES ARTHUR, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Delaware; was born in Frederick Co., Md., Feb. 5, 1813, and is the eldest son of a family of four children of Charles and Elizabeth (Smith) Arthur; the father was a native of France, and a soldier under the First Napoleon; he served seven years in the French Navy, and it was while in the employ of the French that he was shipwrecked off the coast of the United States; he was rescued and brought by an American vessel to the city of Annapolis, Md., where he afterward married and remained quite a number of years; he removed to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1837, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1862; his wife died in 1857. The subject of this sketch passed his youth and early manhood with his parents; at 18 years of age, he entered a shop, and served an apprenticeship of three years at blacksmithing; he remained in Maryland working at his trade until 1836, when he came to Delaware Co., Ohio, and, for a number of years, worked at his trade, farmed, and dealt quite extensively in live stock; he was one of the first men in the county to encourage the manufacture of woolen goods in its limits; he now owns a one-fifth interest in the Delaware Woolen Mills of Delaware; beside this, he owns a nicely improved farm of 190 acres in Scioto Township, where he now resides; he has held the office of County Commissioner six years; was a member of that body when the late drainage law was passed, and it was greatly through his influence that it was put into effect in the county. He was united in marriage with Harriet A. Mealey March 9, 1834; she was born in Frederick Co., Md., Sept. 19, 1815; from this union there were five children, four of whom are now living—Charles W., Ann V., Francis T. and Edward N.; the name of the

one deceased was Mary E. Mr. Arthur began life a poor boy.

EMANUEL BOVEY, carriage-maker; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Hagerstown, Md., July 11, 1833, and is the eldest of a family of four children of David and Catharine Bovey, both natives of Maryland; the father was an extensive pump manufacturer in his time, and he died in 1844. Our subject, up to the time he was 14 years of age, worked on a farm and attended school in Hagerstown; he was then apprenticed to the carriage-maker's trade with a Mr. Zedmire, of Hagerstown, and served an apprenticeship of three years; he then came to Ohio, and worked at his trade for some time in Newark; he at one time revisited his old home in Maryland; at length he started a shop of his own in Fairview, Delaware Co., where he remained about a year; the C., C., C. & I. R. R. was at this time being constructed, and the village of Ostrander being started; Mr. Bovey came to the place and commenced business, opening at first on a small scale; he now owns one of the largest and most extensive carriage manufactories in the county. He was married to Elizabeth A. Winget July 20, 1854; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Nov. 7, 1838; they had six children, five of whom are now living—William C., Mary C., Clement L., Emma M. and Martin L.; deceased, Frankie. Mr. Bovey began life as a poor boy, and is a self-made man.

JOHN BEAN, stock-raiser and farmer; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Hardy Co., Va., Nov. 26, 1813; he is the second of a family of seven children of George and Susannah (Carr) Bean, both natives of the "Old Dominion." There they were married and, in 1817, removed to Ross Co., Ohio, where they remained about two years, and then came to Delaware Co., and settled on Mill Creek in Scioto Township. The parents were energetic and enterprising, and it was not long before they had a "patch" of ground cleared, and were quite well-to-do people for that day. They remained on the land they first improved until their death; the father dying in 1866, and the mother in 1867. Of the seven children, there are but three now living. The old log cabin, built in 1819, is still standing, and in a good state of preservation. It is probably the oldest structure of that kind in the county. Mr. Bean was brought up on a farm, and had but few educational advantages. He began for himself at 22 years of age, by commencing the improvement of a farm in Scioto Township. He was married to Miss Sally Smart Jan. 7, 1836; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Sept. 15, 1812. Her father, Joseph Smart, came from Pennsylvania, where he was born, in 1776, to Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1800. About a year afterward, he was married to Miss Jane Beaty, of that county; he was one of the first white men to settle in Central Ohio; he died in 1838, and his wife in 1851. From the union of John Bean and Sally Smart there were seven children, six of whom are now living—Emily A., Susannah J., William M., Joseph S., George W. and John L.; deceased, Mary L. Mr. Bean has a well-improved farm of 100 acres, which he has obtained by hard work and economy. He and his amiable wife are members of the Baptist Church, with which they have been connected a number of years.

DAVID G. CRATTY, merchant, Ostrander. The grandfather of D. G. Cratty was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to the United States when a lad, locating in Butler Co., Penn.; here he lived until 1814, when he came to what is now known as Union Co., Ohio. Previous to his coming to Ohio, he was married to Miss Sarah Dodds. They were the parents of five sons and four daughters, all of whom reached their majority and were the parents of large families. John Cratty, son of William Cratty, and father of our subject, was quite a lad at the time his parents came to Ohio; he was industrious, and aided his father very much in caring for the family. He was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Porter Feb. 11, 1818. The mother (Rosanna Porter) came to Ohio in 1814; she was a widow, and the mother of two sons and one daughter, whom she brought with her. Judge John L. Porter, of Union Co., is now the only living representative of the Porter family who came to Ohio in 1814. From the union of John Cratty and Eleanor Porter there were six children, three sons and three daughters, five of whom are now living. Fifty-five years after her marriage, Mrs. Cratty died. The father is still living, and is now one of the oldest residents of Delaware Co. It is said that he has cleared more land than any person now living in Scioto Township. Among the men who by their honesty, generosity and upright conduct have become a part and parcel of Delaware Co., none is more worthy of mention than D. G. Cratty, the subject of our sketch. Assisting his father on the farm in youth and early manhood, he received such education as the schools of that early day afforded; he was born in Delaware Co.,

Ohio, Nov. 6, 1829; when quite young, he taught school several winters, and in the summer months worked on his father's farm. He was united in marriage with Martha J. Crain Nov. 11, 1852. She was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Sept. 20, 1830. Mrs. Cratty is the youngest daughter of a family of nine children, of Aaron and Elizabeth Crain, who came from New Jersey to Ohio in an early day. Soon after marriage, Mr. Cratty engaged in farming, in which he continued until about eleven years ago, when he moved to the village of Ostrander, and engaged in the live-stock and grain trade, a business he has followed ever since, adding to it in the last two years a mercantile business. During the late war, he was Captain of a company of Ohio National Guards; in 1864, when Washington, D. C., was in danger of being taken by the rebels, his company was called upon to assist in its defense; he was gone about four months, and saw considerable active service. He has, since the organization of the Republican party, been an earnest advocate of its principles; has held a number of positions of profit and trust in Scioto Township. He is the father of three children—Abe L., born March 6, 1854; Amanda R., Nov. 5, 1856, and Nellie M., Oct. 21, 1869.

WILLIAM P. CRAWFORD, farmer and fruit-grower; P. O. Delaware; was born in Liberty Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, March 30, 1815; is the son of James W. and Elizabeth (Van Lear) Crawford, both of whom were natives of Maryland, where they resided until 1811, when they removed to Delaware Co., Ohio; they were the parents of four sons and one daughter. Mrs. Crawford died in 1821. Mr. Crawford was in his lifetime a prominent and influential man; he represented his county in the State Senate one term, and held a number of lesser offices in the county; he was Colonel of a regiment of State militia for a number of years, and had been a soldier in the war of 1812; he departed this life in 1858. Our subject was brought up on a farm, receiving such education as the schools of that early day afforded. At 19 years of age, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. After serving two years, he began for himself by working as a journeyman. He was united in marriage with Eliza J. Rodgers June 29, 1837; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 7, 1820; her parents came from Pennsylvania to Delaware Co. in 1812; from this union there were six daughters, four of whom are now living—Hester M., Elizabeth V., Martha A. and Emma L.; the names of the deceased were Eliza J. and Sarah T. Mrs. Crawford died April 19, 1877; she had been a loving companion and helpmeet, a consistent member of the Christian Union Church, and died as a Christian, singing on her death-bed—"Shall we gather at the river?" Mr. Crawford worked at his trade until 1865. During this time he was quite an extensive contractor and builder. Since 1865, he has been engaged in farming and horticultural pursuits; owns thirty-five acres of nicely improved land on the banks of the Scioto River, adjoining the village of Millville. A great portion of this is in orchards and vineyards. Mr. Crawford is a Democrat, although very liberal in his views. He is one of Scioto Township's most honored and respected citizens.

GIDEON A. CARR, farmer; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, March 3, 1816; is a son of Amos and Margaret (Jackson) Carr, who came to Delaware Co. in 1826; they were the parents of twelve children, three of whom are now living. The father was a native of Virginia, but came to Pickaway Co., Ohio, when but a boy. His father, Conrad Carr, was one of the first men to settle in Pickaway Co. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood assisting his father on the farm; he received but a limited education, and at 21 years of age began for himself as a farmer. He was united in marriage with Lucinda Smart Jan. 18, 1837; she was born in Delaware Co. Dec. 5, 1820; from this union there were four children, three of whom are now living—Joseph, Ann and Jane; the name of the one deceased was William. Mrs. Carr departed this life Oct. 6, 1874; she was a kind, loving wife and mother, and an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Carr began life as a poor boy, and is a self-made man; he owns 275 acres of well-improved land in Scioto Township; is a Democrat.

WARD COURTER, veterinary surgeon; P. O. Ostrander; was born in the city of New York Oct. 3, 1840; is son of Ward C. and Mary A. (Collins) Courter, both of whom were natives of Livingston Co., N. J.; they were the parents of sixteen children, three of whom are living. In 1847, the grandfather of our subject made them a visit in New York, and on his return he brought with him young Ward. Seventeen years after this event, the parents removed to Delaware Co., Ohio, where they have since resided. Young Courter passed his youth and early manhood in Delaware Co., receiving a good common-school education. He was united in marriage with Mary C. Keller

Sept. 23, 1861; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Jan. 7, 1842; there are eight children from this union—Henry W., William E., Araminta E., Lovina H., Hiram A., Frankie C., Bolinda G., and Annie O.; after marriage, Mr. Courter engaged in the livery business. In 1863, he enlisted in Co. F, 43d O. V. I.; he was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1865, by Surgeon General L. D. Knight. Mr. Courter served with distinction during the war, and was in the following engagements: Decatur, Ala., Rome, Ga., Kingston, Resaca, Chickamauga, Snake Creek Gap, Murfreesboro and Atlanta; while before Atlanta, he received a severe gunshot wound in the shoulder, which disqualified him for duty for about six months, when he rejoined his regiment; on the 6th of March, 1865, at Blair's Landing, S. C., while gallantly fighting for his country, Mr. Courter was so severely wounded in the leg that amputation was necessary. After his return home, he engaged for some time in the livery business; he has always handled horses from his boyhood, and perhaps there is not a man in Delaware County who more thoroughly understands them than does Mr. Courter; his equal as a veterinary surgeon would be difficult to find in Central Ohio.

SAMUEL D. DEAN, retired farmer; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Highland Co., Ohio, Nov. 5, 1810; the sixth of a family of eleven children of James and Hannah (Cunningham) Dean. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer; the mother was a native of Ireland, but came to this country when quite young; they were married in Ohio in 1800, both having come into the State some years previous to its admission into the Union; they removed from Highland to Franklin County in 1821, and from there to Delaware County in 1829; the father died in 1841, and the mother in 1858; they were truly pioneers, and did much to improve the country. Mr. Dean was brought up to farm labor; he was united in marriage with Nancy W. Flanegin Sept. 7, 1837; she was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., Oct. 6, 1813. Mrs. Dean's parents came from Pennsylvania to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1816; the father died in 1875, at the age of 89; the mother died in 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Dean have had four children, all of whom are now dead. Their only son, James W., was born in 1841; on the breaking-out of the rebellion he enlisted in Co. D, 20th O. V. I.; from overexertion and exposure during the battle of Shiloh, he was taken sick, soon after which he was removed to Camp Dennison, Ohio; where, on the 14th of May, 1862, he died; his remains were buried in the Ostrander Cemetery; he was a faithful soldier of the Cross and of his country. Mr. Dean began life as a poor boy, and what he now has has been due to the economy and industry of himself and wife; both have been members of the Presbyterian Church.

FREDERICK DECKER, farmer and miller; P. O. Delaware. Among the citizens of Delaware Co. who have become a part and parcel of it, and have been identified with its development and improvement, there is none more worthy of mention than Frederick Decker, who was born Sept. 1, 1812, in Morris Co., N. J., and is the son of Aaron M. and Mary (Vandroff) Decker, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, and the parents of four sons and four daughters; the parents were married in New Jersey, where they remained until 1828, when they came West and located in Crawford Co., Ohio, where they remained until the death of the mother in 1840; soon after this, the father removed to Ogle Co., Ill., where, in 1860, he departed this life; he was, in every sense, a pioneer of the West, an intelligent Christian gentleman, and died as only those can who put their trust in the Lord. Frederick's youth and early manhood were passed on a farm; he received such education as the schools could give; when but 18 years of age, he left home and began for himself; his capital at this time consisted of an indomitable will, robust constitution, and an earnest desire to succeed in obtaining a goodly share of this world's goods; he began working in a mill—a business he followed some time, and then began erecting mills; it was not long, however, until he had an opportunity of buying a mill, which chance he did not lose, paying but little or nothing down; this was the turning-point in his life, and here again did his industry and force of character manifest itself, for it was but a short time before he had, by close attention, saved sufficient to pay off the indebtedness on the mill; from that time until the present, he has been identified with the milling interest of this and adjoining counties; he has, in his lifetime, built, owned and managed eleven different saw and grist mills; there is not a man in Central Ohio who has done more to advance the milling business than Mr. Decker; it was he who built the large and commodious Stone Mills of Delaware, and under whose management it became one of the leading industries of the county; he at the present time owns the Millville Mills, among the best in the county; of late years, he has

devoted but a portion of his time to milling, the greater part of it being employed in transactions in real estate, and the rearing and breeding of thoroughbred cattle, hogs and sheep; his cattle, of the short-horn breed, are as good as are to be found in the county. Mr. Decker is at present the largest land-owner in the township, owning upwards of a section of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation; his home farm of 416 acres is nicely situated on the west bank of the Scioto River, and is one of the best improved in the county. He has been married twice, the first time to Miss Annie Townsend in 1834; she was born in New Jersey Aug. 27, 1812; from this union there were nine children—Clark, Sallie A., Julia A., Henrietta, Aaron M., Leroy, Margie C., Samuel R., Alvin O. and Frederick N.; Mrs. Decker departed this life Dec. 12, 1855; in her death, Mr. Decker lost the faithful companion of his early life, his children a kind and loving mother, and the community a refined, Christian lady; Mr. Decker was again married May 25, 1856, to Mrs. Elizabeth G. Runnells; she was born in Vermont April 3, 1820; the fruits of this union are four children—Frank E., Alexander N., George W. and Willie N. Mr. Decker is a man of very firm and decided principles; he is a Prohibitionist, and an earnest worker in the temperance reform; after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he was among the foremost in advocating the formation of a new party, and he was one of those who helped to organize the Republican party in 1854; he continued with the party until a few years ago, when his sense of right and justice led him into the ranks of the Prohibition party; he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

A. B. DE GOOD, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Delaware; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, March 25, 1848; is a son of Thomas and Rachel (McLaine) De Good; the father was born in Frederick Co., Md., Sept. 15, 1806; his parents, in 1807, removed to Washington Co., Penn., and from there to Knox Co., Ohio, in 1832. Thomas De Good was twice married; by the first wife there were six children, and by the last, five. He was a well-educated man, and for a great many years was Colonel of militia; he recruited and drilled soldiers during the war with Mexico. In 1852, he, with his family, came from Knox to this county, where he remained until his death. He was a Republican, and up to the time of his death held the office of Justice of the Peace. His widow survives him, and resides on the old homestead in Scioto Township. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood on a farm. When 16 years of age, he enlisted in Co. C, 121st O. V. I.; he served with distinction in this regiment thirteen months, when, on account of sickness, he was discharged. After remaining at home about two months, he again enlisted in Co. B, 48th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war; he was a good and valiant soldier, and struck many a blow in defense of his country. After his return from the army, he engaged in farming and stock-dealing, which he has ever since followed. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Pierce Nov. 2, 1871; she was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Oct. 26, 1846. Mr. De Good began life as a poor boy, and is to-day one of the prominent and promising young men of the county. He owns seventy acres of well-improved land, which he has obtained by economy and industry.

ALMON C. DE GOOD, farmer and school teacher; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, July 30, 1849; he is son of Benjamin and Maria (Brokaw) De Good; the father was a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother from New Jersey. The De Goods came West in 1835, and located in Knox Co., where our subject's father was married and resided until 1852, when he removed to Delaware Co., where he has since resided; he is the parent of eight children, five of whom are now living. He has held a great many positions of trust, and is an honored and respected citizen. Our subject's early life was passed on his father's farm; he received quite a good education, and when quite young began teaching school, a business he has followed of winters for the past ten years. In the summer, he devotes his time to agricultural pursuits; he has a nicely improved farm of fifty-six acres, located three and a half miles north of Ostrander, on the "Burnt Pond Pike." His marriage with Lydia A. Wilson was celebrated Oct. 8, 1872; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Sept. 5, 1853; she is the youngest daughter of a family of eight children of Joseph and Mary A. (Atha) Wilson; the Wilsons are among the early settlers of the county, mention of whom is made in another part of this work. From our subject's union with Miss Wilson, there is one child—Bessie Belle, born June 25, 1875. Mr. De Good is one of the best instructors in the county, and his services are highly prized. He is at present Township Trustee; he is a Democrat, although quite liberal in his views. He takes a lively interest in all enterprises.

ROBERT A. DODDS, merchant, Ostrander. Among the names that are familiar with the people of Delaware Co., and are identified with its early development and growth, none is more conspicuous or worthy of mention than that of Dodds. Andrew and Polly (Cochran) Dodds, the grandparents of our subject, were natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of eight children; they resided in Pennsylvania until 1813, when they removed to Ohio; in 1815, they came to this township, and located on Little Mill Creek. There were no settlements on the creek at that time, and the trials and hardships they underwent during the first few years are almost without a parallel; the year of their coming, the mother died, and five years subsequently, the father went to his reward. Our subject's parents, James and Nancy (McIlvain) Dodds, both natives of Pennsylvania, were the parents of ten children, four of whom are living. The McIlvains, as well as the Dodds, were natives of Pennsylvania, and among the first to settle in this county. Mr. James Dodds and wife are among the oldest living residents of the county; they are Christian people, and have done a great deal to improve the county morally, intellectually and otherwise. Our subject was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, March 13, 1831; here he passed his youth and early manhood, assisting his father on the farm; he received such education as the schools afforded; he commenced for himself at 21 years of age by engaging in the huckster business; he followed this some years, and then took a trip through the West, selling dry goods in job lots; he has for some years been engaged in farming and the mercantile business. He was united in marriage with Cynthia Long Dec. 20, 1855; she was born in Vermont in 1836. From this union there were four children, three of whom are living—Annie C., Rosa B. and Hope S. Mr. Dodds is a much-esteemed citizen.

ERASTUS FIELD, physician and surgeon, Ostrander; was born in Worcester Co., Mass., May 25, 1818; is second child of a family of five children of John and Sarah H. (Ellsworth) Field, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts; his father was finely educated, and a Presbyterian minister; in 1823, he removed to Frankfort, Ky., where he remained about two years, and then came to Portage Co., Ohio; there he left his family and went to Mississippi for the purpose of teaching in a college there; in about a year, he returned to his family, but was soon recalled to his field of labor; soon after his return South, he was taken sick, and in a short time died. This was in 1828, and Dr. Field at the time was but 10 years old; he went to live with a farmer of the neighborhood after his father's death, with whom he remained about four years, or until his mother's death; soon after that event, he went to Pittsburgh, and for some time worked in a comb factory. The crisis of 1837 compelled his employer to suspend, and young Field took a trip through Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana; early in the spring of 1840, he left Richmond, Ind., by stage for Dayton, Ohio; after a long, tedious journey, he arrived at Dayton, and soon left for Columbus; here he remained some time, and there became acquainted with Dr. J. S. Skinner, of "Darby Plains," who induced him to take up the study of medicine; he remained with Dr. Skinner about four years; three years as a student and the last as a practitioner, having almost entire charge of the practice. At the expiration of the four years, Dr. Field located in Bellepoint, on the Ohio River; he pursued the practice of medicine there about four years, at which time he took a trip West, visiting the Pacific Slope and a number of States and Territories; after an absence of about two years, he returned to Ohio, and practiced a short time at Frankfort, Union Co. The C., C., C. & I. R. R. was at that time building, and the village of Ostrander was starting up. Dr. Field bought property in the village, and began practice there; he has ever since remained in the village, and is one of its most prominent and influential citizens. He was married to Miss Hannah Bean May 27, 1845. She was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 28, 1825. They have one child—Dr. John H. Field, a practitioner of medicine in Ostrander. Dr. E. Field owns improved property in Ostrander, and 200 acres of improved land adjoining the village. He began life as a poor orphan boy, and his success in life has been due to his professional skill, industry and economy.

D. C. FAY, physician and surgeon; Ostrander. Among the successful practitioners of medicine in Central Ohio is Dr. D. C. Fay; he was born in Union Co., Ohio, Aug. 10, 1843, the only child of Benjamin A. and Hester (Robinson) Fay, who were early settlers of Union Co. His father was for a number of years Surveyor of that county; both parents are now living, and reside in Marysville, Union Co., Ohio. Dr. Fay spent his youth with his parents, at home; his father, who was finely educated, taught him until he was 16 years of age, when he attended an academy; after

returning home, he taught school for two years, and then began the study of medicine with Dr. Southard, of Marysville, Ohio; in 1864, he attended his first course of lectures at the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, and in 1866, graduated at the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati; soon after graduating, he located in Ostrander, where he has since remained. He was united in marriage with Mary A. Liggett Jan. 31, 1871; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, April 25, 1848; they have one child, Monna L., born March 7, 1874.

JOHN H. FIELD, physician and surgeon; Ostrander; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, April 1, 1847; when about 5 years of age, his father, Dr. E. Field, moved to the village of Ostrander, where the son grew up; he received a good education, and at the age of 22 began to study medicine under his father's instructions; in 1872, he attended his first course of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and in 1873 graduated at this college at the head of his class; he began practice in his native village, and has disproved the old adage, that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," as he has had excellent success, and his services are highly appreciated. He was united in marriage with Lizzie H. Berger July 17, 1873; she was born in Columbia Co., Penn., March 19, 1857; her parents, Amos and Matilda (Harpster) Berger are natives of Pennsylvania, where they now reside. They have two children—Nettie M., born May 13, 1874, and Myrtie K., Sept. 24, 1877.

AMOS FULLER, farmer; P. O. Ostrander; was the son of Amos and Lucinda (Bevins) Fuller, who were the parents of six children, and natives of Connecticut; soon after their marriage, they started from Connecticut by water to Canada; while on this voyage, our subject was born on the 11th day of May, 1801; they remained in Canada but a short time; they then removed to Detroit, Mich., where they were at the time Gen. Hull surrendered that place to the British; in the latter part of the year 1813, they came to Ohio and located in Sandusky; there the father died in the year 1815; the mother survived the father eight years, when she also departed this life. Our subject came to Delaware Co. in 1825, where he has since resided; he commenced business for himself a poor boy, and by his own endeavors has become the owner of 188 acres of well-improved land; Mr. Fuller is now one of the oldest settlers in the county. He was married to Rebecca Burroughs April 1, 1824; she was born in Virginia in the year 1804. From this union, they were blessed with thirteen children, twelve of whom they raised to man and womanhood; his wife died April 4, 1877. In the late war, Mr. Fuller had seven sons, all of whom lived to return home except one, who was killed in the Red River expedition. All were Republicans and Whigs. Mr. Fuller is now 78 years of age, and is in good health. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

DAVID F. HOUTZ, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Logan Co., Ohio, March 25, 1820; is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Frantz) Houtz, both of whom were natives of Botetourt Co., Va.; they came to Logan Co. in 1819, and bought the land upon which the city of Bellefontaine is now located. The Houtzes as well as the Frantzes were wealthy people for that day, and owned large tracts of land in Logan Co. Henry Houtz departed this life in 1824, and his wife and mother of three children in 1842. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood on a farm, and received such education as the schools of that early day afforded; when 21 years of age, he began for himself as a farmer, a business he has followed all his life. He was united in marriage with Melinda Mangans; she was born in Washington Co., Md., April 30, 1821; from this union there were thirteen children, seven of whom are living—Tobias E., Melinda, Henry C., Mary E., Lydia A., David G. and Cora A.; the deceased were Joseph M., Sarah C., Martin J., Margaret E., Martha J. and Frances A.; Joseph M. was in Co. E, 30th O. V. I., and died while serving his country in the war of the rebellion. Our subject moved from Logan to Delaware Co. in 1844, where he has since remained. He is a stanch Republican. He owns 101 acres of well-improved land, which he has made by his own exertions.

WILLIAM J. HARBERT, farmer and dealer in thoroughbred live stock; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Madison Co., Ohio, Oct. 4, 1844; son of Elijah and Rebecca (Harper) Harbert; the mother was a native of Pennsylvania, the father of Virginia, but came to Ohio with his parents in an early day. Mr. Harbert's grandfather, Thomas Harbert, was a civil engineer, and surveyed a great deal of land in Central Ohio; while surveying in different parts of the State, he laid land warrants (or claims) on considerable land; there are in the State many acres of land that justly belong to his heirs; he was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war, and a

prominent citizen and soldier. Our subject passed his youth on a farm; received a common-school education, and in June, 1862, enlisted in Co. E, 85th O. V. I.; he returned home in four months, his term of enlistment having expired; he re-enlisted in 1863, in Co. F, 32d O. V. I., and served until the close of the war; he was with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea, and participated in all the battles of that campaign; after his return home he engaged in farming in Union Co. He was united in marriage with Alvira A. Smith Oct. 4, 1866; she was born in Union Co., Ohio, Feb. 10, 1848; her parents, Orson and Irena (Kimball) Smith, were natives of Vermont; came to Ohio in 1817, and settled in Scioto Co., but moved to Union Co. in an early day. Has had one child—Mattie—born June 26, 1876, and died Dec. 19, 1876; after their marriage they moved to Hardin Co., where they lived about eight years, and then came to Delaware Co., where they have since resided. Mr. Harbert has some of the finest horses, cattle and sheep in Central Ohio; his famous Clydesdale horse "Robert Bruce," or "Thumper," was imported from Scotland in 1875, at a cost of $2,400; there is not a finer or more thoroughbred horse of that stock in the United States; he has also other horses of the same stock, that have taken the highest premiums in the State; he has more good and full-blooded stock of all kinds than any person in Delaware Co.; he owns 123 acres of nicely improved land, farms but little, and turns his entire attention to stock-raising. He is a Republican, and one of the prominent and enterprising men of the county.

JOHN AND JOSEPH HAUSE, wheelwrights, Ostrander. The subjects of this sketch were born in Washington Co., Md.; the former April 19, 1839, and the latter April 24, 1841; their parents, John H. and Magdalena (Mangans) Hause, were both natives of Maryland, and the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living. The Hauses were originally from England, but their coming to America dates back to "colonial times," while the Mangans (their mother's folks) were from Germany. Both John and Joseph Hause in early life were apprenticed to wagon-making, receiving but little advantages for obtaining an education; both, however, through their own exertions, obtained quite a good education. John was united in marriage with Frances V. Springer Nov. 21, 1867. She was born in Maryland April 3, 1848; this union was fruitful of five children—Charles E., Annie M., Benton E., Flora E. and Ada K.; after his marriage, he continued to reside in Maryland until 1871, when he removed to Illinois, where he stayed about one year, and then came to Delaware Co., Ohio, where he has since resided. Joseph was married to Miss Ann E. Kepner Oct. 6, 1868. She was born in Perry Co., Penn., Jan. 9, 1837; from this union there were seven children—Mary M., Leah J., John W., Alice V., Orpha G., Daniel R. and a babe not named. Joseph remained in Maryland until 1875, when he came to Delaware Co., Ohio, where he has since resided. The two brothers, since their coming to Ohio, have worked at carpentering and wagon-making; they are honest, hard-working men, and have, by their upright conduct, made for themselves good business reputations; they take a great interest in literature of all kinds; they own nicely improved properties in the village of Ostrander.

JOHN W. JONES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Delaware; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Mar. 25, 1832; his father was born on the ocean while his parents were on their way from Wales to the United States; this was in 1803; soon after coming to the United States, they removed to Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio; there our subject's father was reared, and married to Miss Betsey Smart; they were the parents of seven children, six of whom are now living; the father died when John W. was about 14 years of age; the mother is still living, and is one of the oldest living settlers of Delaware Co. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood working on a farm; he received such education as the schools of that early day afforded; at 21 years of age, he began for himself without any means whatever, and what he now possesses is the result of strict attention to his business, combined with honesty and industry. He was united in marriage with Mary S. Shoup April 10, 1853; from this union there were six children, five of whom are living—William M., Sarah J., Marian R., Joseph McL. and John E. Mrs. Jones was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Oct. 23, 1830; her parents, David and Sarah (Smith) Shoup, were among the first to settle in Scioto Township. Mr Jones is a member of Ruffner Lodge No. 333, I. O. O. F.; he was the first to enter the lodge after its organization. His wife, himself and four children are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES LIGGETT, agent for C., C., C. & I. R. R., Ostrander; was born in Delaware Co.,

Ohio, in 1828, and is the son of Job and Sarah (Hamlin) Liggett. His father, James Liggett, was a native of Hardy Co., Va., and came to Ohio at an early day and settled in Ross Co., where he remained about sixteen years, and then came to Scioto Township, Delaware Co.; when the son was about 18 months old, he was taken by his grandparents to raise; he passed his youth with them on a farm, receiving such education as the schools afforded; at 19, he entered a store as clerk, where he remained about four years; he then bought out his employer, and, from 1852 to 1858, carried on quite an extensive mercantile business; in 1858, he sold his store and purchased a farm upon which he remained until he entered the employ of the C., C., C. & I. R. R., at Ostrander; he was the first telegraph operator at Ostrander, and sent the first message from that point over the wires; since he entered the employ of this railroad, he has remained at his post almost constantly. His only son, Charles J., is the present telegraph operator, while Mr. Liggett has the supervision of the entire business. He was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Jones May 9, 1854; she was born in Hardin Co., Ohio, June 25, 1836; from this union there were two children—Sarah L. (now Mrs. C. H. David), and Charles J. Mr. Liggett is a Democrat in politics but quite liberal in his views; he owns a nicely improved property in the village of Ostrander, and fifty acres of land in Scioto Township. He has held a number of positions of trust in Concord and Scioto Townships, and is one of the most thorough business men in Delaware County.

A. B. LIGGETT, farmer; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Dec. 8, 1838; he is the only child of William and Mahala (Carr) Liggett. James Liggett, Mr. Liggett's grandfather, was one of the pioneers of Delaware Co., and owned and improved a portion of the land upon which the village of Ostrander is now located. Mr. Liggett assisted his father on the farm, and received a good common-school education; at the age of 21, he began life for himself as a farmer. He was married to Miss Sarah Jones Dec. 31, 1861; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, March 26, 1843; from this union they have three children—Ettie A., Elmer and Mattie E.; he owns a nicely improved farm of 335 acres. Democratic.

WILLIAM LOVELESS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Prince George Co., Md., March 18, 1817; is a son of John B. and Mary A. (Tafe) Loveless, both of whom were natives of Maryland; they were the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living; they removed to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1828. The father died in 1855, and the mother in 1875, at the advanced age of 95 years. Our subject was brought up to farm labor, receiving such education as the common school afforded; when 21 years of age, he purchased fifty-five acres of unimproved land and began its improvement. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Cramer April 5, 1838; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Oct. 28, 1817; from this union there were eleven children, four of whom are now living—Margaret J., William H., Nancy A. and Janetta; the names of the ones deceased were Elisha, Mary A., John V., Luella, Daniel, George W. and Elizabeth E. Mr. Loveless has some of the best Durham cattle in the State; owns 107 acres of well-improved land which he has made by hard work and economy. He and wife are members of the U. B. Church. Mr. Loveless, for a number of years, was a member of the Republican party, but of late has voted a mixed ticket, voting for the man and not for the party; he is an active worker in the temperance cause, where his influence has its effect.

MILTON LIGGETT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 28, 1835; is the eldest of a family of six children of Joab and Mary (Carr) Liggett; Joab Liggett was the son of James Liggett, the well-known pioneer of Scioto Township; he was a farmer, and a prominent and influential man in his lifetime; he died Aug. 29, 1848, and his wife on the 17th of October, 1865. Milton passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, receiving a common-school education. When 18 years of age, he began for himself as a farmer; this business he has followed all his life with a great degree of success; he now owns one of the nicest improved farms in the township; it consists of 125 acres, nicely situated on Mill Creek, in the southeastern part of the township. He was united in marriage with Anna Carr July 3, 1856; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, April 23, 1840; they are the parents of two children—Retta A., born May 31, 1857, and William L., born Sept. 4, 1862. Mr. Liggett is a Democrat and a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

JOAB LIGGETT, farmer and dealer in live stock; P. O. Ostrander. Among the more prominent of the young men of Scioto Township is the

one whose name heads this sketch; he was born in Union Co., Ohio, Jan. 19, 1852; his father, James Liggett, was reared in Delaware Co., Ohio, but removed to Union Co. in quite an early day; he is one of the prominent men and successful farmers of that county, and son of James Liggett, Esq., the well-known pioneer. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, receiving a good common-school education. He was married Sept. 5, 1872; there were three children from this union, two of whom died in infancy —Effie E., surviving. Mrs. Liggett departed this life April 14, 1877. Mr. Liggett was again married, April 4, 1878, to Miss Estelle Thompson; she was born in Madison Co., Iowa, Oct. 7, 1856; from this union there is one child—Mary E. Mr. Liggett owns 118 acres of well-improved land. Is a Democrat, and one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men in the township.

JAMES LIGGETT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Nov. 14, 1817; he is son of James Liggett, Esq., the well-known pioneer, mention of whom is made in another part of this work. Our subject was reared in the wilderness of the then new State of Ohio; he received such education as the schools afforded. When about 21 years of age, he began life in humble circumstances, but has by his industry and economy secured to himself a goodly share of this world's goods. He was united in marriage with Sarah A. Richardson Oct. 1, 1840; she was born in New York April 20, 1819; the result of this union was eight children, four of whom are living—Arthur, Abner, Joab and Marinda; the names of those deceased were Gideon, Minerva, William and Amelia. Mrs. Liggett died March 28, 1870. In 1845, Mr. Liggett removed to Union Co., Ohio, where he has since resided. He owns 227 acres of well-improved land, and is a Democrat.

ABSALOM LIGGETT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ostrander. The grandfather of our subject, James Liggett, was one of the first settlers of Scioto Township, Delaware Co., Ohio; he raised a large family of children, all of whom reached manhood and womanhood, and are to-day among the most respected and influential citizens of this community. Besides raising a large family of his own, he also had the care of several grandchildren, one of whom (Charlotte Liggett) is especially deserving of notice; her father died when she was a small child, and she was taken by her grandparents to raise. She had lived with them but a year or so, before her mother married again. Soon after this event, the mother asked the privilege of taking the little girl to her home to spend a week. From that day until about two years ago nothing could be heard of the mother or child. It seems that it was a plan her mother had taken to get the child away, so she and her husband could take her with them to the Far West, where they purposed connecting themselves with the Mormon Church. This they did, and the child was reared under those baneful influences. When quite young, she was married to an Elder of the Mormon Church. She is the mother of six children, all born in polygamy; her grandfather, at his death, made suitable provisions for her should she ever be found. This her relatives carried out to the very letter, and she received in full her portion of the grandfather's estate. Our subject's father (Abner Liggett) was born in Hardy Co., Va., June 4, 1808; he is now one of the most respected and wealthy citizens of Union Co., Ohio, where he resides. He was united in marriage with Catharine Eubank Sept. 3, 1829; she was born in Fleming Co., Ky., March 3, 1808; her parents were among the first settlers of that county; they removed to Ohio in 1824, where both died. From the union of Abner Liggett with Miss Eubank there were five children, two of whom are living. Mr. Liggett, when a boy 17 years of age, traded a horse for fifty acres of land in Union Co., Ohio; since that time he has added to it, until at one time he owned over 800 acres, all of which was improved; he has given liberally to his children, and now owns but 316 acres, 50 of which is the original tract he traded for when a boy. Absalom, who heads this sketch, was born on the old homestead in Union Co. April 24, 1830; there he passed his youth and early manhood assisting his father on the farm. He received such education as the schools of that day afforded. He began for himself at 21 years of age as a farmer, a business he has followed all his life. He was united in marriage with Mildred A. Rittenhouse June 22, 1851; she was born in Albemarle Co., Va., in 1829; from this union there were nine children, eight of whom are living—Henry H., James W., Sarah E., David A., Thomas W., Clement V., Carson A. and Susan V.; the name of the deceased was Luther C. Mr. Liggett owns 324 acres of well-improved land; his home farm, on the bank of Mill Creek, Scioto Township, is one of the best improved in that locality. It is with satisfaction, such as can be enjoyed by few, that

the "Liggett family" can take a retrospective view of their careers. While they have labored to be among the first and foremost agriculturists and wool-growers of this section of country, they have not been unmindful of the duties that rest upon them as dependent beings. They are ever ready to help the oppressed.

TOBIAS MANGANS, butcher, Ostrander; was born in Frederick Co., Md., Dec. 20, 1827; second son of a large family of children of Joseph and Sarah (Horine) Mangans, both of whom were natives of Maryland; there they remained until 1835, when he removed to Delaware Co., Ohio, and settled in Scioto Township; his father died in 1873, and his mother in 1875. Our subject passed his youth assisting his father on the farm; received such education as the schools afforded, and at 21 began for himself as a carpenter; he had never served an apprenticeship, but his ingenuity and energy stood him in good stead; after awhile, he employed a number of hands, and was an extensive contractor and builder; he at last bought a saw and grist mill, and for some years devoted his time to milling. His mills were destroyed by fire. Here his energy again manifested itself, for in a short time they were rebuilt, and in full operation; at the expiration of five years, he sold his mills, and again followed his trade. Some of the best and most substantial bridges in this and adjoining counties were constructed by Mr. Mangans. He continued to work at his trade until 1872, when he moved to Ostrander, since which time he has been engaged in butchering. He was married to Miss Hagar Carr Jan. 8, 1849; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Nov. 27, 1831. They are the parents of four children, three of whom are now living—Sarah C., born June 18, 1851; Susan E., Jan. 28, 1854; and Joseph C., Feb. 27, 1856; deceased, Margaret A., born March 7, 1852, died June 23, 1855. Mr. Mangans is Justice of the Peace in Scioto Township; a Prohibitionist, and an earnest worker in the temperance cause.

WILLIAM McINTIRE, physician and surgeon, Delaware; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Oct. 10, 1824; is a son of John and Martha (Downs) McIntire, who were the parents of nineteen children; the father came from Scotland to America previous to the war of the Revolution; he and his brother James were soldiers of that war, the latter being killed at the battle of Brandywine; the father was a harness and trunk manufacturer, and to this trade brought up the subject of this sketch. He had, however, when a boy, made up his mind to study medicine, which in 1840 he began with a Dr. Denning, in the town of McConnellsville, Penn.; he remained with Dr. Denning until 1842, when he came to Ohio, and for a period of five years pursued his studies with Dr. Howell, of Columbus; in 1849, he graduated at the Starling Medical College of Columbus, after which he practiced one year with his preceptor in Franklin Co.; he then came to the village of Millville, where he has since remained. He was united in marriage with Eliza Perry Aug. 18, 1850; from this union there were six children, five of whom are now living—Martha F., William M., Albert P., Edward T. and Mary E.; the name of the one deceased was Margaret L. Dr. McIntire has been a resident of Millville for thirty years, and of Delaware Co. thirty-five years, and is well and favorably known throughout the county as a successful practitioner, and a public-spirited and enterprising citizen; he began as a poor boy, and what he now has is due to economy and close attention to his profession. He is an earnest worker in the temperance cause, and a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word.

WILLIAM G. McFARLIN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. White Sulphur; was born in Washington Co., Md., March 7, 1814; is the second of a family of six children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Stiffler) McFarlin, both of whom were natives of Maryland. When the subject of this sketch was about 11 years of age, his father—who lived in Maryland—started on a visit to his mother who lived in Virginia; from that time he has never been seen or heard from; in 1834, the mother and family removed to Stark Co. Ohio, where they remained about three years, and then came to Delaware Co.; the mother died in 1875; William being one of the oldest children, on him devolved a major part of the responsibility of caring for the mother and younger children; he received but a limited education; when 19 years of age, he began the stonemason's trade, which he followed a great many years. He was married to Miss Eliza A. Ross April 5, 1838; she was born in Washington Co., Md., Jan. 26, 1820; from this union there were twelve children, ten of whom are now living—Philona, Cornelia J., Sarah E., Alonzo E., George L., Oscar, William S., Melissa, Ann E., and Rosa; the deceased are Ellsworth and a babe not named; after paying the marriage fee, Mr. McFarlin had just 75 cents; he went to work

with energy, and in the course of some years, had amassed quite a little fortune; he however went into some wild speculations, which in a short time lost him all he had, and left him in debt over $1,600; here again his energy and perseverance manifested itself, for he not only paid what he owed, but has succeeded in obtaining a nicely improved farm of 210 acres. Mr. McFarlin has held the office of Justice of the Peace in Radnor Township three years, and in Scioto nine years; he is one of the most popular and influential men in the township, and is in every sense of the word a self-made man.

ABRAHAM MANGANS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Frederick Co., Md., Nov. 8, 1835. The parents, Daniel and Mary (Craver) Mangans, were both natives of Maryland, and the parents of three children, two of whom are now living; in 1840, the parents removed to Delaware Co., Ohio, where they lived the remainder of their lives; the father died in 1853, and the mother in 1866; the father had previously been married to Miss Elizabeth Leatherman, of Maryland; she died in 1834. Our subject passed his early life assisting his father on the farm; he received such education as the schools afforded; at 21 years of age, he began for himself as a farmer. He was united in marriage with Lizzie Fridley May 14, 1866; she was born in the Canton Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 18, 1843; from this union there were eight children, six of whom are now living—Elden E., born March 17, 1868; William A., Nov. 15, 1870; Alice M., Aug. 13, 1873; Oscar A., April 22, 1875; Charles, May 30, 1877, and Fannie G., Feb. 19, 1879; the deceased died in infancy without naming; Mr. Mangans owns a nicely improved farm of 188 acres, which for most part he has made by hard work, economy and close attention to business. Until late years, he was identified with the Democratic party, he now votes with the Prohibitionists, and is a strong advocate of the temperance cause.

O. C. MILLER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Frederick Co., Md., Jan. 30, 1847; is a son of William A. and Eliza (Whitmer) Miller, who were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living. The father is now living in Frederick Co., Md.; the mother died in 1875. When our subject was 10 years of age, he went to Pennsylvania, to live with a man who was to teach him the art of farming; after remaining with him about seven years he concluded to take a trip West; after rambling around some time, he settled in Delaware Co., Ohio, where for most part he has since resided and followed the vocation of a farmer. He was united in marriage with Mrs. Jane Colhoun June 4, 1868; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Oct. 30, 1844, and is daughter of Gideon A. Carr, whose biography appears in this work; she had previously been married to Mr. Andrew Colhoun, by whom she had two children—Florence J. and Leon A.; by her union with Mr. Miller there were seven children, six of whom are now living—Gideon A., Lou E., Helena A., Cora L., Milton E., and William H. Mr. Miller and his wife are as hospitable people as are to be found.

MARTIN MANGANS, gardener and horticulturist; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, March 8, 1830; is fifth of a family of eleven children of Joseph and Sarah (Horan) Mangans. The father was a native of Maryland, where he was married and continued to reside until 1835, when he, with his family, removed to Ohio, and settled in Fairfield Co. They remained there but a short time, and came to Delaware Co., where they permanently located. Mr. Mangans was a man noted for his decision of character, honesty and industry; he held a great many positions of honor and trust in Scioto Township, and was universally respected by all who knew him; he departed this life in 1873, and his wife in 1875. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood on a farm, receiving such education as the schools afforded; at the age of 21, he began for himself as a blacksmith, wagon and carriage maker; he continued in this business about twelve years; during this time, he had been preparing to engage in the nursery business, which he immediately engaged in after quitting his trade; after an experience of ten years in the nursery business, he closed out his stock and engaged in photography and brickmaking, in the village of Ostrander; he sold out at last, and for some time was engaged in the mercantile business in the same place; he has for some years past been engaged in hybridizing, gardening, etc.; he has one of the nicest improved properties in Scioto Township; he began life as a poor boy, and what he now has is due to his energy, perseverance and economical business habits. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Dorwart Nov. 17, 1851; she was born in Berks Co., Penn., Aug. 16, 1831; from this union there are two children—Mary J., born Jan. 14, 1853, and Flora, Feb. 8, 1859. Mr. Mangans

is a well-informed and intelligent gentleman, and takes a lively interest in all things tending to build up or benefit mankind.

JAMES NOBLE, farmer; P. O. White Sulphur; was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, June 14, 1817; is a son of James and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Noble, both natives of the Emerald Isle, and the parents of six children, three of whom are now living; his father died when he was 8 years of age, soon after which the mother with her family emigrated to this country and located in Harrison Co., Ohio, where they remained three years and then came to Delaware Co., where they have since resided. Mr. Noble was brought up on a farm; received a good common-school education. Was married to Miss Nancy Lash Aug 2, 1846; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio, March 8, 1827; there were three children by this union—William H., George and Elizabeth. Mr. Noble commenced life as a poor boy, and is a self-made man; he owns 320 acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation.

JAMES H. NEWHOUSE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Feb. 13, 1840; he is a son of William and Annie (Richie) Newhouse, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are now living. The father was the eldest child of Anthony Newhouse, the well-known pioneer who came to Delaware Co., Ohio, with his family in 1814; during the war of 1812, he well and faithfully served his country, leaving his wife and family in the wilderness of Delaware Co. Here young Newhouse remained during his father's absence, caring for the mother and children thus left in his care; the habits of industry and economy thus early instilled in his youthful mind were never forgotten, as was afterward demonstrated in the way he reared his large family; he departed this life when our subject was but 3 years of age. The mother died in 1871. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood on a farm, receiving quite a good education; on the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. F, 66th O. V. I., and served with distinction until April, 1862, when he received, at the battle of Winchester, Va., a severe gun-shot wound that so disabled him, that in a short time thereafter, he was discharged; for some time after he returned home he attended school and then turned his attention to farming and stock-raising; he is now one of the largest wool-growers in Delaware Co.; previous to his engaging in farming, he traveled quite extensively through the Southwest. He was united in marriage with Isabel Bryson Dec. 14, 1865; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, April 4, 1845; she is a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Cutter) Bryson, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Franklin Co., Ohio. The Cutters were among the first to settle in Central Ohio. It was Mrs. Newhouse's grandfather (a Mr. Newhouse) who started the first store in "Old Franklinton." From our subject's marriage there are six children—Anna M., Adda M., Otto T., Catharine R., Chauncey H. and Harry J. During the late war, the Newhouse boys were among the first to shoulder their muskets and do battle for their country; their war as well as their private record is without a stain or blemish. Our subject owns seventy acres of nicely improved land, upon which are good buildings; he began life as a poor boy, and has accumulated his property by close attention to business. He is a stanch Republican; a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

GRIFFITH C. OWEN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Delaware; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Oct. 11, 1847; he is eldest of a family of eight children—two of whom are now living—of John P. and Sarah (Warren) Owen. The father was a native of Wales, but in 1826 he emigrated to the United States, and located in Oneida Co., N. Y., where he remained until 1834, when he removed to Delaware Co., Ohio. He was a carpenter, and for ten years worked at his trade in Louisiana; he at last gave up his trade, returned to his home in Ohio, and spent the remainder of his days in agricultural pursuits; he departed this life Dec. 1, 1874; he was an honest, industrious man, and universally respected by all who knew him. His wife died May 8, 1877; she was a native of Ross Co., Ohio, and nearly related to Thomas Warren, the well-known pioneer of Radnor Township. The subject of this sketch passed his youth and early manhood assisting his father on the farm; he received a good common-school education, and at the age of 21 began for himself as a farmer. He was united in marriage with Melissa McFarlin Jan. 27, 1870; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, March 4, 1847; she is a daughter of Wm. G. McFarlin, Esq., whose sketch appears in this work. From this union there are four children—John W., Charles L., Frank R. and James W. Mr. Owen owns 193 acres of nicely improved land in Scioto Township. He is a Democrat.

R. M. POUND, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Beaver Co., Penn., June 17, 1824; is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Frasier) Pound, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of six children, four of whom are now living; in 1838, the parents removed to Holmes Co., Ohio, where they remained nine years, and then came to Delaware Co.; the parents remained in Delaware Co. some time, and then returned to Holmes Co.; the father died in 1873; the mother is still living, and resides in Union Co., Ohio. Our subject's youth and early manhood were passed assisting his father on the farm; he received such education as the common schools of that early day afforded; when 21 years old, he began for himself; he had no "start in life," and for several years wandered about from place to place, working by the month, until by strict economy and industry he was enabled to purchase 50 acres of unimproved timber land; Mr. Pound has since added to that purchase, until he now owns 306 acres of well-improved land; he has accomplished this by paying the strict attention which characterized his earlier efforts; he takes pride in having good stock of all kinds, and upon his farm are to be found as good horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, as Delaware Co. affords. He was united in marriage with Sarah Bowersmith Nov. 25, 1849; from this union there are eight children, seven of whom are living—Henry, Jacob M., Abigail J., Thomas F., John R., William G. and Hattie L.; the name of the one deceased was Sarah C. Mr. Pound is a member of the Baptist Church, as is his amiable wife.

HIRAM PINNEY, veterinary surgeon and farmer; P. O. Ostrander; John Pinney, M. D. (Hiram's father), removed from Pennsylvania, his native State, to Indiana, in quite an early day; while there, pursuing his profession, he and his wife were stricken down by that dread disease, cholera; the death of Mr. and Mrs. Pinney left six small children to grapple with the cares of life, and to the charity of their neighbors; the children were soon scattered; our subject was taken when a small child by some people who were moving, and carried on horseback to Ohio; they left him with a family by the name of Simpson, who resided in Scioto Township, Delaware Co., Ohio; here he passed his youth, working on a farm; he received a good common-school education, and when he reached his majority, he began for himself as a farmer. He was united in marriage with Minerva, daughter of James Liggett, Esq., one of the most prominent farmers of Union Co., Ohio; from this union there was one child—James C.; Mrs. Pinney departed this life in 1863; Mr. Pinney was again married, Nov. 3, 1864, to Miss Mary Jones, of Scioto Township; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Feb. 6, 1849; from this union there are five children—Lizzie, Ella B., Thomas B., Frank H. and Fred. He has for the past twelve years made a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the horse; there is not a man in the county better prepared to practice veterinary surgery, or who can do so more successfully than Mr. Pinney; he owns a nicely improved farm of 80 acres. He is a Democrat.

ARTHUR S. ROBINSON, farmer and manufacturer of all kinds of drain-tiles; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Nov. 9, 1841; his father was born and raised in London, England; the mother, whose maiden name was Hayes, was a native of Bristol, England; they were married in that country, soon after which they came to the United States and located in Concord Township, Delaware Co., Ohio; this was in 1833; they remained in Concord Township until 1852, when they moved just across the line into Union Co. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood assisting his father on the farm, receiving quite a good education, and, at the age of 24 years, began for himself as a farmer. On the 6th of September, 1866, he was united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of Timothy and Jane (Gates) Thomas, the former a native of Licking Co., Ohio, and the latter of Vermont; they were the parents of eight children, and are now residents of Union Co., Ohio; from our subject's union with Miss Thomas, there were three children, two of whom are living—Thomas S. and Taylor A.; the deceased was Newell E. When Mr. Robinson began for himself, he had fifty acres of heavily timbered land which his father had given to him; this he has cleared and nicely improved, and has added to it by purchase until he now owns 181 acres; in 1870, he erected buildings and began the manufacture of all kinds of drain-tiles. This was the first enterprise of the kind in the township, but, through the perseverance of Mr. Robinson, it became a decided success, and has been the means of developing acres of swampy land that otherwise would have been useless. The tile he manufactures is of superior quality, the sales of which annually amount to upward of $2,000. Mr. Robinson is a Republican.

His wife was born in Licking Co., Ohio, March 25, 1847.

A. W. ROBINSON, physician and farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, March 30, 1829; is a son of Asa and Catharine (Turney) Robinson, who were the parents of seven sons and three daughters; the father was a native of Massachusetts, and the mother, of Pennsylvania; they were among the early settlers of Ohio, having come to Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1807, and to Delaware Co. in 1815, and settled on the Scioto River, near the mouth of Big Mill Creek; the father was well to do and gave his children the advantages of a good education; he departed this life in 1866. The mother is now living; she is 93 years of age, and is a sprightly woman and in possession of all her faculties; she is believed to be the oldest person now living in Delaware or Union Cos. Our subject's youth and early manhood was passed on his father's farm in Delaware Co.; when 18 years of age, he commenced the study of medicine, which he pursued for some time with very gratifying and promising results; he had from boyhood up always manifested a strong aptness to that profession, and this in subsequent years manifested itself in a very substantial manner; he has, in the past thirty years, treated more than 500 cases of cancer, and, strange as it may appear, has lost but four or five cases; the medicine he uses in so successfully treating this dreadful disease is not a "caustic," but a "styptic;" he has made the treatment of cancer a specialty and perhaps there is not another man in the State who can show so good a record in its treatment as Mr. Robinson. For about four years in early life, he followed the vocation of a pedagogue. In all of his undertakings in life, the same degree of success has marked his pathway as has his treatment of cancer. He is the possessor of 107 acres of nicely improved land in the northeast part of Scioto Township. His marriage with Elizabeth E. Kirkland was celebrated Dec. 18, 1851; she was born in Tennessee May 16, 1831; this union was fruitful of three children—Jennie C., Elizabeth G. and Mary M. While success has attended his every effort, he has not forgotten nor been unmindful of his duties to a Higher Power; he has for great many years been a consistent member of and laborer in the Christian Church. He is a Republican.

R. W. ROBINSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, April 8, 1839; is a son of John Robinson, Esq., whose biography appears in this work; he passed his early youth and manhood on his father's farm, and received most of his education from his father, as did all of his brothers and sisters; at the age of 26, he began business for himself as a carpenter, and worked for some time in Chicago, Ill.; he then went to Michigan, where he was engaged in getting out timber for a company in Chicago, where he remained for about six months; he then returned to his home in Delaware Co., Ohio, where he began the improvement of the farm he now owns; it was all unimproved and heavily timbered, requiring much hard labor to make it tillable; his farm consists of 118 acres of land, and is second to none in quality; he and his brother have done more in improving the country in the way of drainage than any other men in these parts. He was married to Hattie Watson Oct. 3, 1867; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Dec. 13, 1849; from this union, there were three children—Sherwin S., Bessie A. and Harry W. Her parents, Benjamin and Louisa (Loveless) Watson; her father was a native of Virginia; her mother of Prince George Co., Md.; they came to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1828, and were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are now living; the father died in 1873. Mr. Robinson's farm is located three miles north of Ostrander, on the Richmond pike, and is known as the Three Oaks farm, one of the best-improved in Scioto Township; he has made what he now has by hard labor, and has the satisfaction of knowing that all he has was earned by himself. He is a Republican.

A. J. ROBINSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, July 24, 1836; he was the second of a family of seven children of John and Elizabeth (Hayes) Robinson; the father was a native of London, Eng.; the mother was a native of Bristol, Eng.; after their marriage, they came to America, where all their children were born; they came to the United States in 1833, and almost immediately came to Delaware Co., Ohio, where he lived until 1852, when he moved just across the line into Union Co., where he now resides. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm; he received his education from his father, who is very highly educated, and is master of several different languages; he also excels in wood-carving, and is also a very fine scene and portrait painter. At 25 years of age, he began business for himself as farmer, a business he has

ever since followed; he commenced as a poor boy in 1861; bought 111 acres of land densely covered with timber and without any improvements whatever, for which he paid $900; he then began the task, which all know is no easy one, of clearing up his farm. It was very low and wet, and would have seemed to one with less energy and perseverance than Mr. Robinson as almost, if not quite, impossible to ever make it tillable land; but under the strokes of his sturdy ax, the wilderness bloomed. It is now a well-improved farm. He has on his farm two miles of tile ditching, which carries off all the surplus water, and leaves the land as good as the best. He now owns 125 acres of land, and has the best improved farm in his section. He was united in marriage with Lorinda Hill Sept. 12, 1862; she was born in Union Co., Ohio, Sept. 14, 1842; her parents, Justice M. and Rebecca A. (Layman) Hill, were both natives of Virginia. The Hills came to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1812, and the Laymans in 1820. From our subject's union there were five children—John E., Richard M., Clive A., Sidney C. and Shadie M. Mr. Robinson has held several offices of trust; he is a Republican, as are all of his relatives.

ABNER SAID, Postmaster, Ostrander; was born in Union Co., Ohio, Feb. 18, 1843; his father, Presley Said, is a native of Bath Co., Ky., but came with his parents to Union Co., Ohio, when a boy of 9 years; he is now a resident of Concord Township, Delaware, Co., Ohio, where he has resided for many years. His wife's maiden name was Amelia Liggett; she was a native of Delaware Co., Ohio; her father, James Liggett, was one of the pioneers of Delaware Co. Mrs. Said departed this life in 1856. Abner Said was brought up to farm labor, received the usual education, and, Aug. 12, 1862, enlisted in Co. C, 121st O. V. I.; he was in the following engagements: Perryville, Ky., Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain and a number of lesser engagements, through all of which he passed without a wound. On July 9, while attempting the passage of the Chattahoochie River, he received a severe and dangerous gun-shot wound in the right hip, which so disabled him that he was unfit for duty during the remainder of the war, although he remained in a hospital until its close, when he was discharged and sent home. After his return, he attempted farming, but the wound he had received had impaired his health to such an extent that he was compelled to give it up. Soon after this, he was commissioned Postmaster of the village of Ostrander, a position he has since held. In connection with this, he is engaged in the dry-goods and grocery business. He was united in marriage with Olive Carr March 17, 1867; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Jan. 18, 1842; three children from this union—Phebe Amelia, Paul Randall and a babe, not named. Mr. Said is a stanch Republican and a member of the M. E. Church. Besides his store, he owns a well-improved property in the village of Ostrander.

D. H. SMART, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Feb. 24, 1815. His father was one of the first white men to settle in Central Ohio, a sketch of whose life appears in this work. Our subject's early life was spent with his parents on a farm, as was his early manhood; at 22 years of age, he began for himself as a farmer, a business he has followed all his life. He was united in marriage with Elmira Cowles, Feb. 20, 1836; she was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1818; from this union there were eight children, five of whom are now living—Henry C., Jabez W., Emily M., Joseph E. and Calvin C.; the deceased were Elizabeth J., Lucinda E. and Samuel K. Mr. Smart began life as a poor boy, and what he now has he made by hard work and strict economy; he owns 180 acres of land, all of which is under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Smart and wife have for many years been members of the Baptist Church, and take great interest in all educational and religious enterprises.

HERMAN SCHULTZ, wagon-maker, Delaware; was born in Prussia Dec. 24, 1842; he is a son of Godfrey and Wilhelmina Schultz, both natives of Prussia, and the parents of three children; the father emigrated to the United States in 1854, and located in Delaware, Ohio, where, for a period of two years, he worked at the wagon-making trade; he then came to Millville, Scioto Township, and started a wagon-shop. In 1866, the subject of this sketch came to America, and for some time worked for his father in Millville; he at last bought his father out, and has since conducted the business; he carries on quite an extensive business, and turns out as good work as any shop in Central Ohio. He was united in marriage with Alice Dutton April 24, 1873; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Feb. 18, 1845; from this union there are two children—Elizabeth and Ida. Mr. Schultz came to this

country a poor German lad, and his success in life is due to close attention to business.

MRS. RACHEL A. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Ostrander; born in Butler Co., Ohio, Dec. 29, 1831; she is a daughter of Caleb and Eliza Smith, who were the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living. The father came from Pennsylvania to Ohio with his parents, when a child; there he spent his youth and early manhood; there he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Meeker; her parents came from Connecticut to Ohio at a very early day. Our subject's mother departed this life in 1833; the family were at this time residing in Butler Co., Ohio; subsequently the father was again married, soon after which he removed to Franklin Co., Ohio; it was in this county that our subject passed her youth and early womanhood, receiving a good common-school education. She was united in marriage with Lewis W. Smith June 9, 1849; he was born in Madison Co., Ind., Aug. 10, 1819; his grandfather was one of the first settlers of Franklin Co., Ohio; his son Silas was married in that county, soon after which he removed to Madison Co., Ind., where he continued to reside until his death. Lewis W. Smith was an honest, hard-working man; he began a poor boy, and reached a position of independence; he departed this life Jan. 5, 1875, without issue, although he and his wife have raised four adopted children. Our subject now resides with her brother, Mr. A. J. Meeker, on the farm formerly owned by her husband; her brother was in the late war, in Co. C, 121st O. V. I.; he was in all the engagements in which the "gallant old 121st" participated, and his comrades in arms unite in saying that there was not a better soldier in the regiment. Mrs. Smith is and always has been a hard-working, Christian woman, and is universally respected by all who know her.

BENJAMIN TURNEY, dealer in building material, hardware and tinware, Ostrander; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Nov. 14, 1818; he is eldest son of a family of eleven children of Joseph and Margaret (Weber) Turney; both natives of Westmoreland Co., Penn., where they were married, and remained until 1819, when they removed to Franklin Co., Ohio; they remained there about eight years, and then came to Delaware Co. The father was a tinsmith by trade, and to that trade in early life our subject was apprenticed; he received but a limited education, and at 18 years of age began for himself as a journeyman tinner; his journeyings extended over quite a number of States, in each of which he stopped for some time and worked at his trade; in 1837, he came to Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he formed a partnership in his business with a gentleman of that county; they continued in partnership about one year, when young Turney bought the entire stock, put it on a flat-boat and started for New Orleans with what was called a "floating tin-shop;" the trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans occupied seven months; on arriving there, he found his stock nearly exhausted, so, after looking around some days, he renewed his stock, and went with it to Galveston, Tex., arriving there in the winter of 1838; here, while disposing of his ware, he was taken sick. It was quite a common saying in that region at that time, "When a person gets sick the doctors get his pile." He found it true in his case, at least, for on his recovery he had only money enough to take him back to New Orleans; after a stay of two years in the South, he returned to his home in Ohio; after remaining at home about three months, he, in company with his brother, returned to the South via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers on a flat-boat loaded with flour and pork; from New Orleans they went to Little Rock, Ark.; failing to find employment at that place, they went to Pine Bluff, where they engaged in floating cypress logs from the swamps and bayous to mills to be sawed into lumber; in the spring of 1841, his brother returned to Ohio, leaving him in the wilds of Arkansas; he remained there about three years, engaged in sawing and floating lumber to New Orleans and intermediate landings on the Mississippi River; in 1844, he returned home, to find that his parents had removed to Union Co. In 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth E. Hutchisson, daughter of John Hutchisson, Esq., of Union Co. After his marriage, he engaged in farming until 1868, when he sold his farm and moved to Ostrander, Delaware Co., and engaged in his present business; he is the father of seven children—Grove B., Emily J., Susie M., Flora V., John C., Chella A. and Jared C. Mr. Turney is a Christian gentleman, and a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word.

JAMES C. THOMPSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Union Co., Ohio, Sept. 22, 1824; is the eldest of a family of thirteen children of William and Sarah (Sherman) Thompson. The father was a native of Virginia, but came with his parents from that State to Clark Co., Ohio, previous to the war of

1812. When in his 20th year, he was married to Miss Catharine Weaver, of Union Co.; she died soon after their marriage; he was afterward married to Sarah Sherman, a native of Kentucky; she died in 1871, and her husband in 1874. Our subject received a good common-school education, and lived with his parents on the farm in Union Co. until his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Burroughs Sept. 30, 1847; he then came to Scioto Township, Delaware Co., where he has since resided. From this union there were eleven children, seven of whom are now living—Calvin B., William O., Orlo L., Charles A., James A., Jennie M. and Josie; deceased—Albert C., Horace L., Ashford and Evaline. Mrs. Thompson departed this life April 5, 1871. Mr. Thompson afterward married Annie E. Mansell March 19, 1872; she was born in Union Co., Ohio, April 6, 1840; they have one child, Hosea M. Mr. Thompson began life without means, and now owns 153 acres of well-improved land, upon which are good buildings.

LEWIS TYLER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Delaware; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Nov. 23, 1828; is the only child of Richard and Dorothy (Smith) Tyler; the father was born in Maryland Sept. 12, 1788; when a young man he went to Virginia, where he remained some time. In 1811, he came to Ohio and located in Delaware Co.; he worked in the first mill erected in what is now known as Scioto Township. After leaving the mill, he purchased the land upon which his son now resides, where he remained until his death, which occurred Oct. 29, 1855. His marriage occurred Dec. 23, 1827; his wife had previously been married to a Mr. Williams, one of the pioneers of Delaware Co.; she died Sept. 2, 1864. Lewis passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, receiving such education as the schools of that early day afforded. At 21 years of age, he began for himself as a farmer, a business he has ever since followed. He was united in marriage with Clarissa Fuller Dec. 13, 1849; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1829; her parents came to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1828; from this union there were nine children, eight of whom are now living—Rebecca J., Finley A., Clinton D., Olive C., Oscar, Noah B., Oro E. and Hosea R.; the name of the one deceased was Dorothy E. Mr. Tyler owns 296 acres of well-improved land. Is a stanch Republican; he has an interesting and intelligent family, who take a great interest in educational and religious enterprises.

MRS. CORNELIA A. TAYLOR, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. White Sulphur; was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., July 10, 1824, and is the youngest of a family of five children of David and Rhoda (Mettler) Warford, both of whom were natives of New Jersey; the mother died in 1836, soon after which Cornelia went to reside with relatives in the city of Baltimore, where she remained about two years, and then came to her father in Delaware Co., Ohio. (He had removed to this county soon after his wife's death.) He died Dec. 24, 1877. Our subject was united in marriage with Mr. John Taylor June 16, 1852; he was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1818; his father, Jerome Taylor, was a native of New Jersey, but came to Niagara Co., N. Y., at an early day; he had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a prominent and influential man. Mr. John Taylor came to Ohio in 1836, where for the most part he continued to live until the time of his death, June 30, 1868. At the time of his coming to Ohio, he was a poor boy, and what he had at the time of his death was made with the help of his amiable wife; he was a kind husband, and an honest and hard-working Christian gentleman. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Taylor has had sole charge of the large farm and property left in her keeping; she has not only retained the place and added to it valuable improvements, but has also added to it in acreage, until she now owns 400 acres of well-improved land. She is an amiable Christian lady.

CHARLES L. VIENOT, wheelwright, Ostrander; was born near Montpelier, France, Jan. 20, 1834; is son of George F. and Catharine (De Poutot) Vienot, both natives of France; they were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom are now living; the father was a farmer, and a prominent and influential man; he departed this life in 1875, and his wife in 1862. Charles passed his youth on his father's farm, and received a good education. When 18 years of age, he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York City May 6, 1853. After remaining in the city three days, he engaged with a man from New Jersey to learn the wagon-maker's trade. After serving an apprenticeship of two years, he went into another part of the State, and worked in a carriage manufactory for some time, and from there went to New York City, where he remained some months, working at his trade; he then returned to New Jersey, and worked for his former employer. In the spring of 1856, he came to

Delaware Co., Ohio, and began working at his trade in the city of Delaware, where he remained about three years; from there he went to Bellepoint, and for eight years remained there; he then bought a farm, on which he lived four years, when he sold out and came to Ostrander, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage with Mary E. Talley Aug. 21, 1862; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, May 23, 1843; they had one child—Frankie M., born Aug. 23, 1863. In 1874, Mr. Vienot returned to his old home in France, visiting the principal cities of his native country, and saw much to interest and instruct him; he was gone more than four months. Before his return, he went to Southwestern France, where he purchased two fine Percheron Norman horses. One of the horses died during the passage home; the other he brought through safely, and it is to-day one of the best of that stock in Ohio. Mr. Vienot is a hardworking, industrious man, and a respected citizen.

WILLIAM C. WINGET, merchant, Ostrander; was born in Union Co., Ohio, May 18, 1816; he is the eldest son of a family of ten children of Ezra and Eleanor (Cochran) Winget. The father was born in Virginia Jan. 28, 1795, and the mother in Pennsylvania Oct. 17, 1795; their marriage was celebrated in Union Co., Ohio, March 30, 1815; they lived in Union Co. until 1827, when they moved to Delaware Co. and began clearing and improving a farm near where the village of Ostrander is now located. Mrs. Winget departed this life Feb. 27, 1858, and her husband July 23, 1870. The father was a prominent and influential man, and held during his lifetime many positions of profit and trust in Delaware and Union Counties. Our subject's early life was spent with his parents on the farm; he received a good education, and at the age of 18 began for himself as a school teacher; for several years he taught school in the winter at $10 per month, and in the summer worked on a farm; after a time, he was employed by Messrs. Langworthy & Wilcox, of Delaware, to conduct a store for them in the village of Millville; he remained with them until they sold out, and then entered the employ of the purchaser; he remained in Millville about three years; he then engaged in farming for a period of twelve years, at which time he sold his farm, moved to the village of Ostrander, and embarked in the mercantile business. This was in 1853, and was the first store in the place, and the year previous to the completion of the railroad to the village. For twenty-seven years, Mr. Winget has been a merchant in the village, and to-day occupies the same building in which he began business; he is a thorough business man, and has, by close attention to business and to the wants of his customers, achieved decided success. Mr. Winget is among the few merchants of Delaware Co. who have come through the different financial panics unscathed. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Flanegin Feb. 15, 1838; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., April 30, 1815; there was one child by this union, Lucretia M., born Nov. 14, 1844. Mrs. Mary Winget departed this life Aug. 16, 1878; she was a kind and loving wife, an indulgent and thoughtful mother, and an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Winget in a great measure owes his success in life to this good woman's help and advice. Mr. Winget was again married, April 21, 1879, to Mrs. Lucinda I. Jones, of Union Co. He was an "Old Line Whig," and on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks, and has since been an earnest advocate of its principles. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1836, and an earnest worker in the Sabbath schools of Ostrander and vicinity since 1829. He was village Postmaster for twelve years, and has held a number of positions of profit and trust in Scioto Township.

WILLIAM M. WARREN, Sr., farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., May 22, 1802; his father, Thomas Warren, was a native of Ireland, but came to America previous to the Revolutionary war; he belonged to the "minute men," and well and faithfully served his country in its struggle for independence. He was married to Miss Margaret Miller, of Pennsylvania; from this union there were eleven children. In 1809, they removed to Ross Co., Ohio, where they remained over winter; in the spring, they came to Delaware Co., and settled in what is now Radnor Township; there were but eight families in that township at the time; the father kept a hotel in the village of New Baltimore (long since extinct), and was a prominent and influential man in his lifetime. Here our subject passed his youth and early manhood, assisting his father on a farm and in the hotel; he received but a limited education, and, when 24 years of age, went to Ross Co., and worked on a farm for $8 per month; in about one year, he returned to Delaware Co., where, on the 1st of January, 1828, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jones; from this

union there were seven children, three of whom are now living—John H., Robert W. and William M.; the names of those deceased were—Thomas W., Margaret, Benjamin F. and Mary E. Mrs. Warren was born in Radnor Township Feb. 15, 1807, where her parents settled in 1806, having emigrated from Wales in that year. Mrs. Warren was the first white female child born in that township. Mr. Warren has followed farming all his life, with the exception of two years, when he was engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Delhi. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Scioto Township in 1842, and, with the exception of three years, has held the office ever since; he has improved three farms in his time, besides assisting in the clearing of many others; he now owns eighty-five acres of nicely improved land near the village of Millville, upon which he resides. He is a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM M. WARREN, Jr., merchant; Delaware; was born in this county April 2, 1836; is a son of Squire Wm. M. Warren, whose biography appears in this work; he remained upon his father's farm until 20 years of age, when he entered a store in Millville, as clerk; in 1856, he and his brother, John J., bought a stock of goods and embarked in the mercantile business; they continued in partnership until 1859, when they sold out and for some time were engaged in farming; in 1866, the two brothers again entered the mercantile business in Millville; they remained in partnership until 1873, when William bought his brother's interest, and, for a period of two years, conducted the business alone; he then sold out, and, for two years, remained inactive; in 1877, he purchased a store in the village, which he has since conducted. He was united in marriage with Fyetta Van Brimer Dec. 23, 1858; she is a native of this county and was born April 15, 1840; from this union there were six children, five of whom are now living—Mary A., Cora E. George E., John H. and Flora B.; the name of the one deceased was Fyette. Mrs. Warren died Feb. 2, 1873. Mr. Warren was again married Dec. 24, 1876, to Miss Sarah M. Lauer; she was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 12, 1846; there is one child from this union—Lena C. Mr. Warren has held a number of offices of profit and trust in the township. He owns a nicely improved place of 116 acres, and is a Democrat.

B. H. WILLIS, Postmaster and grain-dealer; White Sulphur; was born in Middlesex Co., Mass., May 4, 1805; his parents, Asa and Abigail (Howe) Willis, were both natives of the "Old Bay State," and direct descendants of those who first came to America and founded the town of Plymouth; they possessed those sterling qualities that were so characteristic of the Puritans and their descendants. During the war of the Revolution, the Howes and Willises took an active part in resisting the tyranny of the mother country. Asa Willis was a soldier of the war of 1812; he departed this life in 1824, and his wife in 1843. Our subject was brought up to farm labor, receiving a good common-school education. He was united in marriage with Susan F. Bartlett June 18, 1835; she was born in Windham Co., Vt., June 26, 1804; from this union there were ten children, nine of whom are now living—Cornelia F., Brainerd H., Jay B., Rollin K., Henry B., Frank A., Elbridge R., John B. and Emily S.; the one deceased was Plyn A.; in 1838, Mr. Willis came to Knox Co., Ohio, where he remained some two years and then removed to Delaware Co.; a great portion of his life has been spent in farming; he has, however, for several years been agent for the C., C., C. & I. R. R. at the village of White Sulphur; he is at present engaged in the grain trade at that place; he owns a nicely improved property in the village.

JOHN WILSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Delaware; was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, May 16, 1828; is a son of John and Sarah (Gossage) Wilson, both of whom were natives of Maryland; they were the parents of three children, two of whom are now living; the parents removed to Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1822; the father departed this life in 1831; he had been a soldier of the war of 1812, and was a prominent and influential man during his lifetime; his widow afterward married a Mr. McGee, and in 1832 removed to Delaware Co., Ohio, young Wilson coming with them. He passed his youth and early life on a farm, receiving but a limited education; he was left an orphan at 13 years of age, without any means to support him, but the energy and perseverance that have characterized every action of his subsequent life manifested themselves at that time in the boy; soon after his mother's death, he returned to Harrison County, and began working on a farm, at which he continued about two years, when he entered a shop and served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade; he worked at his trade some years, when he sold out, and purchased 100 acres of unimproved woodland in

Scioto Township, Delaware Co., where he has since remained and pursued the calling of a farmer; he now owns 246 acres of well-improved land; he deals largely in cattle, hogs and sheep, and has as well-bred stock as any farmer in Central Ohio; his farm is well drained, having upward of 2,500 rods of tile upon it; he has in the last eight years raised annually upon his place 1,200 bushels of wheat and 2,500 bushels of corn; he is one of the most enterprising and successful farmers in the county. He was united in marriage with Mary Lenox July 25, 1849; she was born in Maryland Jan. 17, 1830, and is the daughter of John and Mary (Phillips) Lenox, beth natives of Maryland and the parents of four sons and three daughters; they removed from Maryland to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1836. In Mr. Wilson's family there are five children—Melissa A., Jasper N., John B., Sarah G. and Mary F.; they have lost two children—Abraham L. and a babe who died without naming. Mr. Wilson is a stanch Republican, as are his sons, although they are quite liberal in their views of men and things; they are intelligent and reading people, and liberally support all religious and educational enterprises.

SAMUEL M. WEAVER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ostrander; was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, May 20, 1826; is a son of George and Isabel (McConnell) Weaver, who were the parents of six children, five of whom are living; the father was a native of Berks Co., Penn., where he remained until 1806, when he came West and located in Pickaway Co., Ohio, near where the city of Circleville is now located; he was a tailor by trade, and for many years held the office of Deputy Sheriff of that county; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and well and faithfully served his country; he died in 1848. Samuel passed his youth on a farm, and received a good education; when about 20 years of age he took a trip through the West, and was engaged in different businesses; this trading throughout different States extended over a period of ten years, and in these transactions he was quite successful; when about 30 years of age, while traveling through Iowa, he met Miss Isabel Gabriel, to whom he was married Dec. 16, 1856; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, April 3, 1835; from this union there were five children, three of whom are living—Catharine E., Virginia I. and Mary F.; the deceased were George H. and Samuel. After his marriage he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Franklin Co.; he came to Delaware Co. in 1869, where he has since resided; he owns a nicely improved farm of 82 acres, which he has made by his own exertions. He is a Democrat.

HENRY D. WRIGHT, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Aug. 21, 1852, and is the son of Hiram and Sarah (Simmons) Wright; his father is a native of Licking Co., Ohio; his mother of Connecticut; the Wrights came from Vermont to Licking Co., Ohio, in a very early day, and from Licking Co., to Knox Co., and, in 1852, to Delaware Co., Ohio, where they now reside; in the father's family there were five children, our subject being the only one now living. The father began life as a poor boy; he has made all that he now has by hard work combined with honest industry, etc. The father has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Township Treasurer, and is a popular and much-respected citizen. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm; he received a good common-school education, and, at the age of 21 years, he began business for himself as a farmer and stock-dealer, a business he has since followed. He was united in marriage with Zoa Z. McAllister March 1, 1876; she was born in Union Co., Ohio, May 12, 1854; her parents were John and Ann (Bird) McAllister; her father came from Ross Co., where he was born, to Union Co., with his parents when he was about 3 years of age; the mother's folks were among the first settlers of Knox Co., Ohio; in her father's family there were eight children, seven of whom are now living. From our subject's union there is one child—Charley Curtis, born Nov. 30, 1876. Mr. Wright owns 183 acres of well-improved land. He is a Democrat.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

ARCHIBALD BUTTS, farmer; born in Concord Township Nov. 2, 1827, and the son of Isaac and Effa (Hamilton) Butts; the former was born in Virginia in 1797, and, in 1826, came to Ohio, locating in this township; worked at Cryder's mill on the Scioto River for two or three years. It was at some time during this period that the marriage with Miss Hamilton took place; about the year 1829, he purchased and moved on the farm adjoining, where Archibald Butts now lives; here he remained until his death in July, 1877, at which time he was the owner of about five hundred acres of land in one body, his wife having died some twenty-five years previously. Archibald Butts obtained a fair education in the manner that most farmers' boys do, by attending the neighborhood school in the winter, the summer being spent upon the farm in honest toil. Nov. 3, 1849, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Nancy Blomer, and commenced life on the farm where they now live; ten children, and all living, gladden their hearts; they are named Mary U., Isaac, Jessie, Sarah, Caroline, Matilda, John, Harmon, Louise and Bertha L.; farming and stock-raising have occupied Mr. Butts' attention through life. He has served his township as Supervisor for seven terms with satisfaction to all.

CICERO T. CARSON, farmer; P. O. Delaware; is a son of William Carson, who was born in 1802, in Pennsylvania, and in 1806 came to Ohio with his parents, who located in Ross Co., and, in 1821, came to Delaware Co., where he bought 1,100 acres of land, of which the present homestead is a part. April 16, 1833, William Carson married Eliza T. Thompson, whose parents located in what was known as Delaware Run neighborhood in 1820. At the age of 20, Eliza commenced teaching school in Genoa Township, for which she received 75 cents per week; she was the first lady teacher in a district school in Delaware, which school was held in a stone building that stood on the south of Winter street, at the corner of Franklin. The summer following this, she taught a select school in the same house; among her scholars were R. B. Hayes and his sister Fannie; he was then 9 years old. After Miss Thompson's marriage to Mr. Carson, they moved on the present homestead, when he died, May 9, 1873, in his 72d year; she is living with her son, and is in her 75th year. Cicero T. Carson was born Feb. 23, 1837, on the farm where he lives; at the age of 14, he commenced attending school at Delaware, where he remained three years; in 1855, he entered the Shelby High School, at Germantown, Tenn., remaining one year, going from there to the Center Hill Academy, Mississippi. In 1857, he accepted a position as book-keeper in the Marysville Bank, at Marysville, Ohio, which he held for two years; he then attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, for one year; he then went to Kansas, and taught a select school in Atchison for two years; returned home in 1861, and took charge of the farm. In 1864, he served as Sergeant of Co. K, 145th O. N. G., for five months. Dec. 24, 1874, he married Carrie Yeend, who was born April 21, 1845, in Gloucestershire, Eng.; when 7 years old, she came with her parents to Ohio; she taught district and high school five years, and for five years more was teacher in the Girls' Industrial Home. In 1868, Mr. Carson bought the homestead of 177 acres. They are members of the Liberty Presbyterian Church.

AURELIUS DEPP, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Jerome, Union Co. His father, Abraham Depp, was a native of Virginia, and a blacksmith by trade, having worked for forty years in one shop, commencing when 9 years old; in 1834, he came to Ohio, stopped in Columbus, where he worked some at his trade, being the second smith to work in that place. In that year, he purchased the present homestead, at that time containing 400 acres. Having returned to Virginia for his family, he started with them for Ohio, in 1835; before reaching their destination his wife died. About three years after settling here, he married Chaney Ellis. At his death, his property was valued at $30,000; this, excepting 100 acres of land on which his widow lives and holds during her natural life, was divided among his children. Aurelius Depp was born near Richmond, Va., Oct. 20, 1831; his boyhood days were divided between work on the farm and attending school; at the age

of 22 years, he entered Oberlin College, which he attended for two years; his father being in ill health, he was compelled to return home and take charge of affairs. Sept. 9, 1858, he was married to Catharine Letchford, daughter of Pleasant Letchford, an early settler of Columbus, who was the owner of 226 acres of land within a mile of the city, and was a prominent colored man of the county of Franklin; at his death his property was valued at about $25,000. After Mr. Depp's marriage, he moved on to his present place, which contains sixty acres; he also owns seventy-seven acres within a mile of the city of Columbus; nine children are the fruit of their marriage. Ardemian, Mary E., Abraham L., Freeman W., Catherine and Queen Victoria are still living; Martha E., Aurelius and Victor Emanuel are dead; the latter and Queen Victoria were twins. In September, 1864, Mr. Depp enlisted in the 12th U. S. C. I.; he was in the two days' battle of Nashville, also at Franklin, Tenn., and Decatur, Ala.; since the war, he has been a successful farmer and stock raiser; he has filled some of the township offices, and is an active man in his neighborhood.

WILLIAM D. DUNLAP, farmer; was born in this county Nov. 16, 1836. He was married, June 28, 1855, to Miss Susan Evans, when himself and wife, together with his parents, David and Sarah Dunlap, removed on to the place where he now resides, occupying the house and living as one family; after his father's death, his mother continued to make her home with her son. Nine children have been born to Mr. Dunlap and wife, all living; their names and dates of birth are as follows: Sarah R., born Aug. 16, 1856; Joseph A., March 4, 1858; James F., March 12, 1860; Charles E., Jan. 10, 1862; Richard A., Oct. 13, 1863; John W., May 24, 1865; Thomas J., July 2, 1869; Ida E., March 29, 1873; Harrie E., May 30, 1879. Mr. Dunlap's farm contains 95 acres, and is situated three and one-quarter miles southwest of Delaware; he is a member of Olentangy Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F, of Delaware.

LEWIS EDELBLUTE, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born April 18, 1840, in Delaware Township; he is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Edelblute; his boyhood days were divided between work upon the farm and attending school; however, at the age of 17 he commenced to work out by the month, dividing his wages with his parents. Aug. 19, 1859, he married Mary A. Peck. In August, 1862, he entered the army as a member of Co. I, 82d O. V. I.; the December following, he was taken prisoner while with a provision train en route from Fairfax Station to Dumfries, Va., and held as such for three months, being confined in Castle Thunder until paroled in the spring of 1863; on July 1 of that year, during the first day's battle of Gettysburg, he was shot through the head, the ball passing in just below and taking off the lower tip of the left ear, coming out under the right eye, taking out the upper jaw bone; he fell into the enemy's hands, but was recaptured the next day; with this wound he barely escaped death, and for some time the only sustenance he received was through a tube; he has to this day been compelled to subsist on semi-solids and fluids; Mr. Edelblute remained in the hospital for seven months; coming home as soon as able, he took charge of his farm affairs; his homestead consists of 40 acres. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Edelblute, of whom Mary P., Elizabeth J., Lewis S., Eveline and George A., are living; two—Lucy and an infant—are deceased. Mrs. Edelblute is a member of the Baptist Church.

BENJAMIN FRESHWATER, farmer; his father—Christopher Freshwater, a carpenter by trade—came to Ohio in 1812, in company with the Hills of this township; on his journey hither from Pennsylvania, he carried his gun and broad-ax on his shoulder; upon their arrival here, he purchased 50 acres of land on the west side of the Scioto River, in what is now known as the Hills settlement, and erected his cabin upon it; at that time, there were only two settlements in what is now Concord Township. Not long after arriving here, having made some preparations for a home, he married Miss Elizabeth Hill. Subsequently, he exchanged his little farm of 50 acres for 100 acres on the east side of the river, and to this additions were made, until at one time he was the possessor of 950 acres. His demise took place Oct. 14, 1865, leaving twelve children. Prior to the maturity of the children, his family had received but one professional visit from physicians. Benjamin Freshwater was born April 9, 1829, within a mile of where he now lives. The usual duties of a farmer's boy devolved upon him during his earlier days, receiving his schooling from the local schools; in connection with a brother and with the assistance of two dogs, some years ago, he killed the largest wildcat that was ever captured in the county. Dec. 18, 1852, he united in marriage with Miss Mary Harriott; she died July 9, 1863; they had seven children; Mary E., Sarah M., Henry O., Lerow and Adelia A., are living. In

September, 1868, Mr. Freshwater married Mary J. Cunningham; they have four children—Louella, George, Malinda and Frances. For twenty-eight years, he has lived on his present farm of 86 acres, being recognized as a kind and friendly neighbor. For fifteen years from the time he was 19 years old, he was a member of the United Brethren Church; he then joined the Christian faith, and so remains to this time. The gun brought to this county by his father in 1812, and by which it is reputed over four hundred deer have been killed, is still in his possession.

THOMAS S. HALL, superintendent of gas and water works, Girl's Industrial Home; was born Sept. 10, 1842, in Liberty Township, where the village of Powell now stands. Thomas S. remained at home till 19 years old, when he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, where he attended only three months; from this institution he went into the army; he had previously made an attempt to enlist, but could not pass muster, on account of a broken limb; his first term expired in September, 1862, and in May, 1864, he enlisted a second time, in Co. K, 145th O. V. I.; shortly after, was promoted to the office of Sergeant, and from that office to Second Lieutenant, which position he held till he was discharged, at the close of the rebellion; there were six brothers in the army, two of whom sleep under Southern soil. After coming home, Thomas S. worked one year at the Powell mill; he then went to Orange Station, where he was railroad agent; he at the same time had charge of J. Pennel's store, and was Assistant Postmaster; remained there one year, when he, in company with his brother E. J., bought an interest in the Powell mill, where they manufactured laths, shingles and broom handles; he remained there five years, till 1871, at which time he accepted the position of night watchman at the Girls' Industrial Home; also had charge of the mail and passenger travel, to and from Delaware, till the water and gas works were put up, since which time he has had charge of them; he is the oldest employe at the home, and has gained quite a reputation for capturing and bringing back escaped inmates of the home; has been in the employ of the State eight years, and has in that time been off duty only twenty days, ten days of which were given him by Dr. Nichols and the same by Dr. Hills, as a reward for his close attention to business. Nov. 12, 1863, he was married to Miss Frances A. Topliff; she was born Jan. 1, 1843, in Franklin Co, Ohio, They have six children, all living—William F.' Lettie A., Ernest E., Harrie I., Mabel D. and Ollia A. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the M. E. Church; he is a prominent Sunday school man; for four years he was Superintendent of the Powell Sunday School, keeping it alive through the year, something never done in that place before; for the last two years, has been conducting a Sunday school in Concord Township.

WILLIAM H. HEATH, blacksmith and wagon-maker; P. O. Delaware; lives in Concord Township; he was born Dec. 18, 1844, in New Jersey. His parents, Benjamin and Pamelia Heath, came to Ohio when William was but a child, and located on the present family homestead; here the father lived with his family until his death in October, 1879, at the age of 84 years; he had been a leading member of the Baptist Church for forty years, and was, at the time of his demise, a member of the Concord Baptist Church; his widow and a son, Othia J., are living with Mr. Heath in the old homestead. Although never having served as an apprentice, Mr. Heath is a good mechanic and has a shop on his place. Oct. 4, 1864, he was married to Susan Jones; they have had eight children, of whom Isaac, born Oct. 2, 1865; Sarah E., May 12, 1869; William H., Aug. 15, 1871, and George, March 2, 1874, are still living; Abraham and three infants are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Heath are active members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Heath has a brother, Richard R., living in Red Oak, Iowa, a brother, George G., and sister Mary, deceased. Mrs. Heath's parents, Abraham and Sarah Jones, came to Ohio at an early day and purchased 300 acres of land. Mr. Jones became a member of the Baptist Church in early life, and so remained until his death in February, 1866, having served as a Deacon for forty years. Mrs. Heath lived with her parents until her marriage.

SOLOMON HILL is a farmer, living in Concord Township, where his grandfather came as one of the earliest settlers, who purchased 1,300 acres of land, which he divided among his children, seven sons and three daughters, 115 acres of which was given to Mr. Hill's father, whose name was Stephen, the mother's name being Susan; on this farm they lived until the father's death, passing the later years with his son Solomon, who still resides on the farm, and where he was born, May 28, 1825. Mr. Hill received his education in schools held in two different schoolhouses, built upon the old homestead; some of the lumber that entered

into the construction of the first house built upon the farm is still upon the place. Mr. Hill is the only grandson of Stephen Hill, Sr., now living in Delaware Co. At the age of 26, he was married to Miss Rachel Kilbery. They have had two children—Asa and Melvina, both deceased. Soon after the death of the last child, Mr. Hill was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. From the time of her death until Dec. 15, 1859, Mr. Hill lived at his father's. On that date, he was married to his present wife, who was Miss Mary J., daughter of William and Catharine Jackson; she was born Sept. 28, 1836, in Concord, Township; they have had three children, of whom Ruth and Murtlo are still living—Susan having died. Ruth is now Mrs. Kilbery; her husband is a brother of her father's first wife. Mr. Hill is proprietor of the Hill pleasure grounds, on which he has given a Fourth of July picnic dinner each year, for sixteen years, and during that time he has given from six to ten public parties, each year. The grounds are nicely arranged and highly ornamental; an excavation for a lake in the grounds has been commenced, but is not yet completed. Aside from his other duties, Mr. Hill has been for years, and is still, engaged in the manufacture of brick, having furnished all that has entered into the construction of the Girls' Industrial Home, excepting for one story of one of the buildings.

WILLIAM JACKSON, farmer; P. O. Jerome, Union Co.; was born Jan. 27, 1813, in Stark Co., Ohio, and, at the age of 11 years, his parents, Francis and Elizabeth Jackson, moved to Licking Co. Mr. Jackson's great-great-grandfather on his father's side was one of a number of men who drew their wives by lot out of a ship load of women that came to the New World as helpmates for the brave men who had preceded them; this ancestor drew a "little fat Dutch girl" who proved to be a helpmate indeed, making him a true wife and their children a loving mother; when our subject was 15 years of age his father died; he remained at home about one year thereafter, after which time he was employed on public works until he reached the age of 22. He was then married to Miss Kittie McKitrick; they have had twelve children, eight of whom are living—Mary A., Elizabeth L., Susan M., James A., Arthur F., Marcella A., Emma O. and Harvey D.; those deceased being Emily, William H., Francis L. and Smith A.; two of their sons were in the army during the late war; William H. died in Missouri; his body was brought home and buried. In Mr. Jackson's family, there is a little girl who was born on his farm; her father and mother's name was Hamlin; the mother died soon after the child's birth; her maiden name was Jackson; she claimed to have come from Texas; the whereabouts of the father is not known. Mr. Jackson has a good farm of 236 acres adjoining the State farm on the south, the Scioto River forming its eastern boundary.

DANIEL L. KELLY lives in Concord Township on a farm which he owns and operates; it consists of 124 acres; besides this, he is the possessor of property in Delaware City; he was born Jan. 12, 1823, in Champaign Co., Ohio; lived with his parents until 5 years of age, when William Shockley, his grandfather, took him to Fleming Co., Ky., with whom he lived about nine years; he then came to Brown Co., Ohio, and lived with his brother, John Kelly, two years; the following seven years, excepting a year and a half spent in Kentucky, he made his home with an uncle in this county. Sept. 26, 1847, he married Miss Annie C. Kooken, who was born in this township May 15, 1820; her father died when she was quite young; she lived with her mother until her marriage with Mr. Kelly; the latter's father, Thomas Kelly, came to Ohio from Hot Springs, Va., in 1809, when a young man; for about twenty years, he made his home in this section of the country, and then went West; the next thirty years he lived in Iowa and Missouri; in 1860, at the age of 75, he returned to this county, where, at the home of his son, Daniel L., he shortly afterward died. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are the parents of nine children; those living are Margaret K., Mary S., George E., William A. and James. Mrs. Kelly died Sept. 17, 1863, three of her children having died before her. The first year after his first marriage, Mr. Kelly lived in Belle Point, moving on to a farm in 1848; in 1851, he bought and moved on to what is known as the Sugar Grove farm, remaining until his second marriage, April 21, 1867, to Mrs. Louisa Freshwater; she had one child—Mary F. E., born June 24, 1864; by this wife, Mr. Kelly is the father of two children—Charles W., born Aug. 5, 1868, and Jessie I., Nov. 5, 1879; shortly after his second marriage, he sold his old place and purchased and moved on to the farm where he now lives. In his younger days, Mr. Kelly helped cut out and open up for travel the present pike from Belle Point to Delaware, and, when living with his uncle, often

went with wagon-loads of grain to Sandusky City, a distance of 125 miles. He has filled most of the public offices of his township, and figures prominently in his locality; in 1859, he accepted the position of Land Appraiser, and again in 1879.

ELIJAH KENT was born Jan. 14, 1824, in Madison Co., Ohio; he is the son of Silas and Olive Kent; they moved to Union Co. when Elijah was but a child; Aug. 12, 1831, the father died; Elijah remained with his mother until he was 24 years old, when, Aug. 23, 1848, he married Miss Charlotte Norris, who was born in Harrison Co. March 23, 1828; her parents took up their abode in Union Co. when Charlotte was about 12 years of age, she living with her parents until her marriage with Mr. Kent; from this union there have been born to them eleven children; of these, Ellen, Dudley and two infants are deceased; Emily J., born Sept. 23, 1849; George, Sept. 9, 1853; Edward, Nov. 2, 1856; Andrew D., Oct. 12, 1858; John, Nov. 12, 1860; Silas, Dec. 27, 1862, and Benjamin F., Aug. 14, 1865, are still living; Emily and George are married, the others live at home. In 1865, Mr. Kent purchased and moved on to his present farm; it contains 338 acres; in addition to this, he owns a fifteen-acre lot in this township and 349 in Liberty. As a stock-raiser and shipper, Mr. Kent has been recognized for some years as one of the most extensive in the county; he has also dealt considerably in real estate, and in a general way is prominently identified with the business interests of the township.

D. W. C. LUGENBEEL, teacher, Belle Point; was born Feb. 7, 1831, and is a son of John and Pamelia Lugenbeel, who moved to Ohio when our subject was a child; they located in Delaware Township, where they remained until the subject was about 20 years old, when they moved away; he, however, remained in Delaware, attending the university, and was one of the four first students in that institution. Mr. Lugenbeel attended the university three years, and then spent some time with his parents; returned to the university, where he remained one year, being in the class with Mrs. Hayes and her brothers; in 1850, he left the school, and connected himself with the Delaware *Democratic Standard*, on which he worked till 1862; in May, he enlisted in Co. C, 86th O. V. I., and remained with the company until the expiration of his term, about eighteen months; after returning home, he worked on the paper he had formerly been connected with; while in the army, he corresponded for seven different papers, of which two were in Cincinnati, two in Delaware, one in Marysville, one in Springfield, Ohio, and one in Lancaster, Ohio. Mr. Lugenbeel has a large newspaper experience, having been sole propietor of four, and partner in two other, papers, and for several years has been correspondent for all the Delaware papers from the townships of Concord, Liberty and Scioto; he has been in thirty-three of the thirty-eight States, having spent several years in traveling; and in that time he gave considerable attention to collecting curiosities, and now has quite a museum; about 1864, Mr. Lugenbeel commenced teaching, to which he has since devoted his time and attention; he has taught fifty-five terms of school in Delaware Co., has filled the office of Township Clerk one year, and Township Constable three years; is a member of the Reform Church, and is now prominently identified with the Sunday-school interests of Concord Township. As a poet, Mr. Lugenbeel has gained quite a reputation, writing poetry on any subject he may choose.

REV. JOHN C. MERCHANT, farmer; P. O. Jerome, Union Co.; a son of Yammer and Edith Merchant; born July 10, 1838, in Columbus, Ohio, where he remained with his father until he was 7 years old; the family then moved on to a farm; the father, who was a devout Christian, died Aug. 13, 1875. At the age of 17, John C. entered the Union Seminary in Franklin Co., where he attended two years; when he arrived at the age of 36, Mr. Merchant was ordained for the ministry, having become a Christian when only 13 years old, at which time he joined the African Methodist Church, of which he has been an active and earnest member. At the age of 23, he was married to Miss Sarah Jackson, and to them were born three children—Sandy E., John W. and Susan F., all of whom are still living. The mother died in 1866, leaving the care of the children to the father and his people. In 1874, Mr. Merchant came to Delaware Co., settling in this township. Since his citizenship here, he has married Keziah Depp, who lived but a little over a year, leaving an infant child, Ida E. R. Mr. Merchant owns a nice little farm one and a half miles south from the Girls' Industrial Home. He is a prominent man among the colored people.

JOSIAH MARSH, farmer; P. O. Jerome, Union Co. Mr. Marsh was born May 12, 1841, within a mile of where he now lives; he is the son of Joel and Rachel Marsh; the father came

to Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1813; in 1821, he married Miss Hill, daughter of Stephen Hill, of Concord Township, this being the first marriage in that township; after living awhile in Franklin Co., they settled near her father's; here they lived something over fifty years, when she died; he survived her but a short time, dying Jan. 3, 1874, both having been faithful Christians. Joel Marsh was a man of influence in his locality, having been a Justice of the Peace for twelve consecutive years, then declined further honors tendered him in that line; however, some years subsequently, he was persuaded to assume the mantle of that office again, performing the duties for three years more; he has filled other positions, among which may be mentioned that of Township Trustee, which he held for several years. Josiah Marsh and his sister, Mrs. Layman, are living at the old homestead; Mrs. Layman and her husband moved to her father's home in September, 1867, and on Oct. 8 of the same year, Mr. Layman died from the effects of an injury received a short time previously. The homestead farm contains 117 acres, and is situated just north and adjoining the State farm of the Girls' Industrial Home, on the Belle Point pike. On account of ill health, Mr. Marsh has traveled considerably; in 1863, he took a tour around the lakes; in 1876, he took in the Centennial at Philadelphia, and during this trip visited other Eastern cities.

H. W. NEWELL, contractor and builder; is a native of Delaware, in this county, where he was born Feb. 14, 1846, the son of John and Eliza Newell; at the age of 13, he took a position as clerk in a confectionery store in Delaware. In April, 1861, at the age of 15, he ran away and enlisted in the 4th O. V. I.; his mother caused his return but in a few days he joined his company in Cincinnati, remaining at Camp Dennison until the expiration of his three months' enlistment; the September following, he enlisted in the 20th O. V. I.; Feb. 14, 1862, his 16th birthday, was in the battle of Fort Donelson, subsequently took part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Jackson, Raymond, Grand Gulf, Champion Hill and the siege of Vicksburg; then re-enlisted and served through with Sherman to the sea, and discharged in August, 1865, at Columbus; the last two years he was Sergeant Major. May 11, 1867, Mr. Newell married Miss Hattie McCowly; they had three children—Harris H. and Nettie M., living; Freddie W., deceased; Mrs. Newell died May 31, 1876; Jan. 31, 1878, Mr. Newell married Miss Annie McCowly, a sister of his first wife; she died Jan. 31, 1879, just one year from marriage; he, with his sister and two children, are living in Columbus. In 1867, he took a trip to California and Colorado; has studied medicine, and attended lectures; has been Superintendent of Hospital at State Penitentiary, and is now contracting and building, and constructing two buildings at the Girls' Industrial Home.

O. PEASLEE, boarding-house; Girls' Industrial Home; was born Jan. 5, 1828; is a son of Joptha and Barbara Peaslee, of Union Co., Ohio; the father died about three months before the subject was born; he remained with his mother till 17 years old, when he commenced to learn the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked three years; he then went to Morrow Co. and entered a Quaker school, which he attended three years; he then taught school one year, when he went to Eden and opened a shoe-shop, remaining there eight years. Here he married Ruth Gardner; they had one child—Marcus G., who graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, only living a few months thereafter; in 1859, Mr. Peaslee moved to Delaware and ran a boarding-house for eight years at the female college; then opened what is now the Central Hotel; after the death of his son, he, with his wife, went South, to Post Christian, Miss., where he opened a large hotel, and remained there until Mrs. P.'s death, Dec. 26, 1878, when he closed his house and brought her remains back to Delaware. Mr. Peaslee is now running a boarding-house at the Girls' Home in Concord Township.

JOHN F. PENROD is a Constable of Concord Township, where he was born Dec. 13, 1850; he is a son of Henry and Sarah J. Penrod; previous to 1860, they lived in the county on one of several farms which they owned; in the year 1860, having sold their property, they emigrated to Lyon Co., Kan., where they purchased a farm, which, in 1869, they exchanged for property in Emporia, Kan., whither they moved, and where they still reside. John F. remained with his parents until 16 years old, when he returned to Ohio, and for the three subsequent years, worked on a farm during the cropping season and attended school in winter; the following three years he worked in a saw-mill, acting most of the time as engineer. Oct. 3, 1872, he was married to Rosetta Hinkle, daughter of William and Matilda Hinkle; she was born in Morrow Co. Oct. 3, 1851. Most of the time since his marriage, Mr.

Penrod has lived on a farm; during this time, however, he has done some clerking in a store. He was elected Constable of his township in the spring of 1879, and still holds that honorable position.

JOHN ROBINSON is a farmer living in Concord Township, with post office at Belle Point; he was born near London, England, and is a son of William D. and Rebecca Robinson. The father was a carver and gilder of picture frames, at which he worked until his marriage, after which he opened a tobacco and cigar store, which he conducted until 1833, when he came to America, landing in New York City on the memorable night of the falling stars; he remained in New York about one year, removing to Ohio with his family in 1834, locating in this township, on the farm where his wife still lives, he having died Aug. 24, 1871; John remained at home until he was 21 years of age; he then commenced business for himself by traveling through the country with a wagon containing a general stock of goods; this he followed for seven years; he then bought in interest in a store in California, Union Co., where he remained for two years, when he moved on to the farm where he now lives. He was married in 1852, to Sarah Hill; they had three children—John A., Rebecca and Mary, all living. Mrs. Robinson died in January, 1862. In November, 1862, he married Nancy Goodin; they have four children—Sarah B., Thomas G., Flora J. and William D. Mr. Robinson has been Road Supervisor for nineteen years, and School Director for twenty years; the farm on which he lives belongs to his son, John A., and consists of 317 acres, upon which there is a greenhouse.

JAMES E. ROBINSON, farmer; P. O. Hoytville, Wood Co.; was born May 5, 1834, in Virginia, and is the son of James and Annie M. Robinson. Mr. Robinson's father was born on the ocean while his parents were on their way from London, England, to New York; he came from this State from Virginia, locating in Delaware County, when Mr. Robinson was but a child; the latter remained at home until of age, receiving a liberal education, spending two and a half years at the normal school in Delaware; he then went into the machine-shops at Springfield, where he remained about three years; he then accepted a position on the railroad, with which he was identified for about seven years, dividing his time between the positions of roadmaster, conductor and contractor. At the age of 22, he married Miss Julia A. Ross, daughter of Rev. John Ross, of Delaware, who was prominently identified with the building of the William Street M. E. Church, of that place. Mr. Robinson is a descendant of Mary, Queen of Scots, and his wife of Martin Luther; they have seven children, of whom Arlington A., John C., Ralph W., U. S. and Mary H., are still living; those deceased are Newton E. and Weldon E. In 1864, Mr. R. enlisted in the U. S. naval service, and for two years thus served his country, since which time he has devoted himself to farming and the manufacture of brick; in 1875, he moved to Wood Co., where he owns 135 acres of land; he also owns 22 acres in Henry Co., at the junction of the D. & M. and B. & O. R. R's.; Mr. Robinson is now engaged in the brick business in this county.

JAMES ROSS, farmer; P. O. Belle Point; was born in 1847, in the State of Tennessee, at which time his mother was owned by one Myers; at the age of 15, he was sold to a man named Ross, and assumed his name; in 1862, he ran away from his master and entered the Union army as teamster; after a little over two years' service, he came to Ohio and located in Berkshire Township, Delaware Co.; here he remained for about six years, after which he purchased an outfit and traveled through the country with a huckster wagon for about a year; the following year he worked for a Mr. Armstrong, who lived near Delaware City. Nov. 23, 1871, Mr. Ross took unto himself a wife, Adelaide, whose maiden name was Whyte; she is the daughter of Dr. Samuel Whyte, of Concord Township; for a time previous to her alliance with Mr. Ross, she had followed the very creditable calling of school-teaching; they farmed, after their marriage, the first two years near Delaware, and then in Scioto Township for the next two succeeding years; in April, 1876, having rented the farm where they now reside, they moved on to it, and in 1878 purchased it. Two children—Gertrude A. and Clentie A.—live to bless their home, and one—Casley—died in April, 1879. The father and mother are both members of the M. E. Church of Delaware, and he a member of the White Sulphur Lodge, No. 10, A. F. and A. M.

WILLIAM T. ROPP, M. D.; was born Dec. 9, 1833, in West Virginia, where he remained until about 1858, when he came West and located in Delaware City; after attending the Ohio Wesleyan University for three terms, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. C. Welch,

of Delaware, after which he practiced a short time at Belle Point; the Doctor then attended lectures for three terms at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, graduating June 6, 1863, resuming practice in Belle Point, where he continued until Jan. 1, 1864, when he received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon of the 33d O. V. I.; during the most of his army service, the Doctor performed the duties of Regimental Surgeon; in 1865, he returned to Delaware and associated himself in his profession with Dr. Welch; in June, 1867, he went West to Kansas; returning, he traveled on horseback as far as Illinois; upon arriving in Delaware, he entered upon his professional duties; in 1870, he engaged in farming and stock-raising, two miles south of Belle Point, on the west side of the Scioto River; in 1874 removed to his present residence, two and one-half miles southwest of Delaware, on the Delaware and Belle Point pike, devoting himself to his profession. March 31, 1870, he was married to Mrs. R. D. Cutler; one child has been born to them—Annie M., May 27, 1879. Their present place contains 47 acres; he also has 8 acres adjoining the corporate limits of Delaware; Mrs. Ropp holds a life interest in 106 acres two miles south of Belle Point. Dr. Ropp has recently been appointed medical attendant of the Girls' Industrial Home, where they have over three hundred inmates. The Doctor gives considerable attention to bee culture, having at this time 67 stands. Jacob M. Ropp, the father of the Doctor, died Dec. 11, 1851; about three years later his mother, Mrs. Harriet Ropp, joined the spirit of the departed father. They were both members of the M. E. Church.

REV. NATHAN SMITH is a native of Clark Co., Ohio, and was born on the same farm as his mother, July 28, 1828. He is Superintendent of the Girls' Industrial Home; his appointment to this position took place soon after the death of Dr. Hill (former Superintendent) in September, 1879. At the age of 13, Mr. Smith became a Christian and united with the church; his early life was spent in attending and teaching school, and he was licensed to preach at the age of 23, being ordained the same year; Mr. Smith entered upon his calling in Ross Co., and the greater portion of his labor has been in this State, having, however, served as Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church at Fort Wayne, Ind., for six years. The church was organized under his ministry, becoming self-sustaining and thrifty, when, in 1873, Mr. Smith located in Delaware, Ohio, where he served as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church for five years, when he removed to Chillicothe temporarily. He has been honored with the degree of D. D., conferred by the University of Wooster (Presbyterian). At the age of 23, Mr. Smith married Rachel Elsworth, who died in Cincinnati in 1858; three sons born to them are also deceased. Mr. Smith was again married in the year 1861; this time to Cornelia Tarlton, of Chillicothe; they have no children. His parents are natives of Ohio, the father, James S. Smith, having been born in 1804, at College Hill, Hamilton Co.; the mother, in 1805, in Clark Co.; the former was a minister of the Protestant Methodist Church, having joined the church at the age of 20, and ordained to the ministry about ten years later. The greater portion of his life was spent in preaching in Clark and adjoining counties.

GEORGE STOKES, farmer; P. O. Delaware; is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Stokes, natives of Somersetshire, England; Thomas Stokes was a farmer, maltster and brewer, and for some years devoted a portion of his time to the cheese trade; George Stokes was born in his father's native shire Nov. 24, 1829, remaining with his parents until Aug. 8, 1849. He became the husband of Annie, daughter of George and Elizabeth Hill, also of Somersetshire, where she was born Oct. 16, 1832; shortly after their marriage, they located in London, he as weighmaster in the commission house of his cousin, where he remained until April, 1854, when he sailed for America, coming to Ohio the same year and locating in New California, Union Co., as a merchant, where he remained until 1861, five years of which time he was Postmaster of the place. In 1860, he visited his people in England, leaving his wife and a Mr. Allen in charge of his business; in 1861, he returned. A steamer that Mr. Stokes had intended to take passage on for his return went down, and all on board were lost, and he reported among the number. He, however, took passage on the Nova Scotia, informing his family by a previously written letter that he should do so; she was ten days overdue and reported lost with all on board, his name appearing among the number. The first paper he saw on his arrival had an account of his loss with the rest, his family supposing him dead until the joyous re-union upon his arrival home; soon after this, he sold his business in New California, and accepted the position of steward at the White Sulphur Springs Hotel of this township, then run by a Mr. Wilson, and acted as such for

six years; a Mr. Ferry then took the place of Mr. Wilson, when Mr. Stokes took charge of the livery stables, continuing in this capacity for over three years; during this time, he purchased sixty-nine acres of his present place, which now contains 155 acres. In 1869, the springs became the property of the State, and the Girls' Industrial Home was established there; Mr. Stokes accepted the position of farmer for the institution, and continued in this capacity until June, 1879, his wife being housekeeper for the home during this time. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, five of whom died when quite small; the two living are Sarah A., born Jan. 14, 1851, in London, England, and Thomas M., May 22, 1857, in Union Co.; the former attended school in Delaware in 1867–68; in 1873, Thomas entered the high school at Piqua, Miami Co., which he attended for two years, at the same time utilizing his evenings by taking a course in a business college. He is a member of Powell Lodge, No. 465, I. O. O. F. This son and the daughter ran the farm for the past two years, and now they all live together on the place, the father and mother both having given up their positions at the home. Mr. Stokes has been a member of the School Board for years.

SAMUEL W. WHYTE, physician and surgeon, was born April 20, 1815, in Chesterfield Co., Va.; is a son of Samuel and Amy Whyte. At his birth, his parents were in slavery; his mother being owned by one McCray; his father arranged with his owner for his time by paying therefor, at the rate of $150 per year. By hard work and the closest economy, he succeeded, by the time young Whyte was 2 years old, in saving sufficient money with which to buy from slavery the son and mother, paying for the former $300, and for the latter $500; two years later, his master died, and he was sold; he eventually succeeded in buying his own freedom for $1,220; then, with a free family, he moved to Manchester, Va., where he engaged in shipping cotton and tobacco, from 1819 until 1836, when he came to Ohio, buying and improving the farm of 100 acres, where the Doctor now lives, for which he paid $1,120; here he remained until his death, Aug. 2, 1852, his wife having died before him; both had been earnest Christians. The Doctor received a liberal education, passing three years at Brown's High School, and three college years at McKennon's University, from which he graduated. He soon commenced the reading of medicine, in the office of Dr. Rolin, of Lynchburg, Va.; completing these studies, he practiced in his profession for a short time, then returned to Ohio, where he turned his attention to farming and blacksmithing. Since 1860, however, the Doctor has devoted himself to his profession. Oct. 22, 1836, he was married to Miss Louisa Robingood, who was born July 8, 1812; they have had thirteen children, of whom Addie L. V., Thomas A., Oscar B., Jeredemia F., William S. and Georgiana H. are still living. Those deceased are Archy, Amy E., Margaret R., Samuel J. Q. A., Samlyn C., Clarkson W. and Maud Elberta. Miss Georgiana is a graduate of Wilbermer College, and is now engaged as a teacher in a university, at St. Louis, Mo. The Doctor has, at three different times, been a delegate to State conventions. He is the owner of a nice little farm, one-half mile south of the Girls' Industrial Home. Besides his office at his residence, on the farm, he maintains one in Delaware. He is one of only three colored doctors in Ohio.

THOMAS A. WHYTE, farmer and blacksmith; P. O. Jerome, Union Co.; is a son of Dr. Samuel W. Whyte, and was born April 19, 1845, in Concord Township, where he remained with his father, working at blacksmithing and attending school, until 22 years of age. After leaving home, he attended school in Delaware two terms, and from that time until in the year 1873, he traveled and worked at his trade in the following places: Columbus, Grove City, Indianapolis and Richmond, Ind.; Springfield and Bates, Ill.; Marysville, Springfield, Xenia and Flint Station, Ohio. June 5, 1873, he was married to Miss Lucinda Depp, daughter of Abraham Depp, who, at his death, was the wealthiest colored man in the county. They have three children—John Q. A., Erena K., Rilla L. After his marriage, Mr. Whyte located in Jerome, Union Co., and opened a blacksmith-shop, where he has a good business; in addition to this, he owns a good farm, in Concord Township, of 112 acres. In 1876, he visited some of the Eastern cities. Mr. Whyte is a zealous Sunday-school worker, and is now an official in two Sunday schools. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

GEORGE W. WILLISON, carpenter; was born July 18, 1841, in Shelby Co., Ohio, and is a son of Elisha Willison, who died in Missouri in 1849, while in the regular army; George was then in his 8th year; he was then bound out to one J. B. Douvil, of Franklin Co., with whom he

remained until he was 19 years old, in the mean time working on the farm, and receiving some school privileges; he then went to work on his own responsibility. Aug. 2, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 18th U. S. I., serving for three years, being with his command in all the battles in which it was engaged, among which were those of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church and Atlanta. Mr. Willison was discharged at Lookout Mountain at the expiration of his term of service, and returned to his former home, and followed farming until 1867; he then went to work at carpentering; in 1871, he came to Liberty Township, and in the spring of 1879, he was appointed as carpenter at the Girl's Industrial Home, which position he still fills. Dec. 23, 1874, Mr. Willison was married to Miss Rachel Boxton, who was born Feb. 11, 1837, in Union Co., Ohio; they have two children—James H. and George F. Mr. Willison is a member of the M. E. Church.

RADNOR TOWNSHIP.

JOHN A. CONE, lawyer, Radnor. The subject of this biography was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Jan. 17, 1836. He is the third of a family of thirteen children (twelve of whom are now living) of John W. and Mary (Williams) Cone, appropriate mention of whom is made in the history of Thompson Township, of this work. Our subject's early youth and manhood was passed in assisting his father in his woolen and saw mills, on the Scioto River, in Thompson Township; he attended the common schools of the neighborhood until 22 years of age, when he entered the O. W. U., of Delaware, Ohio, where he remained for nearly two years; at the expiration of that time, he began the study of law under the instructions of Reid & Eaton, attorneys, of Delaware; at the end of four years, he passed examination and was admitted to the bar. During the time of his study, he enlisted in the home guards and went out to intercept the course of the famous rebel General, Stonewall Jackson; after an absence of some three months, he returned to his home in Ohio; in 1864, he went as a First Lieutenant in O. N. G., Co. E, to assist in defense of Washington, D. C. Mr. Cone was a practitioner of law for some years, and in connection with that he was Principal of the schools of Radnor. Was united in marriage with Mary E. George Nov. 29, 1864; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Sept. 15, 1841; she is the daughter of Rev. Elias George, a Baptist minister and one of the first settlers of Central Ohio; from this marriage they have one child—Stella G., born Aug. 1, 1872. Mr. Cone has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk, etc. Mr. Cone is a Democrat, and is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

THOMAS W. COX, stock-raiser and farmer P. O. Delaware. The subject of this biography was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, July 19, 1827. He is son of John N. and Elizabeth (Gallant) Cox. The father, when a young married man, and while preparing to emigrate to the United States from England, his native country, lost by death his young wife; he arrived in the United States in 1818, and soon after came to Delaware Co., Ohio. From his marriage with Miss Gallant, there were nine children, four of whom are now living. He died May 12, 1862; he was a man of considerable culture, and held, in an early day, many positions of honor and trust; his widow is still living, and resides in the village of Radnor. Our subject was brought up on a farm; he received about such education as the schools of that early day afforded; when 21 years of age, he began for himself as a farmer; beginning as he did (without any means), he is deserving of much credit, for he has by close attention to business, combined with industry and economy, secured to himself and family a goodly share of this world's goods; he owns a nicely improved farm of 100 acres, nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation. He was united in marriage with Margaret Penry March 9, 1848, she is daughter of David Penry, the well-known pioneer of Radnor Township; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, July 16, 1827; from this union there were five children, four of whom are now living—John N., Mary E., Chester and Walter; the one deceased was named Jessie E. Mr. Cox has held nearly all the township offices in the gift of the people; he is a man of much culture and refinement; a Republican politically, and one of the self-made men of the county.

CHARLES CURTISS, wool-grower and farmer; P. O. Radnor; son of Marcus and Katie (Newell) Curtiss, and is one of a family of eight children, four of whom are yet living. The father came to Ohio in 1808. John Curtiss, grandfather of Charles, was a man of great and decided intellect, and was a commissioned officer, in the war of independence, and young Curtiss' mother's father was one of the select band of troops that so nobly fought for the great boon of liberty in the war of the Revolution. Marcus Curtiss, father of our subject, was in the war of 1812 as a private. When 20 years of age, Charles commenced doing business for himself, although still living with his parents; the father's death occurred Dec. 1, 1868, and the mother's September, 1870; these people were among the early settlers in Ohio. Our subject was married, Jan. 22, 1845, to Martha P. Higley, of Massachusetts; the result of this union was five children—Ardelia L., Marcus, Augustus H., Katie A. and Gains. The mother died Sept. 9, 1873. Mr. Curtiss married again, his second wife being Maria Downing, to whom he was married Oct. 29, 1877. Mr. Curtiss is a Republican, and a Presbyterian. Owns 138 acres of land in Radnor Township, and 72 acres in Genoa Township; his occupation is that of farming and wool-growing. Mr. Curtiss has a valuable collection of ancient manuscripts, among which is his grandfather's commission as ensign in the war of independence. He keeps thoroughly posted on county and township matters of public interest, and is said to be among the most successful farmers of Radnor Township.

WILLIAM DUNLAP, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in the city of Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, May 29, 1822; his parents, Robert and Susan (Jones) Dunlap, moved from Rockingham Co., Va., to Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1818; the father was a hatter by trade, a business he engaged in soon after coming to Ohio; he had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a man much respected by all who knew him; he died soon after his coming to the State, and was followed by his wife in 1831. Our subject received the rudiments of a common-school education; soon after his father's death, he went to live with an uncle in Licking Co.; he remained with his uncle until 15 years of age, at which time he entered a flouring-mill in Licking Co., where he remained several years, working in the mill and hauling flour from the mill to Mt. Vernon, Newark, and other places; while working in this mill and during his stay in Licking Co., William Rosecrans (who afterward became the famous Gen. Rosecrans) was his constant companion, and together with him did nearly all the teaming for the mill; after leaving the mill, our subject for some years ran on the canal and drove stage. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Seever Oct. 14, 1847; she was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, May 9, 1825; her father, Peter Seever, came from Virginia to Fairfield Co. in 1807. From our subject's marriage to Miss Seever there were five children—Susan and Hannah (living), Martha A., Mary C. and Oliver P. (deceased). Mr. Dunlap has held a number of township offices, in all of which he was a popular and efficient officer. He is a Republican. He owns a nicely improved farm of seventy-five acres, which has obtained by his own hard work.

WILLIAM DAVIS, farmer; P. O. Radnor; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Feb. 9, 1836; is the son of John and Margaret (Thomas) Davis, natives of Wales, and is one of twins, his brother Robert being the other. The parents came to this country at an early day and settled in Troy Township, Delaware Co., Ohio. The father was industrious and hard-working, and owned a saw-mill near Delaware; he died when William was a child. After his death, the mother married Mr. Jenkins; she died in July, 1875. Our subject worked by the month on a farm, had no educational advantages and was misused by his step-father, but managed in eight years to save $1,400, which he afterward lost. He was married to Catharine Penry Feb. 2, 1860, who was born in Radnor Township Dec. 5, 1824; her parents were William and Mary Penry, both natives of Wales, who came to the United States in 1819; they were the parents of nine children, two of whom are yet living. There were four children in William's family, and two are yet living—Stephen and John W.; the other two died in infancy. All the family are Republicans, and all belong to the Congregational Church. The family is well known and universally respected.

VALENTINE DILDINE, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Radnor; was born in Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 22, 1821; is a son of Ralph and Effie (Minter) Dildine. The father was a native of New Jersey, where he was married and remained until about 40 years of age, when he came to Ohio, locating in Montgomery Co. Soon after their arrival in that county, his wife died, leaving five small children to his care. During the war of 1812, he served his country

under Gen. Harrison; in 1812, he came to Delaware Co., where for the most part he remained until his death, in 1855. The mother of our subject (the father's second wife, and mother of five children) departed this life in 1859. The parents, for a number of years previous to their decease, resided with Valentine and his brother William, upon the farm they first located upon, and which the two brothers now own; it consists of 175 acres of nicely improved land. Valentine was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Thompson, of Delaware Co., Ohio; from this union there were eight children, five of whom are now living, viz.: William H., Mary J., Charles, Newton and Harriet; deceased, Lucretia, Rebecca A. and John B. Mrs. Dildine was born May 30, 1831; she died April 25, 1870. Mr. Dildine was again married Oct. 16, 1872; this wife, Miss Maria Shoemaker, was born in Ashley, Delaware Co., Ohio, July 12, 1836; by this marriage there is one child, Ralph. Both Mr. Dildine and his brother William are stanch Republicans, and consistent members of the M. E. Church; they take an active part in all public improvements, and are men of much more than ordinary ability. Our subject has done much to improve the roads of the county; he held for some years the responsible position of President of the first turnpike road built in Radnor Township.

DAVID S. DAVIS, stock-raiser and farmer; P. O. Delaware. The parents of our subject, James and Mary (Jones) Davis, were natives of Breconshire, Wales, where they remained until 1842, when they emigrated to the United States, and located in Radnor Township, Delaware Co., where they have since resided; they are the parents of eight children; the father was always engaged in agricultural pursuits; he has for a number of years been a confirmed invalid, but has borne his misfortune with a degree of patience only possible to those who have ever lived exemplary lives and who have a full assurance of peace and rest hereafter. Our subject was brought up on a farm, receiving a good common-school education. During the late war, he served his country three years and eight months in Co. E, 66th O. V. I., participating in the battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Port Republic, and a number of lesser engagements; after his return home, he began farming, a business he has since followed. He was married, Feb. 8, 1866, to Miss Mary Williams; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, July 28, 1843; four children are the result of this union—James L., Ann N., Perry R. and William F. Our subject has for a number of years had sole charge of his father's nicely improved farm of 142 acres; politically he is an uncompromising Republican, and, to use his own expression, "believes in voting as he shot."

JOSEPH H. DUNLAP, stock-dealer and farmer; P. O. Delaware. The grandfather of Joseph Dunlap was a soldier of the "war of 1812." It was while in the army he saw for the first time the beautiful valley of the Scioto; in 1813, he quit the army and came to Delaware Co., Ohio, and entered a large tract of land, upon which he moved the following year. Col. John F. and Martha C. (McKinnie) Dunlap, the parents of our subject, were both natives of Franklin Co., Penn., and the parents of five children, four of whom are now living; Col. Dunlap was a surveyor, and a great portion of the lands in Radnor and adjoining townships were surveyed by him; he was one of the most energetic and learned men of that day; held the offices of County Treasurer and Auditor at an early day, and was for a number of years Colonel of the State militia; he departed this life in 1857; the wife died in 1873 at an advanced age; one of their sons, John N., died at Vicksburg, Miss., while in the service of his country; he was a commissioned officer in the 69th O. V. I. The mother's father, Judge Josiah McKinney, came from Franklin Co., Penn., to Marietta, Ohio, in 1800, and from there to Liberty Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1803, where he remained until his death; he was one of the first white men to locate permanently in Central Ohio. Our subject's youth was passed on a farm; his father removed to the city of Delaware when he was quite a lad; there young Dunlap had the advantages for obtaining a good education, which he was not slow to improve; he soon became a proficient scholar; after the parents' return to the farm, the father dealt largely in horses, cattle and sheep. Our subject when quite young was intrusted with droves of horses, cattle and sheep, and went with them overland to the principal markets in the East. It was at this time he conceived a great liking for the stock business, and the greater portion of his life has been spent buying and shipping stock; his experience when young has been of great advantage to him, as can be attested, for he is one among the *few* successful stock-dealers of the county. Mr. Dunlap and Thomas Watkins have together greatly improved the horses of Radnor and adjoining townships by importing and

keeping some of the best Clydesdale horses ever owned in the county. Mr. Dunlap was united in marriage with Josephine Latimer Oct. 2, 1873; she is daughter of Sylvester Latimer, a native of Connecticut, and one of the early settlers of Delaware Co.; he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet, daughter of Col. Forrest Meeker, of Stratford Township, this county; from our subject's union with Miss Latimer there are two daughters, Grace and Martha L. Mr. Dunlap owns 120 acres of well-improved land, is a stanch Republican, and one of the prominent and influential men of the county in which he lives.

BENJ. F. DAVIDS, farmer; P. O. Radnor; is the son of Sylvanus and Margaret (Evans) Davis, natives of South Wales, and was born in the year 1846. His father's family consisted of eleven children, six of whom are yet living; the father came to this country in 1797, and first settled in Westmoreland Co., Penn., but afterward, in 1810, removed to Radnor, Ohio. He was united in marriage, in the year 1826, to our subject's mother, who had come to Ohio in 1817. Our subject passed his youth on his father's farm, and when he became 20 years of age, commenced doing for himself, although still living with his parents. He was united in marriage to Lucy E. Humphreys Oct. 22, 1875; one child was born them—Mary, born Jan. 1, 1878; she died Oct. 22, 1879. Our subject's father died Feb. 23, 1872; the mother followed him Sept. 19, 1878. Mr. Davids is a Republican. He enlisted in the 100-day service, but afterward for three years; being but 15 years old, his father recalled him. He has imported some fine Clydesdale horses, and at present has some of the finest ones in the county, and takes great pride in improvements of this kind. He owns 178 acres of well-improved land, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Scioto River, and within easy reach of railroad and post office. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are universally respected.

BOWEN EVANS, grain-dealer, Radnor. Our subject was born in North Wales Aug. 28, 1845; is the son of William B. and Mary (Williams) Evans, both natives of Wales, and the parents of ten children, five of whom are now living. The parents emigrated from Wales to this country in 1848, and located in Northumberland Co., Penn. After living there a period of five years, they removed to Radnor Township. Here the father departed this life in 1863; the mother is yet living in the township. The father's business was that of farming, and here our subject passed his youth and early manhood. He received as good an education as the common schools afforded. Began business for himself when 27 years of age. Was united in marriage to Minerva Wise Dec. 25, 1871; she was born in Troy Township Feb. 13, 1845. This marriage resulted in the birth of four children—Arthur, Jessie, Hosea W. and Adda. Mr. Evans enlisted in the 100-day service, Co. A., 145th O. N. G. Is a Republican in politics, and among the main business men of Radnor.

DR. H. EDWARDS, physician and surgeon, Radnor. Among the enterprising men and successful physicians of Radnor is Dr. Edwards; he was born Jan. 1, 1847, and is the youngest of a family of twelve children, of which our subject and a brother, David M., are the only surviving children. The parents, William and Dorothy (Thomas) Edwards, were natives of Montgomeryshire, Wales; in 1832, they emigrated to America, coming direct to Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio; the father's occupation was wagon-making, a business he engaged in on coming to this country; he also purchased a farm of sixty acres, on which his family resided; when 19 years of age, our subject selected medicine as his vocation in life; after reading for a time under the instruction of Dr. Glidden, of Radnor, now of Prospect, he commenced attending medical lectures in Columbus, Ohio, in 1867; after attending three consecutive terms at Columbus, he graduated with honors, and then, locating in his native village, he has remained practicing his profession ever since. He was united in marriage to Hannah M. Evans, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Griffiths) Evans, Dec. 11, 1874; from this union there were two children born, one of whom is yet living—Maggie Orie, born April 22, 1876. His wife is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Edwards is a Presbyterian, and Independent in politics, and is a man of considerable skill and ability in his profession, being spoken of quite highly by the faculty of the medical college of Columbus as a student of more than ordinary ability in surgery.

MATTHEW C. FLEMING, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Radnor. Among the leading and prominent men of Radnor Township, is Mr. M. C. Fleming; he was born on the farm he now owns and occupies. Mathew's father, H. C. Fleming, was a native of Pennsylvania, while his mother was of Welsh descent; when but a lad, the father emigrated to Delaware County and

engaged in the lucrative business of farming; here it was that Mr. Fleming met her who afterward became Mrs. Fleming. He was united in marriage April 24, 1823, to Susanna Jones; from this union there were four sons and two daughters, four of whom are yet living; the mother departed this life Dec. 28, 1849; the father was again married; Catharine Evans was the second wife to whom he was married, February, 1851; she was a widow lady with a family of five children, four of whom are yet living; this last union resulted in the birth of one child, a girl, yet living; the father died March 7, 1873, followed by his wife June 3, 1873. The marriage ceremony of Matthew and Miss Melvina C. Finley was celebrated the 2d of December, 1861. The wife was a daughter of our subject's father's second wife; from this union there were three sons and two daughters—Hattie V., Lola and Alonzo (twins), John F. and Charles L. Mr. Fleming enlisted in Co. A, 145th O. V. I.; after serving out his time—100 days—he returned home and again commenced the duties devolving on a successful farmer. He has ninety-one acres of excellent land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. He is a Democrat, and liberal in religious views; is nicely settled near the Scioto River, where he enjoys the many comforts of a successful farmer.

DAVID R. GRIFFITH, stock-raiser and farmer; P.O. Radnor; was born in North Wales March 1, 1805; son of John G. and Margaret (Roberts) Griffith. There were six children in the family, four sons and two daughters, two of whom are yet living. The subject of this sketch, together with his parents, came to this country in 1833. Our subject was married in Wales, and on arriving in America, they came direct to Radnor Township. After his marriage with Mary Peugh, daughter of Richard and Mary Peugh, which occurred in 1830, he made farming his chosen vocation; he first secured 100 acres of land, in the northwestern part of the township, and afterward made an addition of 100 acres more. In our subject's family, there were ten children, nine of whom are yet living—John R., Richard P., Mary A. (deceased), Margaret A., George M., Joel, Martha J., Wm. H., Elizabeth and Albert; six of these are married; one son, Richard, was in Co. G, 121st O. V. I.; was wounded at Perryville, by a gun-shot wound in the hip, after which he was discharged and came home. All of the children in the family are now living in Radnor Township. Is a Republican in politics and a Congregationalist in religion, as are, also, his family. Mr. Griffith has been living in Radnor Township for 47 years. He started out in life a poor boy, but by enduring the hardships of a pioneer's life, he has accumulated as nice a property as there is in the township. His father died in 1838, and the mother in 1846.

T. R. GRIFFITH, carpenter, Prospect; was born in Marion Co., Ohio, June 26, 1838; is a son of John and Mary (Hughs) Griffith, natives of North Wales. In the year 1835, the father, then a young unmarried man, left Wales and came direct to the new Welsh settlement in Radnor Township, Ohio. Soon after his arrival in this country, he was united in marriage to the mother of our subject. By this marriage there were three children, one son and two daughters; the mother's death occurred in 1850. About one year after the death of his wife, Mr. Griffith was again married; his second wife was Ann M. Hord; by this second marriage there were three children, two sons and one daughter; the death of our subject's father occurred in 1860. When Mr. Griffith first came to Radnor Township, he was a poor boy, but by hard labor and close attention to his business (farming), he obtained a competency. Our subject spent his youthful days on his father's farm, assisting him in his duties. He was united in marriage Jan. 5, 1864, to Elizabeth Kyle, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Boyd) Kyle. By this union there are two children—Senora B., born April 27, 1866, and William F., born July 27, 1867; the mother departed this life Sept. 17, 1870. Politically speaking, Mr. Griffith is a Republican; religiously, a Baptist. He enlisted in Co. E, 66th O. V. I., Nov. 8, 1861; was in the battles of Port Republic, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain and Savannah, besides all the other battles the 66th took a part in; he was discharged July 22, 1865, at New York City. Mr. Griffith is a regular ordained minister of the Baptist Church; is also among the best carpenters in the township, many of the best buildings in the township having been built by him.

MISS CATHARINE GRIFFITHS; P. O. Prospect; born in Radnor Township Feb. 2, 1857; is the daughter of David and Ann (Rowlands) Griffiths, both of whom are mentioned elsewhere in this work. Miss Griffiths is a pleasant young lady, and is highly respected in the neighborhood; all her life she has lived with her father, taking a daughter's share of the burdens

of the family; she has an active mind, good taste, and excellent judgment; she takes much pleasure in reading good books, and in all womanly duties is kind, patient and sympathetic. She has a large circle of friends, and is highly esteemed by all.

DAVID GRIFFITHS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Radnor; was born in South Wales Feb. 13, 1816. His father, David Griffiths, and mother, Mary (Griffiths) Griffiths, came directly from Wales to Radnor Township, Ohio, in 1819, bringing their family of four sons and three daughters; they stopped for a few years in Radnor (then Delhi), but afterward purchased a farm adjoining the town, upon which they lived nineteen years, and where the subject of this sketch passed his youth; the father then gave up farming and moved into Radnor, where he remained until his death, aged 76 years; the mother followed him Jan. 19, 1875, aged 84 years. Mr. Griffiths was united in marriage, Aug. 26, 1844, to Ann, daughter of Abraham Rowland, and a family of nine children resulted from this union, three of whom are yet living—Sarah J., born Sept. 25, 1847; John J., born Jan. 9, 1850, and Catharine, born Feb. 2, 1857. Sarah and John are married, the former to Henry Ashbrook, and the latter to Elizabeth Curren, and both are living near their parents. Mr. Griffiths, though but a boy when his father first came to Radnor, recalls vividly the hardships and dangers through which they passed in their new home; he owns 67½ acres of well-improved land; is a Republican and a Congregationalist; has had three wives, marrying the second in 1862, and his present wife, Loantha (Rowley) Griffiths, who was the widow of Thos. Rowley, her maiden name being Stockwell, June 26, 1879. No children resulted from the second marriage. Mr. Griffiths enjoys an enviable reputation for industry and honesty throughout the neighborhood.

JAMES B. HODGES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Delaware; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Feb. 7, 1844; is son of Nathaniel W. and Sally A. (Underhill) Hodges, whose sketch appears in this work. Our subject received a common-school education; in the late war, he well and faithfully served his country, in Co. E, 66th O. V. I.; at Port Republic he received two severe gun-shot wounds in the left arm; he served three years and two months in the "gallant old 66th," and was a brave and gallant soldier; he was married to Mary G. Howison Feb. 9, 1869; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Feb. 10, 1849; they have one child, Clarence O. Mr. Hodges has devoted nearly all his life to agricultural pursuits, and is to-day one of the most successful and prominent farmers in the township. He is a stanch Republican.

WILLIAM HERBERT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Radnor. Our subject came from Breconshire, South Wales, with his parents, Benjamin and Margaret (Morgans) Herbert, in 1818; he was but a child 5 years of age at that time; he was born May 19, 1813, and was one of a family of eight children, six of whom are living at the present time. The father was a sober, industrious man, a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and held in an early day many positions of honor and trust in church and township; he departed this life June 13, 1858, followed by his wife Feb. 11, 1868. The long and eventful life of our subject has been passed upon a farm and working at carpentering; in early life, he received such education as the common schools of that early day afforded; he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with his brother Lemuel, after which he worked with him some years; he has in connection with farming followed his trade since he began doing business for himself. His marriage with Elizabeth Jones was celebrated Nov. 2, 1846; she was born in Breconshire, Wales, July 22, 1822, and is a daughter of Rees and Rachel (Evans) Jones, who came from Wales to the United States in 1842; from our subject's marriage there were five children, three of whom are now living—Benjamin L., William, and Mollie E.; the deceased—Elizabeth A. and Margaret R. Mr. Herbert and wife are among the well-informed people of the county. Mr. Herbert is a Republican. He owns 100 acres of nicely improved land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation.

NATHANAEL W. HODGES, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Delaware. Joseph Hodges, a soldier of the war of 1812, and the father of Nathanael W., was a native of Massachusetts; there he was married to Clarissa Perkins, also a native of Massachusetts, and the mother of thirteen children by him; in 1832, they moved with their family to Erie Co., N. Y., where they remained some three years, and then came to Geauga Co., Ohio; three years after their coming to Ohio (1838), the mother departed this life; in 1853, the father returned to the home of his childhood, soon after to be called to his reward. Nathanael W. had but few advantages for obtaining an education; at the early age of 12 years, he

was placed in a large cotton factory, where he remained until his parents removed to Western New York; when the parents came to Ohio, he came with them, but after remaining in the State some three years he returned to New York, stopping in Chautauqua Co.; here he met Miss Sally A. Underhill, to whom he was married Sept, 9, 1838; she was born in Fairfield Co., Conn., April 20, 1815. Mr. Hodges remained in Chautauqua Co. one year after his marriage, and then removed to Ohio and settled in Franklin Co., where they remained until 1843, when they moved to this county, which they have since made their home. In 1850 Mr. Hodges crossed the Plains to California, where he remained nearly two years, and then returned to his home in Ohio. He owns 183 acres of land, nicely situated on the right bank of the Scioto River, in Radnor Township; he commenced as a poor boy, and is most emphatically a self-made man. Politically, he has been identified with the Whig and Republican parties; of late years, however, he has voted with the Prohibition party. He has been a temperate, industrious man during his long and eventful lifetime, and is an earnest worker in the temperance cause; he is one of the most successful breeders of short-horn cattle in the county. Mr. Hodges and wife take a deep interest in the cause of religion, both being consistent members of the M. E. Church. They are the parents of six children—Julia M., Ellen F., James B., Harriet L., and George H., living—Helen, deceased.

MORRIS HUMPHREYS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Radnor. Among the prominent and influential men of Radnor Township, is the subject of this sketch; he was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, June 26, 1829; his parents, John and Elizabeth (Chidlaw) Humphreys, were natives of North Wales. In 1818, John Humphreys, then 20 years of age, came to the United States and settled in Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio. His marriage with Miss Chidlaw did not occur until some years later; her father, Benjamin C. Chidlaw, came from Wales to Ohio with his wife Mary, and two children, in 1821, and settled in Radnor Township. Our subject's father was an intelligent and energetic man, and a consistent Christian; he was one of the first township officers, and during his lifetime held many positions of honor and trust; he departed this life Dec. 9, 1873, and his wife in 1830. Our subject was reared upon a farm, receiving a good common-school education. He was united in marriage with Margaret E. Wasson April 3, 1851; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, June 29, 1829; she is the daughter of William M. and Lucy (Minter) Wasson, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Kentucky; the Minters came to Delaware Co. in 1804; the Wassons did not come until some years later; both families, however, were among the earliest settlers, and their descendants are to-day among the most prominent and respected citizens of the county. From our subject's union with Miss Wasson, there were eight children, seven of whom are living—Lucy E., John W., Margaret A., William McV., Mary A., Harriet and Benjamin C.; the deceased was named Morris J. Mr. Humphreys owns 332 acres of nicely improved land in Radnor Township, and 120 acres near Emporia, Kan. He is a stanch Republican. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

ISRAEL HEDGES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Prospect; son of Caleb and Mary (Clellel Hedges; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, March 27, 1821; there were ten children in this family, six sons and four daughters; the father was a cooper by trade, but followed farming as a business; he died in Fairfield Co. Nov. 17, 1874, the mother died in 1856. The subject commenced business for himself in 1841. Was united in marriage the 7th of September, 1848, to Mary Barnet, daughter of Robert L. Barnet, a native of Maryland, and the mother a daughter of Judge Augustus, of Fairfield Co. In Israel's family there are eleven children, six sons and five daughters—Benj. T., Otis J., Mary J., Elenora (deceased), Elizabeth and Hannah (twins), George E. and John A. (John A. was drowned in the Scioto River, 28th of June, 1878), Ida V., Charles W. and Robert L. In politics, Mr. Hedges is a Republican; has held various township offices. This family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Hedges is a man who has had little or no chance, we might say, to get an education, but at the same time is a man of considerable ability and talent; he has sought for and obtained a patent on a reaping machine, which will eventually prove of great benefit; has 160 acres of well-improved land, which he bought at $14.50 per acre in 1851, it then being almost entirely woodland. Mr. Hedges is a man who has, to considerable extent, followed the trade of blacksmithing, a trade of which he is the master; he owns one of the finest stock-farms in the township, having some of the best blooded horses, cattle, sheep and hogs now in

the county; the greater part of his farm is underlaid with a stratum of the best sulphate of lime, making the land very productive; he is respected and esteemed by his friends and neighbors.

W. W. JONES, farmer; P. O. Radnor; the subject of this sketch was born in Radnor Township, Ohio, in the year 1825; his father, John P. Jones, was a native of South Wales; his mother, Mary (Penry) Jones; there were six children in the family, four of whom are yet living. The marriage ceremony of Wm. W. Jones and Eleanor Evans was celebrated in 1852. The wife's father's name was John Evans, and his wife's name Margaret (Jones) Evans; there were five children in this family; the number of children in the subject's family is seven—Margaret A., John P., Francis C., Harvey, Elizabeth, Charles and Eleanor. Mr. Jones has two sisters and one brother living in Radnor Township. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Jones is a Republican. He owns 197 acres of nicely improved land; has held the offices of Township Trustee, School Director, Road Supervisor, etc.; is a man of good, steady habits and unpretentious manners; has the esteem and good, will of his fellow-men and neighbors.

PHILIP JONES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Radnor; was born in Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, July 25, 1820; is a son of John P. and Mary (Penry) Jones, both natives of Breconshire, South Wales; there they were married, and three daughters born to them; in 1818, they emigrated to the United States, arriving in Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, Oct. 13 of the same year; two children were born to them after their arrival in this country; at the present time, four of the children are living. John P. Jones and wife were industrious, intelligent people, consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and universally respected by all their friends and neighbors. The father died in 1864, and the mother in 1863. Our subject was raised upon a farm, receiving such education as the schools afforded; he had the care of his parents during their old age. He was united in marriage with Jane E. Tomley June 14, 1853; she was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, June 28, 1822; from this marriage there are five children—Richard E., Sue M., W. Guy, Jennie F. and Jessie B. Mr. Jones has held a great many positions of honor and trust, and is a man of more than ordinary ability, and liberally contributes to all enterprises that tend to build up or benefit the community in which he lives; he owns 200 acres of nicely improved land. Mr. Jones is a Republican.

THOMAS T. JONES, farmer; P. O. Radnor. Thomas T. Jones is a native of Radnor Township, being born Sept. 10, 1848; is the son of Evan T. and Ellen Jones, whose biography accompanies this work; our subject passed his youthful days on his father's farm, assisting him in his farm duties; his education was as good as the common schools could give. His marriage with Miss Della Finley was solemnized Dec. 25, 1870; she is the daughter of George W. and Angelina (Williams) Finley; in her father's family there were five children, three of whom are yet living; the result of the union of Mr. Jones and Miss Finley bore the fruit of one child, Wray Everette, born Nov. 16, 1878. Mr. Jones and wife are consistent and active members of the M. E. Church. Is a Democrat. Mr. Jones is a man that keeps thoroughly posted on county and township enterprises and news, and takes an active part in laudable county enterprises.

DAVID W. JONES, farmer; P. O. Radnor; is son of Rees T. and Sarah (Williams) Jones; was born in Breconshire, Wales, Sept. 15, 1840; he, with his parents and brothers and sisters, emigrated from Wales to this country, coming direct to Radnor Township June 7, 1861; in his father's family there are five children—three sons and two daughters—all of whom are living in Ohio, and married. On arrival, our subject's father bought 200 acres of land near the village of Radnor, known as the "Old Warren Place;" here David spent his youthful days going to school, and in later years assisting his father on his farm; in 1864, he commenced doing business for himself, although still making his home with his father. Oct. 31, 1867, he was united in marriage to Mary Thomas, eldest daughter of James Thomas, of Radnor Township. Mr. Jones, in connection with his brother Rees, owns 170 acres of nicely improved property; he is a stanch Republican; both himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

MRS. J. B. JONES, Radnor, wife of the late John B. Jones, and daughter of John and Mahala (Jones) Ellis, was born the 19th of March, 1828, in Belmont Co., Ohio. Was united in marriage to John Smails Nov. 16, 1844; two children were the result of this union—Thomas A. and John S.; Thomas is now living in Indiana. Mr. Smails departed this life in 1848. Mrs. Smails married again July 24, 1853, to Mr. Jones; three

children were the fruit of this union—Martha J. and Margaret E. (deceased) and James W. Mr. Jones died Dec. 5, 1864, in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., from disease contracted while in his country's service. Dec. 30, 1869, Mrs. Jones and John B. Jones were married; the father of this man was David Jones; John B. was born in North Wales, and came to this country in 1832; he was a fuller by trade and a farmer by practice; from his marriage with his first wife, Gwen Jones, in 1833, there were six children, three of whom are living and three are dead—David N., Edward M. and Cassie F., living; those deceased were David, Festus and Dorothy A.; his wife died Sept. 23, 1866; Mr. Jones had no children by his second wife, the subject of this sketch; he died Dec. 11, 1876. During his life, he held the responsible position of Infirmary Director for three years; besides this office, he has held almost all the township offices. Mr. Jones was a man of good, steady habits, moral character and of considerable ability. Mrs. Jones is a Christian lady of good education, and an active worker in the temperance cause, and a woman who reads upon the issues of the day.

JOHN A. JONES, retired farmer and shoemaker; P. O. Prospect. There is probably not a single one of the old settlers of Radnor Township more deserving of notice than the subject of this sketch; he was among its earliest pioneers. Mr. Jones was born in South Wales in April, 1796; he was the son of Thomas and Gwen (Byner) Jones; the father's second wife, Miss Humphreys, was grandmother of Morris Humphreys, whose biography appears in this work; they had ten children, three of whom are yet living; they emigrated to this then almost unbroken wilderness in the year 1818; they located in Radnor Township, where our subject has remained ever since. The marriage ceremony of John A. Jones and Lettie Ludwig was celebrated in the spring of 1825; the young wife was a native of North Wales, coming to this country at a very early day; the result of this union was four children, two of whom are living—Gwen B. and Lettie L; both are now married, the former to William Gast, deceased, the latter to Isaac Roberts; from the eldest's marriage to Mr. Gast, there were five sons and one daughter—John A., Albert, Lafayette, James M., Alies D. and Lettice M.; all are married excepting the youngest son, Alies. Mr. Jones' second daughter's marriage bore the fruit of three children—John J. Isaac M. and Levi V. Mrs. Jones, wife of our subject, departed this life at her residence Aug. 11, 1878; her marriage with Mr. Jones was one of unalloyed happiness, spending fifty-three years of her life assisting her husband in the toils and hardships of their new home. She and her husband were consistent and devoted members of the Baptist Church; Mrs. Jones was an exemplary Christian and a devoted mother; her death leaves an aged husband and many friends to mourn her loss. Mr. Jones lives with his daughter, Gwen B.; in former days, he was shoemaker for the whole neighborhood, a business he followed for a number of years. Is a stanch Republican and an honest, upright man in his dealings with men. He is 84 years old, and the oldest voter in Radnor Township; he has four great-grandchildren living, and is a man respected and loved by all his friends and acquaintances.

GEORGE W. JONES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Radnor; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1839. His father, David L. Jones, and mother, Elizabeth (Evans) Jones, were both natives of South Wales, the former being born in the year 1808, and the latter in 1807; there were eleven children in this family, six of whom are yet living—three sons and three daughters; the father and mother were married in South Wales, and came to New York in 1836, where they made their home for two years, Mr. Jones following his trade of blacksmith for a livelihood; after two years, they came to Licking Co., Ohio, where our subject was born; in 1849, they came to Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, where they have ever since made their home. Feb. 25, 1869, the marriage ceremony of George W. Jones and Elizabeth Humphreys was solemnized; the wife's father's name was Humphrey Humphreys, that of the mother, Margaret (Griffiths) Humphreys; in this family there were five children, one son and four daughters; there are no children in the subject's family. Mr. Jones owns fifty acres of land in Radnor Township, and 226 acres in Prospect Township, Marion Co., Ohio. Politically, he is a Democrat, firmly adhering to the principles advocated by the National Democratic party. Mr. Jones and wife are members of the Congregational Church, at Radnor. He was a soldier in the war of the rebellion; enlisted in Co. E, 66th O. V. I.; was mustered out on the 14th of March, 1865; was first in the Army of the Potomac, but was transferred to the Southwestern Army, then under Gen. Hooker, in the fall of 1863; was at the

battles of Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain and a number of others; was wounded three times, first at Cedar Mountain, Va.; second, at Antietam; third, at Gettysburg. Mr. Jones is a man of good school education; takes an active part in any matter that will prove to be a benefit to the community.

EVIN T. JONES, farming and stock-raising; P. O. Radnor; was born in South Wales July 23, 1818; son of Thomas and Mary (Jenkins) Jones. Mrs. Jones, the mother of our subject, died in 1825; the father, together with his family, came to this country about 1838, and followed farming as a business; our subject was then in his 19th year. In 1843, he was united in marriage to a widow lady, by name, Eleanor T. Jones, daughter of David O. and Eleanor (Haskins) Jones; she was first married to T. T. Jones in 1832; by her first husband, there were two sons—Wm. F. and David T.; both enlisted in Co. G, 121st O. V. I.; the youngest was promoted to the office of corporal for his bravery and meritorious conduct; after three years in his country's service, he came home and died from the effect of disease contracted while serving his country. Wm. F. was mustered out at the conclusion of the war; their father died in 1840; the mother's marriage with our subject resulted in seven children, four of whom are yet living—Elizabeth, Thomas, Timothy and Mary E.; Benjamin, John and Eleanor, deceased; those living are now married. Mr. Jones is a Democrat; is a member of the Congregational Church; owns 240 acres of nicely improved land, on which he has been living for about forty-two years; takes little part in politics, and has the esteem and well-wishes of his neighbors.

JOHN JAMES, stock-raiser and farmer; P. O. Radnor. Was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, Feb. 14, 1821; is the son of John and Jane (Roberts) James; our subject was the only child in the family; when but a small lad he was left an orphan by the death of his parents; after their death he was installed in the family of his uncle, Thomas Roberts, with whom he lived for sixteen years, and learned the trade of milling; it was about this time that Mr. James emigrated to America, locating at Utica, N. Y., where he pursued his chosen occupation for two years; at the expiration of that time, he removed to Rochester, N. Y., working at the same trade; he lived here one year and was married to Jemima Evans, daughter of Owen and Ann (Jones) Evans; from Rochester our subject moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he engaged in the milling business for two years; at the end of that time, he discontinued the business and followed mercantile business for four years; in 1850, he purchased 100 acres of land in Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, and the year following moved his family to the home he had selected for them, where he has remained ever since, pursuing the occupation of farming; he is the father of eight children, three of whom are yet living—Mary J., born Aug. 14, 1852; Samuel E., born Oct. 8, 1855; William, born March 20, 1862. The names of those deceased are John T., Ann, Lucy A., and Owen T. Mr. James is a Republican; his wife is a member of the Methodist Church, and the husband a member of the Congregational Church; has held various township and district offices; is a man who wishes all laudable works success, and is an honest and enterprising man.

DAVID H. KYLE, stock-raiser and farmer; P. O. Radnor. James and Elizabeth (Boyd) Kyle, the parents of our subject, were natives of Ohio; the father was born Dec. 26, 1806, being the second white male child born in the township; Elizabeth Boyd, to whom he was married in 1827, was born Sept. 28, 1809; Hugh Kyle, the grandfather of David, purchased the farm on which he resides in March, 1815, but had lived in the township much longer, having emigrated here some time during the eighteenth century, making them among the very earliest settlers in the county or township. David H. Kyle was born in Radnor Nov. 17, 1844; during his youth and early manhood, which were spent in going to school and assisting his father on the farm, not much can be said of interest but what could be said of the average boy and young man; when 21 years of age he commenced doing business for himself as a farmer; he was united in marriage, March 21, 1871, to Elizabeth Griffiths, daughter of David R. Griffiths, whose biography accompanies this work. From this union there is one child, David J., born Jan. 26, 1878; in our subject's father's family there were twelve children, of whom ten are yet living; in connection with his brother John A. he owns the old homestead that has been in the family since 1815, a farm of 161 acres; Mr. Kyle is a member of the Baptist Church; a Republican in politics, and a man of influence in the neighborhood; tracing the family history back, we find the Kyle family among the earliest pioneers in the township; the grandmother was the first to be buried in the Radnor Cemetery.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Delaware; was born in Breconshire, Wales; Oct. 29, 1829; is son of David and Ann (Penry) Lawrence, both of whom were natives of Wales. In 1823, they emigrated to the United States arriving in Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, in October of the same year; on the 17th of November, 1829, the father sickened and died; at the time of his death, there were five children in the family three sons and two daughters; the mother died Sept. 29, 1838. Our subject's early life was spent upon a farm; when 15 years of age, went to Delaware to learn the cabinet-maker's trade; he remained two years, then went to Worthington, Franklin Co., where he worked two years; at the expiration of that time he, in company with others went to the Choctaw Nation, Indian Ter., and there assisted in the building of the "Spencer Academy;" he remained in the "Nation" and Texas about six years, when he returned to his home in Ohio; here he remained until the spring of 1849, when he started for the then newly discovered gold fields of California, arriving there in September of the same year; while in California, he was engaged in mining and mercantile pursuits, in all of which he was very successful. In the spring of 1855, he returned to Delaware Co., and purchased a large farm, in Radnor Township, upon which he has since resided. He was united in marriage with Harriet Griswold Feb. 20, 1856; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, May 4, 1825; her parents, George H. and Mila (Thompson) Griswold, were descendants of two of the first families that settled in Worthington, Franklin Co., Ohio. The Griswolds as well as the Thompsons held a great many positions, civil and military, and their descendants are among the best-known and most-respected citizens of Central Ohio. Mr. Lawrence began life as a poor boy, and what he now possesses he attained by close attention to business, combined with honesty and industry; he owns 214 acres of nicely improved land in Radnor Township, and a well-improved and nicely situated property in the city of Delaware. Mr. Lawrence is a man of extended information and correct business habits; he is a stanch Republican. From his union with Miss Griswold there were three children, two of whom are now living—Wirt, born Oct. 24, 1856, and Mila, July 16, 1861; the one deceased was named James, born Oct. 20, 1858, died July 27, 1867.

T. F. LONG, saddler and harness-maker, Radnor. The subject of this sketch was born in Hagerstown, Penn., July 23, 1848; is son of John and Margaret (Overshiner) Long, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and the parents of thirteen children, five of whom are now living; the father was a saddler by trade and the inventor and manufacturer of the celebrated "London Wagon Whip," much used by teamsters years ago; he came with his family to Waldo, Marion Co., Ohio, in 1849; he died in 1856. Our subject served an apprenticeship with his father at the saddler's trade; he received a common-school education; on the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. C, 54th Ohio Zouaves; while with this regiment, he participated in the battles of Forts Henry, Donelson and Shiloh; at the expiration of two years, he was discharged on account of disease, and returned to his home in Ohio; after remaining at home some time, he re-enlisted in Co. C, 174th O. V. I., and served with distinction until the close of the war. He was united in marriage with Clara Browning Feb. 4, 1868; from this union there were two children—Frank and Mattie; Mrs. Long died April 6, 1873. Mr. Long was married to his present wife Aug. 4, 1874; her name at time of marriage was Mrs. William Penry; her husband (the late William Penry) was son of David Penry, Esq., the well-known pioneer of Radnor Township. From this second marriage of Mr. Long's there were four children; three are now living—John A., Eva and Arthur; the deceased died in infancy. Mrs. Long was born in the city of Columbus, Ohio, March 24, 1850. Mr. Long is a Democrat, but quite liberal in his views respecting politics and religion. He owns a well-improved farm of 108 acres, all under a good state of cultivation.

SAMUEL LEWIS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Radnor; is the son of John and Sarah (Hughs) Lewis, natives of South Wales; when 3 years of age, our subject, together with his parents, emigrated to America, first locating in Licking Co., Ohio, making that their home for fifteen years; when 17 years of age, Samuel apprenticed himself to a man in Columbus, Ohio, to learn the art of plastering; after serving his time—four years—he and a Mr. Williams formed a partnership in this industry that continued for three years; at the end of his partnership, he carried the business on himself for nine years longer; at the conclusion of that time, he removed to Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, purchasing a farm near the banks of the Scioto, and directly west of the village of Radnor (then Delhi). Mr. Lewis' father died in 1865; the

mother came to her death by an accident during the summer of 1873. Our subject was united in marriage, Dec. 25, 1856, to Miss Mary J. Gallant, daughter of Elisha and Eleanor (Moore) Gallant; the wife's father, Deacon Gallant, was killed by a colt kicking him in the head; he remained unconscious for one week before his death, which occurred Nov. 26, 1871. From our subject's union with Miss Gallant, there are five children—S. Ella, born Nov. 28, 1857; E. Judson, Dec. 25, 1859; E. Minnie, April 5, 1863; M. Adel, Jan. 19, 1869; Lizzie, Feb. 17, 1873. The oldest, Ella, was married to E. E. Jones Nov. 5, 1878. Mr. Lewis owns 367 acres of well-improved land. Himself and family are members of the Baptist Church. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace, etc. In youth, Mr. Lewis received a good common-school education and since then has improved his time, and at present is among the best-informed men in the township.

JOHN M. McILVAIN, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Delaware Co, Ohio, June 3, 1843, and is the son of Moses and Mercy (Walling) McIlvain; his father was one of the early settlers, coming to Radnor Township, Ohio, at an early day; was a hard-working man and died April 19, 1855. His mother was born in Concord (now Scioto) Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1819, her people, the Wallings, being early settlers. Six children were born to his parents, four of whom are yet living—John M., James D., Keziah B. and Moses, all being single; since the father's death, the three sons have remained with the mother, engaged in farming. They have a nicely improved farm of 104 acres. All are Democrats and members of the Presbyterian Church. All are enthusiastic in public enterprises, and contribute liberally to their support. One of the deceased children was Robert A., who served in the late war, in Co. G, 45th O. V. I.; was in many fierce engagements and was at last wounded in the forehead by a saber cut and taken prisoner; he was taken from one prison to another, and finally landed in Belle Isle, where he died in December, 1863, a victim to Southern cruelty. James D., as agent, has, for the last four years, been selling agricultural implements. The family is well known and highly respected.

MAJ. HENRY C. OLDS, agent C. & T. Ry. and dealer in coal and lumber, Radnor; was born in St. Joseph Co., Mich., July 13, 1831; he is the son Ezra and Mary (Siple) Olds; the father was a native of Vermont, and his mother of the Old Dominion; the father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and the grandfather, John Olds, served his country well in the struggle for liberty in 1776; Henry's father removed with his parents to Genesee Co.; N. Y., when he was 15 years of age. It was there that he enlisted in the service of his country in the year 1812; he was in a number of battles, and well and faithfully served his country. He was married when about 32 years of age; from this union six children were born, three of whom are living. In 1833, he came to Fairfield Co., Ohio, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1870; he was a well-educated man, sober and industrious, and was a man of much more than ordinary ability; he never aspired to any political prominence, although very decided in his views. He was at first an Old Line Whig, but followed the rulings of the Republican party after its organization. The mother died in 1876; her father came from Virginia to Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1808, and was one of Fairfield Co.'s earliest pioneers; she was a woman in every way calculated to occupy the position she did in the then new country. The subject of this sketch passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, receiving as good an education as the common schools of that early day afforded. When 16 years of age, he enlisted in Co. H, O. V. I., and served with distinction during the Mexican war, under Gen. Scott; after his return home, he engaged in the carpenter's trade, a business he followed with success until about 1877; his services were engaged by the C. & T. Ry. Co., in the capacity of ticket agent at Radnor, Delaware Co., Ohio; he came to Delaware Co. in 1849. He was in his country's service in the late war, having enlisted in Co. E, 66th O. V. I.; went out as a non-commissioned officer; he was in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., where he received a gun-shot wound which so disabled him that he was discharged from the service; he then returned to his home in Ohio; after remaining at home for some time, he again entered the service as Major of the 145th O. N. G. Was united in marriage with Effie C. Dildine, Dec. 23, 1852; she was born in Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, Oct. 22, 1823; one child was the result of this union, Clara, who died Sept. 29, 1858. Mr. Olds has held many positions of honor and trust, among which is that of Infirmary Director. Is a Republican, and a member of the M. E. Church. Owns nicely improved property near the C. & T. depot. Mr. Olds is a man of considerable literary ability, some of his productions

showing that if he was so inclined he might yet rank high as an author.

SAMUEL PERRY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Delaware; was born in the city of Cincinnati, May 15, 1825; is the son of Samuel and Mary (Thew) Perry. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother of New York; they were the parents of two sons and four daughters. The father was at different periods of his life steamboat captain, merchant and brewer; he purchased a large tract of land in Thompson Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, but always lived in Cincinnati; his death occurred in 1855. The mother survived him 24 years 11 months and 1 day. Our subject resided in Cincinnati until he was 13 years old, then went to Franklin Co., Ind., where he remained until he was 19 years of age; then returned to his old home in Ohio; here his marriage ceremony with Eliza Cunningham was celebrated March 9, 1848. From this union there were two children, by name, respectively, Mary and Joseph. The wife's death occurred April 1, 1854. Mr. Perry's second wife is Margaret Thomas, to whom he was married March 27, 1855. The result of this union was four children, three of whom are yet living—Caroline, Elizabeth D. and Samuel. He owns 184 acres of well-improved land; is a Republican in politics. Mr. Perry takes great interest in introducing a better class of stock than has heretofore been in Radnor Township; the stock he prides himself most on being Alderney cattle and Norman and Clydesdale horses.

MRS. LOUISA PENRY; P. O. Radnor. But few men in Radnor Township were better known or more respected than Mr. Walter Penry; he was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, April 16, 1812. His parents, David and Mary (Peugh) Penry, came from Wales to Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, about 1805. He began life as a poor boy, and although never enjoying the best of health, he succeeded by hard work and economy in securing to himself and family a goodly share of this world's goods. For some years previous to his death, he was a confirmed invalid, but bore his pain and confinement with Christian patience; he died in 1878. His marriage with Miss Louisa Evans (our subject) was celebrated June 14, 1854; she was born in Breconshire, Wales, April 25, 1834; her parents, Evan and Eliza Evans, came from Wales to the United States in 1851. Our subject's marriage with Mr. Penry bore the fruit of eight children—William B., Thomas G. and Margaret, living; David S., Mary, Walter, Eliza and Evan, deceased. Since Mr. Penry's death, his wife has had sole charge of the large farm (270 acres) she had helped him to obtain; she is a consistent Christian, a kind and loving mother, and a lady of much culture and refinement.

WILLIAM W. PENRY, stock-raiser and farmer; P. O. Radnor. The subject of this biography was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, March 28, 1851; is a son of William R. and Elizabeth (Owens) Penry, both natives of Wales, and among the early settlers of Radnor Township; they were the parents of four children, two of whom are now living. The parents were frugal, industrious people, and succeeded in securing considerable property. The father went to his reward in 1858. His wife survives him, and is at present a resident of the city of Delaware. Our subject's youth and early manhood were spent assisting his mother on the farm. He received a good common-school education, and, at the age of 17, began for himself. He was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Adolphus and Mary (Curren) Miller, March 9, 1875; she was born in Marion Co., Ohio, July 1, 1855. From this union there are two children—Mary E. and Emma A. Mr. Penry owns 125 acres of nicely improved land. He is a Republican, though liberal in his views. He is a young man of much ability, and enjoys the reputation of being a public-spirited, and highly respected citizen.

GEORGE PUGH, stock-raiser and farmer; P. O. Radnor; was born in South Wales Jan. 1, 1818; is the son of James and Grace (Owens) Pugh. The mother died shortly after the birth of our subject. When 19 years of age, young Pugh apprenticed himself to a blacksmith for a period of four years. At the end of that time, having mastered his trade, he emigrated to America, locating in Delaware, Ohio; here, for the first time, Mr. Pugh followed his trade on his own responsibility. He was married, Nov. 14, 1842, to Miss Jane Thomas, daughter of William and Margaret Thomas; by this union there were three children—Elizabeth J., born Feb. 16, 1844; William T., April 16, 1846; David J., June, 1849, died March 5, 1850; in 1850, Mr. Pugh emigrated to California to seek his fortune in the gold fields of that State; not succeeding in the mining business, he opened a blacksmith-shop, and carried on his trade for three years. It was while in California, that Mr. Pugh received the in-

telligence of his wife's death, which occurred Aug. 20, 1851. Having made a nice fortune in California, he returned home in 1853, and again engaged in blacksmithing in Delaware. For six years, he was in partnership with J. J. Davis, and, at the conclusion of their partnership, he continued the business for a number of years. He was married to his second wife, Ellen (Williams) Jones, March 13, 1857. By her first husband, Mr. Pugh's present wife has one child—Mary A. Jones; by her present husband has one child living, and four dead, the one living being named John E., born Feb. 21, 1861; her parents, David and Ann (Thomas) Williams, emigrated from Wales to America in 1840. Mr. Pugh has lived in Radnor Township since 1868; has seventy-five acres of well-improved land, and valuable town property in Delaware. He and wife are members of the Congregational Church; he is a Republican and an honest and earnest worker for right, whether it be for the interest of his party or of the opposite party.

DAVID PENRY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Prospect. Among the prominent men and early pioneers of Radnor Township is the subject of this biography; his parents, David and Mary (Peugh) Penry, were natives of South Wales, and were married in 1804; from Wales, Mr. and Mrs. Penry emigrated to America during the month of July, 1806; after a short stay at Baltimore, they emigrated to the then new Welsh settlement in Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, *via* mountains, their conveyance being a two-horse wagon. Here the beautiful valley of the Scioto suited his fancy, and purchasing 125 acres of land in the north part of the township, he engaged in the business that David now follows. On their arrival, the country we might say was an unbroken wilderness, full of wild beasts and savages, who would not hesitate in destroying these early landmarks of civilization. It was here, Nov. 4, 1806, the subject of this sketch was born, he being the first white male child born in Radnor Township. In his father's family there were thirteen children, seven of whom are yet living. Our subject passed his youthful days on his father's farm, assisting him in clearing and improving the place; he was educated as well as the common schools of that early day afforded. His father departed this life in 1840, his wife following him in 1854. Our subject was united in marriage with Joanna Jones when in his 29th year, Nov. 14, 1833; the wife is the daughter of John P. Jones, a native of Wales; they emigrated from Wales to America in 1818; from this union there were ten children—Thomas L., John P., Mary, Hannah. J., Amelia D., living; Reuben and Margaret A., deceased; the others died in infancy without being named; those living are all happily married. John P. was in the late war, enlisting in Co. D, 20th O. V. I., under Sherman, with whom he was on that memorable march to the sea; was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Middlebury, Champion Hills, etc.; was severely wounded in the right shoulder and chest at Atlanta, and was confined to the hospital seven weeks. Mr. Penry is a radical Republican in politics, as are also his son and sons-in-law; he is a member of the Baptist Church; his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Has held the offices of Township Trustee, Road Supervisor, School Director, etc.; held the commission of Captain in the Light Infantry in the Home Guards until he resigned this position. Mr. Penry is a man of prominence in the county; takes an active part in all laudable county enterprises, and is a man universally respected and esteemed by his friends and neighbors. He was with the Wyandots, of Upper Sandusky, from his 9th year until he was 23 years old, engaged in herding cattle.

JOHN A. PRICE, farmer; P. O. Radnor. The subject of this biography is the second of a family of eleven children of Evan and Margaret (Jones) Price, both natives of Breconshire, Wales; in 1845, the father came, in company with Mr. Robert Powell, to Radnor Township to look for a home for himself and family; not being satisfied with the country, he returned in a few months to his family in Wales, where he remained until 1851, when he again came to Radnor Township, this time bringing his family with him; he has since remained in the township, and now owns a nicely improved farm in the northeastern portion of the township. Our subject was brought up on a farm, receiving a good common-school education; he remained at home until about 26 years of age. Was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Rees and Sarah Jones, July 4, 1871; she was born in Breconshire, Wales, June 3, 1848; from this marriage there were four children, two of whom are now living—Margaret J. and Rees; deceased, Sarah A. and an infant; at the time of his parents coming to the United States, John A. was but 6 years of age, having been born Feb. 11, 1845, in Breconshire, Wales; he is well and favorably known in Radnor Township as one of the

most industrious and enterprising of its young men; he has by his own exertions obtained a nicely improved farm of sixty-five acres; he has for some years past been in the employ of John Powell, who fully appreciates his worth, as does the entire community in which he lives.

B. C. ROBERTS, farmer; P. O. Prospect. The subject of this sketch was born Sept. 6, 1848, in Radnor Township; he is the son of Richard and Jane (Jones) Roberts, of Welsh descent. The father was born April 25, 1806, and departed this life July 25, 1870. The mother was born Dec. 11, 1811, and is yet living, making her home with her son. In the father's family there were eight children, five of whom are yet living; their parents were married in Wales Aug. 7, 1829, and emigrated to this country in 1839; he engaged in the mercantile business in Delhi (now Radnor) for a period of eighteen months; at the expiration of that time, he discontinued his business, bought a farm in the northern part of the township and engaged in the occupation of farming. Young Roberts passed his youth with his father, assisting him when needed, and, at his death, he, in connection with his brother Edward, took the old homestead —a farm of 98½ acres, and continued the business. Our subject was united in marriage to Miss Katie Curtiss, daughter of Charles Curtiss, whose biography appears in this work, the 6th day of March, 1879; the fruit of this union is one son, Wayland B., born Dec. 23, 1879. Mr. Roberts is a Republican; he is a Baptist, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He had three brothers in the late war, two of whom laid down their lives in defense of their country. Mr. Roberts' farm is very pleasantly located, near the Scioto River, and is within a short distance of town and railroad; a schoolhouse is easily reached, being located on the north end of the place, giving him one of the most desirable places in the township.

DAVID O. THOMAS, merchant, Radnor; the senior of the firm of Thomas & Jones, was born in Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, May 6, 1856; son of David O. and Margaret (Gallant) Thomas. The father was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, March 14, 1813. The mother was born at Radnor, Delaware Co., Ohio, April 25, 1818. The parents were married in America May 17, 1837; in this family there were eight children, six of whom are yet living; their names, respectively, are Joseph G., born March 1, 1838; William J., born July 26, 1840; Margaret A., born Sept. 16, 1842; Sarah J., born Nov. 26, 1844, died Aug, 23, 1849; Mary E., born June 2, 1847, Martha E., born Aug. 1, 1850, died July 1, 1851; Sarah J., born May 2, 1853, and David O., born May 6, 1856. Joseph served his country well and faithfully in the late war. Our subject received a good common-school education; in 1877, he commenced business by clerking in a mercantile establishment in Radnor; here he continued clerking for about two years; soon after he discontinued clerking, he formed a partnership with W. H. Jones, to be known as Thomas & Jones; this firm commenced business during the spring of 1880, and, although yet in its infancy and controlled by young men, it has the name of doing as good, if not better, trade than any house in town; this house keeps the best assortment of fancy and staple groceries, dry goods, hats, caps, etc., of any town of its size in Delaware Co. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Democratic party, as was his father before him; is a young man, of good, steady habits, and has the respect and well wishes of the community.

EDWARD R. THOMPSON, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Sept. 4, 1843, and is a son of Edward R. and Eliza (Donalson) Thompson; the former was a native of Maryland, and the mother of Richland Co., Ohio; they were the parents of six children; the father came to Richland Co in a very early day, where he lost his wife; it was in this county that he met our subject's mother, to whom he was married; in 1838, he came to Delaware Co., Ohio, where he remained until his death in 1879; he was by trade a blacksmith—a business he followed until a middle-aged man, when he engaged in the livery business in the city of Delaware; he was a man of much ability, and secured to himself and family a goodly share of this world's goods. Edward's youth and early manhood were passed in assisting his father; he received a good common-school education, and, when 20 years of age, came to Radnor Township, and engaged in raising and buying stock, and in farming; in his youthful days, he acquired a fondness for horses, and since he has reached his majority, he has owned some of the best horses in the county. He was united in marriage with Adella Loufbourrow Sept. 10, 1868; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1845; from this marriage there are two children—Bertha O. and Benjamin F.; Mrs. Thompson departed this life March 18, 1873; on the 5th of April,

1877, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Sue J. Seely; she was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., May 5, 1849; by this union there is one child—Edward. Mr. Thompson owns 205 acres of as nicely improved land as there is in Radnor Township; he is a Republican.

RICHARD B. TOMLEY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Radnor; was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, Jan. 24, 1836; is the son of William and Susan (Brown) Tomley, both natives of Wales; they were the parents of two sons and two daughters, all of whom lived to reach their majority; in 1840, the parents, together with their family, emigrated to the United States, and almost immediately came to Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio; the father was a farmer—a business he followed both in Wales and this country; the father was a man noted for his piety, honesty and industry; he died Nov. 28, 1857; the mother died Aug. 24, 1869; both parents were consistent members of the M. E. Church. The subject passed his youth on his father's farm, and was educated as well as the schools of the country permitted; when about 23 years of age, he began business for himself, although still making his home at his father's. He was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Thomas Oct. 1, 1867; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, March 17, 1835; her grandfather, Henry Perry, was the first actual white settler in Radnor Township, having come hither in 1803. [In another part of this work a full account of this is given.] From our subject's marriage there is one son—Guy, born March 7, 1869. Mr. Tomley owns 100 acres of nicely improved land; is a Republican in politics; has held a number of positions of honor and trust in the township, among which may be mentioned that of Township Trustee; is a man of steady habits, and has the respect and esteem of all his neighbors.

THOMAS WATKINS, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Radnor; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Nov. 7, 1843; is the son of William and Mary (Jones) Watkins, both of whom were natives of North Wales. In the year 1820, Mr. Watkins took passage for America, arriving at Philadelphia June 15 of the same year. Miss Mary Jones, who afterward became Mrs. Watkins, together with her parents, took passage on board the same ship Mr. Watkins sailed in. Soon after their arrival, they started, overland, for the then new Welsh settlement, in Delaware Co., Ohio, where they arrived soon after. The father was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade, and in that capacity proved a valuable addition to the settlement. He was for a long time employed by the Indians of Upper Sandusky, where miles of unbroken wilderness, full of wild beasts and treacherous Indians, were between him and his home. He was a poor boy when he arrived in this country, having only a $5 gold piece to commence business for himself with; by frugality and hard labor, he amassed quite a large amount of property. He died May 22, 1871, and was followed by his wife, April 23, 1876. They were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom reached their majority; at the present time, seven children are living The subject of this sketch passed his youth and early manhood assisting his father on the farm. He received as good an education as the schools of that early day afforded. He remained with his father until his death. April 11, 1867, he was united in marriage with Charlena Hults, daughter of Raymond and Almira (Andrews) Hults; she was born in Berkshire Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, July 2, 1843. The father was a native of New York and the mother of Ohio; they were the parents of four children, two of whom are yet living. The marriage of Thomas Watkins and Charlena Hults bore the fruit of seven children, three of whom are now living—William, Raymond and Mary J.; Thomas was the name of one deceased, the others dying in infancy, without being named. Mrs. Watkins is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Watkins owns 170 acres of land, adjoining the villiage of Radnor. Is a radical Republican, and a man of considerable influence among his friends and neighbors.

MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

HENRY CLINE, farmer; P. O. Ashley; was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, in 1807; an only son; emigrated with his parents to Delaware Co. in 1816, and settled in Troy Township. He was married in 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Douning, and then came to Marlborough Township, where he still lives, having been here forty-eight years; they have had ten children, five boys and five girls—Samuel D., Margaret A., Jane M., William H., Elizabeth G., Henry K., Francis M., Susanna, James, Ella G. Four are dead—Henry K., William H., Samuel D. and Jane M. In the spring of 1873, Mr. Cline's companion was taken away from him by that unwelcome messenger, Death. He has one daughter at home, to care and cherish him in his declining years; his children are all settled around him. He has 487 acres of land, of which he has cleared, with but little assistance, 250 acres. His father, Henry Cline, Sr., emigrated to this State about 1795, and settled in Pickaway Co. When our subject came to this county, the Indians were quite numerous; remembers of seeing some seven hundred at a camp meeting, held on Delaware Run; they were peaceable. He frequently drove a four-horse team to Zanesville, Ohio, and brought, in return, salt, sole-leather and iron. Mr. Cline is a respected and a well-to-do farmer.

FRANCIS M. CLINE, miller and farmer; P. O. Ashley. Francis M. Cline was born Jan. 10, 1843, in Marlborough Township, Delaware Co., Ohio; he owns the woolen mill known as the Walter Hill Factory, which was built about thirty-four years ago by Luther Cone, also the old water saw-mill which was built about sixty years ago by Robert Campbell, of Philadelphia. This mill is still in good running order and said to be the best water saw-mill on the Whetstone River. Mr. Cline is fitting up the old woolen mill for the purpose of making flour, meal and "chop." Our subject was married to Miss Nancy Potter on Oct. 24, 1868, who was born Jan. 15, 1845; they have two children, Bessie and Cleo. Our subject owns a good farm near his mill, upon which he resides, and his business affairs are in a prosperous condition.

WILLIAM and J. H. CARTER, farmers; P. O. Norton. William Carter, born 1833 in St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, came to Delaware Co. in 1839, and settled in Troy Township; have resided in Marlborough about sixteen years; was married to Sophenia Shultz; they lived in wedlock about twenty-two months, when death severed the tender tie, and he has not since married. Mr. W. Carter has seen nearly all kinds of wild game that ever frequented the woods of our county. J. H. Carter, born in 1837 in Morristown, Belmont Co., Ohio, emigrated to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1839; was married to Miss Elizabeth Mayfield in 1866; Miss Mayfield was born in 1839 in Delaware Co. They have four children, of whom two are living, Mary Adell and William Corwin. Our subject's grandparents, on father's side, came from Ireland and the mother from England, and were among the first settlers of Maryland. Carter & Bro. own more than 500 acres of land, and deal in fine, heavy Norman horses in which they take great pride and receive their reward for so doing. If you want a fine young heavy horse, call on them.

ELIAS COLE, farmer; was born in Troy Township, this county, Sept. 13, 1834; was the son of Hugh and Mary Cole, the latter of whom was the daughter of Timothy and Rebecca Main, the latter of these two being the daughter of James and Mary Wright; and Mrs. Wright was the daughter of Andrew McGill, who emigrated from Ireland to America about 1781. Timothy Main, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Cole, was the son of Sabeers and Hannah Main, both of whom died in Virginia. Mr. Cole's father was the son of Joseph and Mary Cole; the latter's maiden name was Curren, born in Ireland, and came to America about 1781. Joseph Cole was the son of Hugh and Sarah Cole; the maiden name of the latter was Bishop—citizens of the State of New York. Nearly all of this ancestry were members of the Regular Baptist Church. Joseph Cole was one of the first settlers of Troy Township, locating there from Virginia in December, 1808; he was also one of the organizers of the present Marlborough Baptist Church, and served it as a Deacon until his death. Elias Cole was

married to Catharine Block Jan. 31, 1856; they have had born to them five boys and three girls, six of whom are living. Mr. Cole served out a three-years enlistment in the war of the rebellion, as a member of Co. C, 26th O. V. I., and was shot through the body at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; upon leaving the service, he received an honorable discharge as First Sergeant of his company, in which responsible position he had faithfully served. Through Mr. Cole's untiring zeal, the history of his company was preserved, and forms a part of the military history of Delaware Co. Mr. Cole's ability and integrity is recognized in his having been called upon to serve almost continuously as Justice of the Peace since his return from the army.

On the death of JAMES COLE, member Co. C, 26th O. V. I.

Mourn not for the hero, though he's your son,
Mourn not for a soul that's so brave;
Though from this earth his spirit has gone,
He sleeps in an honorable grave.

His brother stood by him—no less a hero—
When he fell by the hand of death;
No language can tell the anguish of woe,
Of a brother who was thus bereft.

His comrades all loved him, he had not a foe,
His absence is felt with regret;
But angels will be as his friends were below;
He's welcomed wherever he's met.

HENRY G. GILLET was born in this township in 1849. His father was born April 13, 1808, and came here with his parents in 1819; they were natives of Connecticut; the elder Gillet had been a Revolutionary soldier, and traded for land in this township previous to his moving his family here; this he cultivated until his death in 1836, when his son Harold came in possession of it. The latter, Harold Gillet, was at one time engaged in the mercantile business; during the years 1839–40, he was in Baltimore with a number of horses; it was then that the convention was held there that nominated Wm. H. Harrison for President, and John Tyler for Vice President; shortly after his return, he sold out his stock of goods to Mr. Chapman, and engaged in general farming until 1866, when he moved to Norton, where he lived until his death, Jan. 8, 1880. Mr. Gillet, when in his vigor, was quite noted as a hunter, often killing five or six deer in a day; he became incensed at an Indian whom he seemed determined to shoot, and made such a display of his rifle as to cause the Indian to cry out "What you shoot at?" but from the best authority at hand, the old Indian was allowed to die a natural death; Mr. Gillet and a brother on one occasion while returning from fishing, were attacked by wolves and forced to take shelter in an old deserted cabin until morning. He was married in 1829 to Miss Pennelia Scribner, born in 1810; her parents emigrated to this State from Vermont. Henry G. Gillet, whose name heads this sketch, was married to Miss Alice E. Spaulding in 1870; she was the daughter of Judson and Mary M. Spaulding, and was born in 1851; they have had three children, of whom but one is living, the other two were taken away by scarlet fever. Mr. Gillet is engaged in farming on the old homestead, and is prosperous in his calling.

WESLEY INGLE, farmer; P. O. Norton; was born in Marlborough Township July 22, 1851. His father, Andrew Ingle, was born in Hancock Co., Md., in 1823; emigrated with his parents to Perry Co., Ohio, in 1830; remained there about five years, and then emigrated to Marlborough Township, forty-five years ago. Was married in 1841 to Miss Rachel Bush, who was born in Maryland in 1822; emigrated with her parents to Ohio in 1831. Mr. Andrew and Rachel Ingle have seven children, of whom all are living—William, Peter, Matthias, Wesley, Andrew, Susanna and Ella. Wesley Ingle's grandparents were born in Maryland, and their descendants were from Germany; he is a young man of good standing in society, and is highly esteemed by all who know him; he resides in the village of Norton.

LATHAM JONES, shoemaker, Norton; was born in Waldo Township, Marion Co., Ohio, June 26, 1842; he is a son of Nelson and Liddie Jones, the former was born in Loudoun Co., Va., May 18, 1807; Liddie Jones (Griffith), born Dec. 7, 1807, in Augusta Co., Va. They were married June 3, 1830, in Ross Co., Ohio. Mr. Nelson Jones emigrated to Ohio from Loudoun Co., Va., Sept. 25, 1827, to Ross Co., Ohio, remained there about eight weeks, and from there to Delaware Co., Ohio, Nov. 21, 1827, and settled for some time in Marlborough Township; from there removed to Waldo Township. Liddie Jones was born Dec. 7, 1807, in Augusta Co., Va.; her parents came to the State from Franklin Co., Penn.; Mrs. Nelson Jones' grandfather was married four times, and had nine children by each woman, making in all thirty-six. Our subject was married to Miss Martha A. Baker, who was born in Knox Co.,

Ohio, in 1849, and died Aug. 26, 1878; have two children living—L. L. and Lola D. The subject of our sketch has held the office of Township Clerk for two years, and while in Waldo Township held the same position for two years; our subject is a gentleman highly esteemed by all who know him.

MRS. JANE KING, Norton; born in Augusta Co., Va., in the year 1799, Jan. 11. Was married in 1823; emigrated to Ohio in 1828, and settled in Marlborough Township with her husband, John King; he was born in Plymouth, England, in 1795; emigrated to America in 1820. Her parents, Richard and Mary (Curry) Brown, were natives of Virginia. In 1828, Mr. King purchased land to the amount of 247 acres, lying a little southeast of Norton; remained on the farm about twenty-three years; in the spring of 1853, he came to the village of Norton, where he remained until his death, March 13, 1857. He was a member of the M. E. Church, of which Mrs. King has been a member for sixty years, and to which, on Dec. 25, 1879, she donated a library of 114 volumes, costing $100.

S. A. OLMSTED was born Dec. 14, 1828, in Franklin Co., Ohio. His father, A. J. Olmsted, was a native of Connecticut, born in Simsbury, Hartford Co., June 11, 1802, and came to Franklin Co., in this State, with his parents, in 1810. His mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Bush, was born June 21, 1806, in Ulster Co., N. Y.; her people emigrated to this State the same year, and located on what is now Marlborough Township. After marriage, and living in Franklin Co. for awhile, they moved to Delaware Co. in 1836. S. A. Olmsted has had varied and extensive experiences, having visited various parts of the globe in his wanderings as a mariner and landsman, of which our space will only permit an outline. Aug. 15, 1849, he left Delaware Co. with a band of sheep, which the owner sold in New Jersey; from there, Mr. Olmsted visited points of interest, and sailed from New Bedford Nov. 5, 1849 on a whaling voyage, passed south along the coast of Brazil, having some perilous experiences in capturing several whales, and with water-spouts, cruised to the coast of Africa around the Cape of Good Hope, up past the Island of Madagascar, off the coast of Arabia, where they captured a whale supposed to be the largest ever captured on that coast, making 230 barrels of oil, returned down through the Indian Ocean to Johanna's Island, where, Mr. Olmsted being dissatisfied with the officers of his ship, escaped by swimming about half a mile, with shovel-nose sharks for company, to the whaling ship Phœnix, homeward bound. On the return voyage, she called at St. Helena for the repairs of damages to the vessel received in a gale; visited Bonaparte's tomb; from there returned directly to New London, Conn.; went to New York, and sailed for New Orleans; then, after three days' stay, he sailed for Liverpool on the Gen. Berry; the eighth day out, the vessel was thrown on her beam's end by a "white squall," they took to the boats, and after three days and three nights without food or drink, were picked up by the Huguenot bound for New Orleans; Mr. Olmsted then returned home; in 1851, he shipped at Cleveland on the the brig Gen. Worth; changed to the schooner Oneida; she was run down by a steamer and water-logged; being loaded with staves, floated; Mr. Olmsted remained on board and run her into Cleveland, for which he received the munificent sum of $1 extra pay; this was in November; spent the winter in Chicago and Racine; in spring and summer he made trips to Green Bay as wheelsman of a steamer; also went down the St. Lawrence River to Ogdensburg, as mate of a schooner, on which he met with an accident, and had three ribs broken; came home in December, 1852. March 10, 1853, he was married to Phebe Gillet; moved to Polk Co., Iowa, and to Adair Co. in 1855; in 1857, to Salt Creek, Neb.; whilst in that section he lived in different localities, and had several adventures with the Indians of an exciting nature; was employed in farming, and scouting some for the Government. In the fall of 1860, he returned to Delaware Co., and May 1, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 26th O. V. I.; served seventeen months, and was discharged for disability Oct. 1, 1862; re-enlisted in Co. H, 145th O. N. G., May 2, 1864, but was discharged Aug. 24 of the same year. Mr. Olmsted is now living in Marlborough Township, his old home, as well as that of his wife.

ALEXANDER STRATTON, farmer; P. O. Ashley; was born in Oxford Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1821; son of Isaac and Sarah Stratton; they had eleven children, six boys and five girls, seven of whom are living; one brother and three sisters were born in Rutland Co., Vt. Our subject was married, in 1848, to Catharine Worline, she being a daughter of John Worline, and was born in Marlborough Township in 1824; they have had five children—John A., James M., Elias A., William H., Frank E.; John A., died in 1867, aged 17 years 11 months and

14 days; William H., in 1877, aged 19 years 2 months and 15 days. Mr. Stratton owns ninety-six and one-half acres of land, upon which he and his son Elias A. reside. He was a member of Co. C, 145th O. N. G.; was discharged from the United States service on the 24th day of August, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio, and is now a well-to-do farmer.

ELIAS G. STOCKMAN, farmer and fruit dealer; P. O. Norton; was born in Marlborough Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, Sept. 23, 1841; is the son of David and Elizabeth Stockman; the father is a native of Ohio and the mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1819. Mr. Stockman was a member of Co. K, 66th O. V. I.; enlisted Oct. 19, 1861, and participated in the battles of Romney, Winchester, Port Republic, Fredericksburg, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, W. Va., Antietam, Md., Harper's Ferry, W. Va., battle of the Wilderness or Chancellorsville; was wounded May 2, 1863; thence to hospital at Washington City; thence to regiment in time to participate in the battle of Gettysburg; thence to hospital at Washington; was discharged at the expiration of time, Dec. 19, 1864, being three years one month and twenty-nine days in actual service of his country; he enlisted from Marion Co., under Capt. J. D. Van Deman; was in ten battles and several skirmishes. Mr. Stockman was married to Miss Orra C. Conklin, Aug. 14, 1866; she was the daughter of Ezra M. Conklin, and was born June 17, 1848; they have four children—Grant E., George E., William F. and Clara E.; all are living. They are both members of the Baptist Church.

JAMES F. WINTERMUTE, merchant, Norton. James F. Wintermute was born in Fayette Co., Penn., on the 16th day of August, 1823; emigrated with parents to Muskingum Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1825; moved to Norton, Delaware Co., April 17, 1855; he was the fifth son of George and Annie (Lauterman) Wintermute; his father was descended from German parents, his mother of Holland; he is the third in descent from George Wintermute, who emigrated from Germany to Sussex Co., N. J., in the year 1736, as the following fac-simile record, taken from a tombstone in Stillwater Cemetery, Sussex Co., N. J., will show:

ALHIER RUHET IN GOT IOH
GEORG WINDEMUTH. GEBOHREN. D:
11 MAY 1711 INPUNG-STAD IN EUROPA.
NAGHAME-RICAKOMEN; ANO 1736
VERHE RATHMIT, M: EL: BERNHARTIN.
ANO 1739 UND ZEUGETEN. 8. KINDER:
IEBETE-IM-EHESTAND 43 IAHRUND 3
MONATH ANO 1782 DEN 19 DEC-
ABEND UM 10 UHR STARBER, SEIN
ALTER WAR 71 IAHR 3 MON: UND 8-
TAGE UND VERLIES 3 SÖHNE UND 3
TÖCH-TERZEBEND

Translation of the forgoing:

Here rests in God, George Wintermute, born 11th May, 1711, in the city (or town) of Inpung, in Europe. Came to America in the year 1736, and was married to M. E. Bernhartin, in the year 1739, and had eight children. Lived in wedlock forty-three years and three months. He died in the year 1782, the 19th of December, in the evening, 10 P. M. His age was 71 years 3 months and 8 days; and left behind three sons and three daughters alive.

The subject of our sketch was engaged on a farm until 17 years old, attending a common district school, then taught school seven years; afterward learned the mercantile business with Lynn & Claypool, at Nashport, Ohio, when he removed to Norton, commencing the mercantile business on his own account, and since has been engaged in the business without change in firm or location. Was married, Dec. 3, 1851, to Miss Ellen M. Waters, at Irville, Ohio, who was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., in the year 1825; her parents, Richard and Elizabeth Waters, emigrated to Muskingum Co., from Harper's Ferry, fifty years ago. As a merchant, a citizen, and neighbor, Mr. Wintermute stands in high regard. He is honored for his unwavering adhesion to principle, and for his zeal and liberality in the promotion of all worthy objects.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

LEVI BISHOP, farmer, P. O. Delaware; is the son of James Bishop, born May 8, 1804, in Washington Co., now Smith Co., Va, and emigrated to Ohio in 1827, and began work for Joseph Cole, and April 19, 1829, he was married to Sarah, a daughter of Joseph Cole, by whom he was blessed with nine children, four of whom are living—Levi, Neomah, Mary A., Henry A. Levi, our subject, was married to Lidy Main and had one child, Wesley, and enlisted in Co. C. 145th O. V. I., also his two brothers, Joseph C. and Henry H., the former in the same and the latter in the 26th O. V. I., in which he remained three years. Levi owns thirty-eight acres of well-improved land which he bought of Henry Cline, Sr.; his son, Wesley, has 124 acres of land which he bought of his grandfather, Bishop. Wesley married Addie R. Jacoby. Our subject is a member of the Baptist Church to which his father has belonged since 1828, in which Levi has held some offices; James Bishop, the father of Levi, began life in this country with 25 cents; he started the first wagon-shop ever in this county, to which branch of business he devoted his time until 1874, when feebleness compelled him to desist; his father also bought the first thrashing machine that ever came into this county, and also owned one-half of the first separator in this county; he also made and operated the first horse hay-fork in the county, which attracted much attention in those days.

LOUIS BUSH, farmer; P. O. Delaware; born on the same farm he now owns, May 10, 1836; the eighth child of David and Elizabeth (Wilson) Bush; David was a native of New York State at the age of 12 years; at a very early period of this country's history, first located in Marion County; the Wilsons are natives of New Hampshire; she emigrated with her parents at the age of 16, and settled in this county. After the marriage of David Bush, he settled in Troy on the west side of the Olentangy where he bought quite a large quantity of land about the year 1832 and settled on the same, remaining on the same until his death, 1867; his wife survived him until 1877. Louis enlisted in Co. D, 20th O. V. I., in October, 1861, for three years and served his time; his first battle was Fort Donelson, afterward Atlanta, Bolivar, Kenesaw, Jackson, Raymond, Iuka, Champion Hills, Jonesboro, Port Gibson, Vicksburg and Shiloh. At Vicksburg, he was wounded in the shoulder with musket ball; after serving his time, he received an honorable discharge and returned home; in December, 1866, he was married to Mary E. High, born Sept. 14, 1843, in this township; daughter of John and Elizabeth High; after their marriage they located on the place they now own and have since remained on; he has 335 acres of land, which he owns, is engaged in farming and stock-raising; they have the following children: Lulu, May, Orris, Bessie, Burton and Edna.

JOHN COONFARE, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Radnor; is a son of Peter and Eve (Fester) Coonfare; his parents were born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., and emigrated to Ohio about 1817, and settled in Fairfield Co., and came to Delaware Co. in 1831. His father was a farmer, and one of the noted hunters of the early pioneers. His parents had nine children by their marriage—Peter, John, Catharine, Elizabeth, Magdalena, Lydia, Sarah A.; two dead—Mary and Rebecca. Mr. Coonfare was born May 5, 1824, in Fairfield Co., Penn.; his younger days were engaged in farming and attending school. He has cut the timber and split rails for 37 cents per hundred, and worked by the day at 25 cents. Was married in 1849, to Sarah Darst, by whom he has nine children—Stephen (married Hettie Worline), Ephraim (married Lizzie Robertson), Nettie, Eliza H., Nora, Carrie, Donia, Frank and Harry. He settled on his present farm of 100 acres in 1849, and in 1850, he went to California, where he mined for eighteen months, and, not meeting with excellent success, he returned to his old native home, in 1852, where he has since remained, and now possesses 240 acres of fine arable land, the fruit of his own labors. He has always been identified with the Democratic party. He paid off his share of the township draft. He takes great interest in the educational department of the district in which he resides. He never loses an opportunity to assist his children in the improvement of their minds, believing that a mind well filled with use-

ful knowledge is worth more than the finest rubies. We could mention many pioneer hardships connected with the history of Uncle Johnny's pilgrimage here, but we will hear of them through the township history, and will then count him one of those, who gained their education within the walls of the old log cabins.

HUGH CARTER, farmer; P. O. Delaware; is a son of Philip and Jane (Carr) Carter. His parents were born in Ireland, and emigrated to Pennsylvania when his father was 11 years old and mother 9. They moved to Guernsey Co., about 1817; his father died in Ross Co., and mother in Guernsey Co. They had ten children —William, Hugh, Martha, Andrew, Jane, James, Thomas, Philip. Two died when children. Mr. Carter was born in 1812, in Washington Co., Penn.; when 16 years old, he began driving a stage line, from St. Clairsville to Wheeling, Va., continuing the same eleven years. He was married to Nancy, a daughter of Hamon and Ann Cash; she was born in about 1809, in Harrison Co., Ohio; by her he has eleven children—William, John, Keziah, Martha, Ellen, Helen, Alice, James; three deceased. In 1843, they came to Delaware Co., and bought 100 acres, a part of the present farm of Samuel Cunningham; he bought seventy-five acres of the Wolfe heirs, and afterward he and his sons bought 500 acres in Marlborough Township, which he has sold to his sons, and now owns 175 acres, well improved, all of which has been attained by his own labors. He now makes a specialty in buying and selling horses, for which he pays regular market prices. When Mr. Carter settled on his present farm, it was then a thick woods; he started in a log cabin, and cleared about two hundred acres. His father was in the war of 1812. Mr. Carter has hauled wheat from here to Sandusky City, a distance of seventy-seven miles, to get money to pay his tax; has worked by the month at $4. He votes the Republican ticket.

WILLIAM DOWNING; retired farmer Sec. 16 P. O. Radnor. Perhaps no one is better known to the people of Troy Township than the gentleman whose name heads this article; everywhere we can hear him spoken of as jolly old Uncle Billy, and it is justice to say that his mind is a history of itself; we hear him speak of chasing the fleeting deer, of the early pioneers, of the times when he would climb the bushes in fear while his brother would slay the deer with his knife, of the jolly times attending the pioneer schools, which are fully noticed in the township history. He was born April 13, 1818, in Troy Township, where he has always remained; at the age of 14, he cut his ankle, which crippled him for two years; at 17, he began farming in partnership with his brother John. He was married, in 1840, to Catharine, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Coonfare; her parents were from Pennsylvania; she was born in 1815, in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio in 1816, settling in Delaware Co., in 1832 or 1833. They settled on the present farm of 66½ acres, which they have attained by their own labors. He started life with nothing but one fatted pig; perseverance has brought him to prosperity in his old age, which he enjoys like a boy. He has worked at carpentering for thirty years, commencing in 1842; he also followed shoemaking to some extent for twelve years. The Creator has given him seven children—Eli, Oliver C., Gabriel, Sarah C., Rufus W., Louisa I., Adaline. Mr. Downing has served as both School Director and Supervisor for twenty-one years, and has also been Constable. He paid out considerable money for the Union cause; his son Eli enlisted from Van Wert Co. Our hero once belonged to the Sons of Temperance; he has taken great interest in reading; has a compilation of almanacs from 1807–1814—quite a novelty, considering their date. His wife's father was in the war of 1812.

JOHN DOWNING; farmer, Sec. 17; P.O. Delaware; is a brother of Samuel Downing, whose sketch appears elsewhere; was born Sept. 10, 1822, in this county, on the farm where he now lives; was married, Aug. 1, 1847, to Margaret, a daughter of Jesse and Mary Foust, who are mentioned very prominently in Oxford Township; her mother was married to Mr. Lowther, prior to her marriage with Mr. Foust; by the first she had two children—Samuel and William, and by the last union she had four—Christina, Margaret, Jacob and Emily; she was born Dec. 28, 1828. They have no children of their own, but have raised three—two of his sister's children and one for Mr. Morris. They have 148 acres, valued at $60 per acre, attained by buying out the heirs; he has been Trustee for several terms and held other small offices. They are members of the Presbyterian Church at Radnor; he always voted the Democratic ticket—cast his first vote for James K. Polk; he paid his share of the township draft. Lowther, spoken of in this sketch, was a trumpeter in the cavalry in the war of 1812, under Col. Crawford.

SAMUEL DOWNING, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Delaware; is a son of Samuel Downing, born Aug. 23,

1785, and Elizabeth (Giffin) Downing, born in July, 1784, the former in Lancaster Co., Penn., and the latter in Ohio; they were married in Belmont Co., and moved to Virginia, and from there they emigrated to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1816, and lived one summer in Radnor Township, and in 1817 they finally settled in Troy, where the father died in 1823, and the mother in 1846, having blessed the world with nine children—Samuel, Mary, David, Elizabeth, Jane, Ann, William, Nancy and John. Our subject was born Sept. 17, 1805, in Ohio Co., Va., in which county the five first children were born. His younger days were devoted to attending school—his first place of that resort, in this county, was in an old log house in Radnor Township; the second was in a similar one, now the present site of Judge Norris's orchard. He was married, Oct. 11, 1832, to Margaret, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Willey; she was born April 14, 1814, in Washington Co., Penn., and emigrated to Ohio early with her parents; they had eight children—Maria, Henry, David, James, Elizabeth, Harriet, Margaret J. and Esther A.; they settled the present farm in 1832, buying 84 acres of the Government, getting the patent from President Jackson. He has, by strict economy, been able to purchase some land for his children; Mr. Downing was once Captain of militia, for many years after the close of the war of 1812; he has been Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace; has always voted the Democratic ticket—casting his first vote for Jackson. A part of the family belong to the Presbyterian Church. His grandfather, Robert Giffin, came over from Scotland before the Revolutionary war, and helped to build a block-house where Wheeling, Va., now stands.

JAMES DOWNING, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Norton; is a son of Samuel and Margaret Downing, whose sketch appears in this work; he was born Nov. 3, 1838, in this township. He remained at home with his parents until Oct. 24, 1867, when he was married to Mary E., a daughter of John and Madaleen (Haggerty) Long. Her parents were born in Washington Co., Penn., and came to Ohio in 1864, and settled in Morrow Co.; they have five children—Mary E., William C., Emma, James, John; Mrs. Downing was born July 12, 1845, in Pennsylvania. The fruit of this union was four children—Jennie, born Aug. 17, 1868; John H., July 19, 1870; Mary M., March 18, 1874; Emma A., Nov. 19, 1876. In 1876, they bought the present farm of 169 acres of Ashford Barnes, paying $70 per acre; it is well improved and finely adapted to stock-raising. Mr. Downing was drafted and hired a substitute; he takes great interest in educating his children, and in all township and county enterprises.

DAVID DIX, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Delaware; is a son of David and Mary (Main) Dix. His father was born in Vermont in 1771, and moved to Wayne Co., Penn., when 10 years old: in 1807, he came on horseback to Delaware Co. and bought some land, and in the same year returned to his old home, and in the following year married Mary Main, and moved by team to this county; he farmed the first summer in Liberty Township, and then in the fall began erecting a log cabin on the land he bought in Troy Township in 1807; this was the first house built in this township. A man by the name of Cole had been living in the township in his wagon, for a short time, when Mr. Dix's father settled in his cozy little cot; his father died on this farm in 1834, after having made many improvements and experiments, of which we mention boring for salt a distance of 365 feet, but failed to meet his object. A man by the name of Jackson now enjoys a beautiful spring, the effect of this boring. His father was once Captain of a militia company, Major, and Justice of the Peace for eight years. Mr. Dix was one of eight children—Matilda, Drusilla, David, Polly, Peres M., Elijah, Stanton, Stephen; was born Dec. 1, 1814, in Delaware Co., on the farm he now owns, the pioneer home of his father; he was married Jan. 19, 1837, to Margaret A., a daughter of John and Catharine (Wise) Pool; her parents were born in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Belmont Co., Ohio, among the pioneers, where they reared seven children to call them blessed—Philip, George, Mary, Nancy, Jane, Louisa and Margaret A.; the latter was born April 21, 1820. Her union with Mr. Dix blessed them with twelve children—Mary A., married Albertus McNeil, now of Carson City, Nev.; Alfred J., married Jane Sherman, living in Chillicothe, Mo.; George N., married Esther Wallace, living in Cumberland Co., Ill.; Sarah J., married Moses W. Pettey (she is now dead, leaving one child—Maggie E.); America, married Elisha Bishop; Clark A., married Amanda Bishop; Louisa, married Reuben Wattring; Charles D. F., married Sarah Price; Peres, married Mary A. Wallace; Clarence, at home; two infants died unnamed. Mr. Dix has 156 acres of well-improved land, 140 of which was given him by his father. He has served a full

share of township offices—as Township Clerk fifteen years, Justice of the Peace two terms, Trustee one year, and other minor positions; he paid about $600 for the war; has always voted the Democratic ticket. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church, to which he once belonged. His two grandfathers, Dix and Main, were Revolutionary soldiers, and were in the siege of Yorktown, which terminated in the surrender of Cornwallis; his father was First Sergeant in the Light Horse Company of the war of 1812.

THOMAS FULTON, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Delaware; is a son of Charles and Jane (Brown) Fulton. His parents were born in Ireland, and emigrated to Belmont Co., Ohio, about 1835, where they always lived; his father was a shoemaker and a farmer. They were blessed with eight children—William (dead), George (deceased), Walker, Robert, James, Thomas; Isabel, married George Creamer; Mary, married Andrew M. Boyd. Mr. Fulton was born Aug. 31, 1849, in Belmont Co., where he remained and assisted his father in farming; was married Nov. 25, 1874, to Eliza A., sister of Milton and Henry Warren, whose sketch appears elsewhere. In Feb. 15, 1877, they inherited 75 acres from her father, where they now live and enjoy the pleasure of a fine little farm. They are members of the Presbyterian Church at Delaware; he votes the Democratic ticket, casting his first vote for Horace Greeley. His brothers, William and James, are ministers; the latter is now preaching in the Fourth Presbyterian Church at Allegheny City; Brother George was a blacksmith; Robert read medicine in Harrison Co., but gave up his intended profession on account of ill health; Isabel taught school for four years.

JAMES FEASTER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Delaware; is a son of George and Sarah (Hinton) Feaster. His father was born in Virginia, and came to Ohio at an early day, and had a family of nine children—George, William, James, Sarah A., Catharine, John, Permelia (two deceased); Mr. Feaster was born Nov. 3, 1828, in Troy Township, where he has spent a useful life. He was married, Sept. 16, 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and Eleanor (Eilot) Wolfe; her parents were born in Pennsylvania, and had five children by their union—Jefferson, John, Samuel, Henry, Elizabeth, all of whom are dead but the last; her father was married a second time, by which he was blessed with four children—George W., William W. and two deceased. Mrs. Feaster was born Nov. 29, 1834, in Troy Township; she settled with her husband on their present farm in 1852, then in the green woods; they now own 78 acres of well-improved land, obtained by buying out the heirs of his father. Mr. and Mrs. Feaster have six children by their union—Sarah, married M. Neumoyer; Emma, married John McGee; Henry, Lovina, James, Mary E. (deceased). He has been School Director and Supervisor. Members of the M. E. Church; votes the Democratic ticket. Paid $500 for the war; takes great interest in educating his children.

TIMOTHY HICKLE, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born Feb. 5, 1802, in Hampshire Co., Va., and emigrated to this State in 1805, his parents locating in Ross Co. Mr. Hickle's grandparents on his father's side came from Germany and located in the Old Dominion, where Timothy was born; at the age of 22, he embarked for himself, had nothing but his hands and firm resolution; worked out by the month, up to the time of his union with Sarah Cutchall, when he farmed for himself, renting land; bought five acres of land, and, after improving the same, lost it through a defective title; in 1833, he came to this county and settled in Troy, two miles and a half north of Delaware City, where he bought sixty-five acres of land; at this time there was but one saloon in Delaware, two dry-goods stores and one hardware; he cut wheat with a sickle on the ground lying west of the depot, between that point and the river; he enjoyed many happy days in his cabin home; his wife died Feb. 25, 1851; they had seven children, but four are living—Wilson; Jane, now Mrs. Judson; Mahala, since Mrs. Batch; Delilah, married Mr. Halbrook, all of whom are located in Illinois. Was married a second time, to Mahala Waters, born in Maryland; she died Aug. 19, 1859. June 10, 1861, was united in marriage to Charlotte Meeker, born February, 1820, in Fairfield Co., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Meeker; they have no children. Mr. Hickle for several years has been in total darkness; in June, 1873, he lost the sight of his eyes, and has been unable to see since. Has been a member of the Presbyterian Church over thirty years.

MRS. ELIZABETH HIGH, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Berks Co., Penn., Aug. 22, 1812; is a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Fegely) Warner, both of Pennsylvania; in May, 1832, was married to John High, born March 27, 1810; emigrated to this State in 1836, locating in this county two miles north of Delaware City.

where he bought 125 acres of land, settled on the same, and engaged in farming, being identified with the interests of the county up to the time of his death, Dec. 31, 1874; they have had seven children, but three are living—Mary, now Mrs. Louis Bush; Albert and Edward at home; Mrs. Bush is a member of the Lutheran Church, also Mr. Bush during his lifetime; they have now 225 acres of land in three shares; Albert was born Nov. 7, 1847; Edward, Nov. 27, 1855. Albert was married, Jan. 29, 1874, to Alma Graham, born in Marlborough Sept. 29, 1855, daughter of Lewis and Ellen (Swartz) Graham, of Pennsylvania; have two children—Clara and Newton. Democratic.

JAMES J. INSKEEP, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Norton; was born Sept. 6, 1806, in Ross Co., Ohio; is the son of Job and Patience (Bishop) Inskeep; his parents were born in Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio in 1805, and had seven children—Eliza, Matilda, James J., William, Joel, Mary and Elbert; his father was of English descent. At the age of 21, Mr. Inskeep began learning the smith trade with Ambrose Lumption, of Champaign, with whom he continued two years, and then worked at Pittsburgh, Penn., in a manufacturing establishment of all kinds of iron utensils; in nine months, he again began smithing at Champaign. He was there married, in 1835, to Maria, a daughter of William and Sarah (Newton) Downs; her parents were of English descent, and were born in New Jersey, and had four children—Sarah, Isabel, Maria and Abigail; her father was a manufacturer of woolen goods; she was born in 1817, in Champaign, Ohio; her union with Mr. Inskeep blessed her with ten children—James (deceased), Augustus, Job (deceased), Matilda A. (deceased), Gustavus L., Patience A., Mary E., Joel, Olive, Alice A. and Charles. Our worthy representative remained in Champaign, continuing his trade, until 1842, when he moved to Marlborough Township, where he still continued blacksmithing, and in addition to which he farmed; during the same year, he bought 300 acres of land where he now resides, of S. Thomas, F. Case, Joel Inskeep, John and Joseph Daniels; by strict attention and hard labor, they have made it one of the finest farms in the township; he and his amiable wife have almost realized the allotted span of life, and have settled upon their children the most of their property; however, retaining enough of the fruits of their early days' labors to keep them through the remainder of life here. He has always been active in the interests of the township; has been Trustee three years; was a Director of the Troy pike during its existence as a company's resource; he paid his share of the township draft; his son Job enlisted in Co. D, 20th O. V. I., and died in the service. The family belong to the M. E. Church; his parents and grandparents were raised Quakers.

WILLIAM JONES, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Delaware; was born in 1806, in Wales, where he remained until 36 years old, when he came to Delaware Co., and soon hired out to Caleb Howard for one year, and then worked at gardening for Judge Williams. Was married in 1849, to Hannah, a daughter of Edward and Mary (Davis) Humphreys; her parents were born in Europe; she was one of seven children, all of whom came to Ohio—Elizabeth (buried in Cleveland); Thomas, David, and Edward (buried in Radnor); Richard (buried at Granville); Mary married Richard Pritchard, living in Cincinnati, where her father is buried. Mrs. Jones was born in 1816, in Wales; she has had five children by her marriage with Mr. Jones—Elizabeth (dead), two infants (dead), Titus K. and Ruth A. They settled on this farm in 1849, buying at that time 43 acres from her father, who had settled the same at an early day, when no roads could be seen, nor a stick of timber could be missed; she picked brush while her father would go to mill, which were only hand-power. The C. & T. R. R. runs across his farm, which company built him a nice little cottage as a part of the damage. Mr. Jones belongs to the M. E. Church at Radnor; his wife and daughter are members of the Welch Congregational Church. Mr. Jones' father and mother had three children—Thomas, Davy and William. His father joined in war against France, and was taken to the West India Islands, where he died. His mother was again married, to William Morgans, by whom she had Richard, Jane and Hannah. Mr. Jones has always voted the Republican ticket. His son, Titus K., has taught three terms of school, and some of penmanship, all with good success; he attended school at Worthington in 1877, and the Ohio Business College in Delaware, in 1876; is now reading medicine with Dr. S. W. Fowler, of Delaware.

ISAAC M. JONES, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Delaware; is a son of Robt. C. and Jane (Glenn) Jones; his father was born July 30, 1805, in York Co., Penn., his mother in the same in 1804; his father emigrated to Belmont Co., Ohio in 1830, where he

married Miss Glenn in 1832, who had come to that county in 1829. They had five children—Thomas, who married Elizabeth McMaster, and is engaged in the loan branch of the Treasury Department at Washington; Isaac M.; John J., who married Maggie Smith, and is cashier of the Exchange Bank, at Wheeling, Va.; Robert A., married Mary Davis, lives at Bridgeport, and is a painter; J. P., married Ruth Crosby, and is a carpenter at Bridgeport. Mr. Jones' father was captain of a military company in Pennsylvania; his grandfather Jones and brothers were all Revolutionary soldiers; the father of our subject was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died, in 1871, in the triumphs of that faith. Mr. Jones was born July 3, 1835, in Belmont Co.; at the age of 17, he began boating from Wheeling to Cincinnati and Louisville, continuing the same about five years. He was married Sept. 27, 1860, to Mary, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Nesbit) Tarbet; her parents were natives of Pennsylvania; her mother emigrated to Belmont Co. in 1817; her father died in 1857, in Belmont Co.; her mother is living with our subject, and is hale and hearty at 83 years; Mrs. Jones was one of eight children—John (deceased), James (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Jane (deceased), David (living in Belmont Co.), Margaret (deceased), Mary, and Harvey (living in Jefferson Co., Iowa); Mr. Jones' wife was born Feb. 4, 1834, in Belmont Co.; they lived in that county for some time after marriage, and, March 25, 1879, they bought 75 acres where they now reside, of John Evans, who had bought the same of Robert Pool, it being part of what is known as the "Porter section." Mr. Jones was blessed with eight children by his marriage—Glennie, Annie, Ross (deceased), Maggie, John, Helen, infant (deceased), and Harry. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Co. A, militia, Belmont Co.; is a member of Lodge No.—, A. F. & A. M., at Bellaire; they are members of the Presbyterian Church; he votes the Republican ticket, and takes great interest in informing himself on the issues of the party.

HANNAH LEWIS, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Radnor; is a daughter of John and Dorothy Jones; her father and mother were born in North Wales, and always remained there; they had six children—John (deceased), Hannah, Jane (married to George Morgan, now in Wales), Sarah (married to John Jones, now in Birmingham, England), Mary (deceased), Frances (married to John Jones); her father belonged to the militia and was a stonemason; she was born Dec. 27, 1826, in Wales, and was married May 7, 1850, to Richard Jenkins, with whom she came in a short time to Cleveland, Ohio, where her husband died within one year after landing; she then came to Columbus, and was married there to Edward Lewis, who was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, and emigrated to Columbus about 1844; they remained in Columbus about eleven years, and then came to Radnor Township, living there eight years; they bought their present farm in 1866, of George Wolfley (owned before that by Peter Darst); by her last marriage they were blessed with four children—John, Samuel T., Edward and Charles. Mr. Lewis was a member of Columbus Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., and was also a member of the Welsh Methodist Church; he was also a railroad watchman for seven years, and a guard in the penitentiary for two years; he always voted the Republican ticket; he has five brothers and sisters living—Sarah, Ann, Mary, Martha and Thomas. Mrs. Lewis is a strict member of the church, and is an intelligent lady; she has made a pleasant home; her husband departed this life April 12, 1877, after having been an invalid for seven years.

MADISON MAIN, farmer; P. O. Leonardsburg. Among the descendants of the Mains is Madison, who was born on the farm where he now resides June 26, 1827, second son of Eleazar and Margaret Main. Eleazar came to this county in 1811; was in the war of 1812; subsequently, built a cabin on the same site where Madison's house now stands; he died May 2, 1871; his wife was born 1798, and is still living. At the age of 23, Madison was married to Jane Black, born Dec. 22, 1831, in this county. Since his birth, he has been a constant resident of the township. Is a member of the Baptist Church at Radnor. They have had six children; three are living—Chesley C., now in Maysville, Colo.; Alonzo E., practicing medicine in Pulaski, and Joseph A., at home. Mr. Main has 120 acres of land.

JOSEPH MAIN, farmer; P. O. Delaware. Joseph was born, as all of the other Mains of the second and third generations were—in this township; he first beheld the light of Delaware Co. Jan. 7, 1822, on the homestead, now occupied by Madison, where settled Eleazar and Margaret (Cole), Main, and lived there until his death. Joseph is the eldest boy now living, the fourth child of a family of eight; he remained with his

parents until he was 25 years old. Jan. 14, 1847, he was married to Jane Greenlee, born Feb. 12, 1826, in Washington Co., Penn.; she came out with her parents in 1845. After Joseph's marriage, he located on the farm he now owns, consisting of 160 acres; has had nine children; eight are living—Margaret, now Mrs. W. F. White, of Marion Co.; Albert V., of Union; Joseph E., Mary E., James H., William H., died Oct. 28, 1862, Martha J., John M. and Milo B. Mr. Main has been a member of the Baptist Church for forty years, and Clerk of the same for a long time, having in his possession church records since 1810, when the church was first organized; some of the early records are worthy of examination, being quaint and curious, yet true and faithful to the letter.

AZARIAH MAIN, farmer; P. O. Leonardsburg; born September 17, 1830; second of a family of eight, born to Thomas and Hannah (Russell) Main; Thomas was the youngest of the seven Main brothers who settled in this county. The Russells came from Loudoun Co., Va., to Fairfield Co., this State. After Thomas Main came to this township, he settled on the same farm where Azariah now lives, and remained until his death, in November, 1866; his wife's death occurred in January, 1873. Feb. 13, 1853, Azariah was married to Lydia Ann Shultz, born July 17, 1835, in Ashland Co.; she is a daughter of Henry and Susanna (Shobbell) Shultz, all from Pennsylvania, and married in this State. After the marriage of Azariah, they lived four years near Ashley; then seven years on Lyman Wilson's farm; in 1866, he moved to the place where he now resides, and has 57 acres. Has seven children—Sophia, now Mrs. J. J. Mintonye, of Iowa; Hannah S., Julia A., William E., Henry T., Albert E. and Marion; Hannah and Julia are teachers; have met with encouraging success. Since 1865, Mr. Main has been deprived of the use of his eyes—has been almost totally blind from inflammatory rheumatism, which, settling in his eyes, rendered him sightless. Mr. Main has an intelligent family growing up about him, which must be a source of satisfaction to him. He is a genuine Democrat, of the purest type.

H. B. MAIN, farmer; P. O. Delaware; son of Jonas and Mary (Martin) Main; Jonas was born in Washington Co., Va., and was a son of Sabeers Main, who emigrated to this State in 1815 and located in this township. H. B. was the third child of the family; he was born Nov. 30, 1837, and made his father's house his home until 1862, when he volunteered in Co. F, 96th O. V. I., and served three years, participating in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, excepting the time when he was a prisoner, and partook of Southern hospitality for two months, and at New Orleans, in parole camp, for five months, before being exchanged. Was all through the siege of Vicksburg, and was among the fortunate ones who escaped without loss of health or limb. August 24, 1865, was married to Maria Jones, born in Oxford Township, 1847, daughter of James Jones and Catharine (Williams) Jones. Since their marriage, he located in this township, and has since remained and been engaged in farming; he has 120 acres of land. They have four children—Cyrus, Nora C., Jonas, Stella. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

HENRY W. MAIN, farmer; P. O. Delaware; born in this township Dec. 3, 1838; third son of James and Anna Main. Henry made his father's house his home until his 23d year. He was then married to Minerva Bishop, born July 24, 1839, daughter of Elijah Bishop; the Bishops are from Virginia. After Mr. Main's marriage, he located where he now resides; has 103 acres under good improvements. Mrs. Main's father was born in Ohio, and lived in Westfield Township, Morrow Co., at the time she was born. Mr. Main and wife are both members of the Baptist Church, and he is a deacon of the same; he succeeded his father in this capacity, he being an official member of that body for many years. Mr. Main is also Township Trustee, and is identified with Republicanism. Has three children—Elwyn, born Jan. 14, 1863; Anna, Oct. 12, 1869; Ernest, March 19, 1877.

JAMES S. MAIN, farmer; P. O. Delaware; James Sylvester is the fifth son of James and Anna Main; at the age of 19, James embarked in business for himself, and launched out on the matrimonial sea, with Rebecca Biggs—born March 11, 1849, daughter of John H. and Rebecca (Kreiger) Main; she was from Muskingum Co., her husband from Virginia; came to this State when small. James is now living on the homestead farm; has two children—Arthur M., born Aug. 21, 1873; Anna, Oct. 31, 1878. James Main, the father of James S., officiated as minister for several years prior to his death, and was a member of the Marlborough Church for forty-five years.

CORNELIUS MARSH, farmer; P. O. Delaware. Mr. Marsh made his appearance on this sphere May 27, 1844; is the eldest of a family

of five children, born to Alexander and Catharine (Evans) Marsh. Cornelius was raised on a farm. At the age of 22, Dec. 13, 1866, formed a matrimonial alliance with Sarah Main, daughter of James and Anna Main; she was born in this township June 7, 1846, on the homestead; subsequently they moved to Orange Township, where he engaged in farming; lived there eleven years; in 1877, they moved to this township, to their present place of residence, where he has 105 acres of land. Cornelius was a soldier in the late war; enlisted in Co. G, 184th O. V. I., for three years; was out eleven months, and losing his health, was discharged on account of disability. Has three children—Eva, born April 3, 1868; Elmore A., May 4, 1871; Esley M., Oct. 7, 1874; Elmer, born Jan. 30, 1870, died March 22, 1870.

J. C. MAIN, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born on the old homestead, in this township, July 8, 1835, the second child of a family of ten children; his father's name was James, son of Col. Timothy Main, an early settler and great hunter in his time. James was born in 1811, and came to this State with his father (Timothy) and located on the east side of the Whetstone River, where he lived until his death, which occurred in September, 1878; Clinton's mother's name, prior to her marriage, was Anna Cole; she died July 6, 1875. James Main lived a life as free from censure and reproach as it is the lot of man to enjoy; he was universally esteemed by all with whom he was acquainted. J. C. was married about the time he attained his majority, to Deemeann Moses, born in this township, daughter of James Moses, whose wife was Hannah Main; since his marriage his home has been in this township. For some time after his marriage, he was not fully settled in his mind as to where he would "stick his stake," and made some changes, but at last concluded that Troy Township, Delaware Co., was as good as any place. Mr. Main has been a successful farmer; has now 281 acres of land, the greater portion he has made himself; lost his health about three years ago, and has since been partially retired; have had two children, but one living—Flora, born Aug. 11, 1858, died June 3, 1867; Cora E., born June 31, 1869. The Main family are mostly of Republican faith, but J. C. is Democratic.

ALBERT I. MOSES, carpenter, Delaware; was born Aug. 8, 1839, in Delaware City; son of John and Dorcas (Clements) Moses: John Moses was born in Bedford Co. Oct. 23, 1797; emigrated to the Territory of Ohio, in the spring of 1801, locating with his parents at Chillicothe; in 1814, when a lad of 17 years, he came to Delaware City, where he remained until his death. The Moses side of the family are of German descent —Clements of Swiss. Albert early in life learned the carpenter's trade. At the age of 19, caught the gold fever and went to Pike's Peak, returned same year down the Platte River 500 miles in a canoe, with more experience than gold, and located at Elkhart, Logan Co., Ill., remaining there until the outbreak of the war. On April 15, 1861, he enlisted as private in Co. E, 7th Ill. V. I., for three months, it being the second regiment in camp; after serving his time, he enlisted again in Co. A, 28th Ill. V. I. for three years; at the election of officers he was elected Fourth Sergeant; was at the taking of Forts Henry and Heimar; at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, the captain was taken prisoner, the lieutenants wounded, the command of the company devolved upon him for seven days; in recognition of meritorious conduct on that occasion, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant; participated in the battles of Corinth, Hatchie River and Vicksburg; was then commissioned as First Lieutenant, commission dated to rank June 10, 1863; after the battle of Jackson, Miss., he was promoted to the rank of Captain, commission dating back to Dec. 31, 1862; subsequently participated in various battles, Spanish Fort, Blakely, Whistler Station, and other engagements; after peace was declared, the regiment was ordered to Brazos, Texas, then to Brownsville; here he received a commission as Major, ranking to Sept. 15, 1865; had tempting offers to join the Liberals at Matamoras, with high rank officially; Nov. 4, 1865, in consequence of ill health, he resigned and received an honorable discharge; upon his return home, he resumed his trade. Dec. 23, 1876, he married Sarah Gross, born in this township, Nov. 13, 1843; daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Gross, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1825; they have one child, Albert G., born Nov. 6, 1877. After his marriage he moved to his place, where he has since resided; has a snug home, a small farm, and is still carrying on his chosen occupation—carpenter and builder.

S. M. PROUTY, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Delaware; is a son of Abel and Polly (Dudley) Prouty; his father was born in Vermont in 1796, and emigrated to Ohio in May, 1839, settling for awhile in Marion Co, and, in the winter of 1839, they moved to Delaware, where his father teamed and

his son attended school; in 1840, the family settled on the farm now owned by Rev. James Silverwood in Troy Township; in 1858, his father moved to Wayne Co., Mich., where he died in 1877; the mother died when our subject was quite small, leaving two children—S. M. and Jerusha. His father was married again to Cynthia Goss, by whom he had five children—Sarah, Daniel, William, Henry and Cynthia. His father was a member of the Baptist Church, and was a Whig and Republican. Mr. Prouty was born May 14, 1825, in Oswego Co., N. Y.; was married March 25, 1856, to Sarah E., daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Abbey) Peck; her parents were born—father, Feb. 25, 1805, and mother, Feb. 1, 1817; they settled in Delaware Co. in 1840; she was born May 17, 1838; her parents had seven children—Mary, Sarah, Erwin, Jane, Harriet, David and William. Mr. Prouty settled on his present farm in 1856, buying forty acres of Wolford, fifty acres of Thomas Boyd, and ten acres of Daniels, fifty acres of M. Dephen—all of which is the effects of his own labors; his first tax receipt was 62 cents; his farm is one of the best in the township, well improved, and especially well adapted to stock-raising, and is accompanied with an elegant sugar-camp, and everything necessary to make a happy home. Mr. and Mrs. Prouty have eight children—Byron, Clifton. Emma, Chauncy, Harvey, Oren, Mattie and Jessie, Mr. Prouty has served his share of small offices, and joins his wife in the Baptist Church at Radnor; votes the Republican ticket; was drafted, but paid out; has always been a temperance man; her parents were Protestant Methodists, and her grandfather (Peck) was a minister of the U. B. Church and was of English descent.

WILLIAM H. POOL, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Delaware; is a son of Robert and Laura (Daggett) Pool; his father was born in Pennsylvania and emigrated to Belmont Co. when small, where he remained until 25 years old, and then came with his mother to Delaware Co., his father having died when he was young; they settled on the farm now owned by Isaac M. Jones, and there improved 75 acres of land. Mr. Jones' mother died June 13, 1872; she had the following children—Eunice, married Daniel Crott; W. H., the subject of this sketch; Samantha J., married Charles Gantz; Emery; Marietta, married Fred Briner; Sarah S., married James Lewis; George N. Mr. Pool was born Oct. 17, 1840, in Delaware Co., on the farm where he now lives. Enlisted, in October, 1861, in Co. E, 66th O. V. I., and while in the service he lost his health. Was married, Feb. 2, 1865, to Mary E, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Levan) Miller; her parents were from Pennsylvania and had eight children—John, Augustus (dead), Isaac, Henry, James, Daniel (dead), Levan and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. Pool have four children—Minnie F., born March 17, 1870; Anna L., born July 4, 1872, died July 21, 1872, and an infant, born Jan. 23, 1880. Mrs. Pool was born Oct. 5, 1842; they settled on their present farm in 1867; it contains 48 acres well improved, and was given them by his father. He is now Justice of the Peace of Troy Township; is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and he and wife are members of the Reform Church, in which he has been Deacon for seven years. His parents were Baptists; her parents, members of the Reform Church. He has always voted the Republican ticket. He is now raising fine Chester-white hogs—making a specialty of the same.

JESSE H. SHERWOOD, farmer; P. O. Ashley; was born Sept. 4, 1837, seventh child of David and Margaret (Bishop) Sherwood, both natives of Smith Co., Va.; emigrating to this county about the year 1829, their possessions, upon their arrival here, consisting of one dilapidated wagon, one horse and cow, with 25 cents in money; their trip was made in six weeks' time; upon their arrival, spent the first winter with her brother, James Bishop; following spring moved into a cabin of Joseph Cole's, for whom David worked that season; that fall put in a crop of wheat; in the spring of 1831, moved to the northeast part of the township and bought land upon which Jesse now lives and was born; here he remained until his death, Jan. 23, 1873; born October, 1802. The mother born in August, same year; died July 12, 1876; she had been a member of the Baptist Church since 18 years of age; her husband united with Marlborough Church, and was a Deacon of that body for many years. Jesse remained with his parents until 24 years of age. Aug. 29, 1861, he married Elizabeth Smith, born in Morrow Co., March 21, 1840, daughter of Nehemiah and Experience (Robberds) Smith. After marriage, he lived in edge of Oxford, where he improved the place adjoining him; his wife died Jan 21, 1873, of pneumonia, leaving three children—Rosa Dell. Martha E. and Clara. Dec. 6, 1874, he married Mrs. Catharine Green, born in Pennsylvania; she had one child, Zouria G. Had one child by her—David. Moved to the farm he now owns, April

1877. He had two brothers in service—James G. and Jonathan; the former in 100-day service, the latter in 26th O. V. I., Co. C, was killed at the battle of Stone River.

JAMES R. SIMPSON, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born Sept. 5, 1832, in Ohio Co., Va. There were twelve children in the family, he being the eldest; his father's name was William, born in Belmont Co., whose wife was Elizabeth Burns, both of same county; James came to Belmont Co. with his parents, at the age of 6 years, where he lived until 28 years of age, when he was wedded to Eliza J. Glover, born in Belmont Co. March 6, 1837, daughter of Samuel and Eliza T. (McKisson) Simpson. Since Mr. Simpson's marriage, he has been engaged in farming, sheep-raising, and wool-growing, and is one of the most successful in that line; having been raised in this business from a boy, he is endowed with every advantage that experience can furnish; after his marriage, he lived in Belmont Co. until March, 1867, when he sold his farm and bought 234 acres of land, about three miles north of Delaware, east side of the river; he keeps about 500 sheep and gives his entire attention to the business and his farming pursuits; was out in the 177th Regiment, Co. C, in the 100-day service; has had six children; five are living—Mary, Amos (died Aug. 13, 1879), Denney M., Edward W., James B. and Louie. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; his father raised him up to advocate Republican principles, from which he has never departed.

P. J. SCHAAF, farmer; P. O. Norton; is a son of Henry and Anna M. Schaaf; his parents were born in Bavaria, Germany, and emigrated to Delaware Co. in 1833; settled in Marlborough Township, where his father died in 1867; his mother is living with one of her sons in Morrow Co. They had seven children—Peter J., Jacob A., Henry, Eve, Anna M., Elizabeth, Catharine (dead); Mr. Schaaf was born in 1826 in Germany, and came with his parents to Ohio; in 1845, he was married to Jacobana, a daughter of John and Barbara (Miller) Wagner; her parents were born in Wittenburg, Germany; she was their only child, and was born in 1828; her union with Mr. Schaaf blessed them with twelve children—Anna M., Peter J., John C., Edward, W. Elizabeth, Ella, Nettie, John H. (deceased), Sarah E. (deceased), Henry, Ida and Frank E.; he now owns 236 acres of well-improved land, 81 acres of which was inherited; the rest is the fruit of their own labors; they bought the same of John Book and James Clinesmith; Mr. Schaaf has been Township Trustee nine years and School Director eighteen years; they are members of the Reform Church of Norton, in which he is Elder and has superintended the Sunday School; he paid out $600 for the war; votes the Democratic ticket. Takes interests in the educational department of the county; his wife's father was in the French war in Europe; her uncle, Jacob Wagner, was in the Russian war under Napoleon Bonaparte.

JOHN SCHAFFNER, farmer; P. O. Delaware; son of Jacob and Ursula Schaffner; his parents were born in Switzerland, where they always remained and there raised six children—John, Jacob, Barbara, Rosetta, Elizabeth and Mary; Mr. Schaffner was born May 23, 1833, in Switzerland, where he attended school and farmed until 1854, when he emigrated to Delaware, Ohio, and soon engaged to work for A. Worline by the month at $12; in 1856, he went to McLean Co., Ill., and worked on a farm for a man by the name of Weedman for one year; he then returned to Troy Township, and rented of Jonathan Troutman. Was married, March 4, 1858, to Mary E., a daughter of John and Nancy (Johnson) Bowers; her father was born in Maryland Jan. 17, 1801, and mother in Licking Co.; they had the following children: Mary E., Barbara N., Hannah A., Melissa C., John William, Nancy J., James S. and David D.; his wife was born Sept. 12, 1847, in Delaware Co., and has blessed him with seven children—John, Barbara L., Mary I., Jacob M., Nancy E., Florence G. (infant), three last deceased; they have been renting of Henry Cline for seventeen years; he paid off the draft; is now Township Trustee; member of Westfield Lodge, No. 269, I. O. O. F., in which he has held all offices; is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and of the German Reform; votes the Democratic ticket; cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas; her parents were active Baptists.

ISAAC B. SELOVER, farmer; P.O. Delaware; is a son of William and Hannah (Samberson) Selover; his father and mother were born in New Jersey, the former on Jan. 5, 1781, the latter Dec. 27, 1782; the father died in 1852, and the mother in 1854; they had seven children—Peter, Mehetable, James, Isaac B., Mary, Garrett, John W. This union was begun with nothing but stout hands, and ere their allotted three score had elapsed, they were blessed with plenty of this world's goods. They spent a life in the M. E. Church, which

denomination was blessed on account of their relationship. Mr. Selover's Grandfather Selover, was in the Revolutionary war. Our subject was born July 15, 1815, in Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he devoted his early days to farming and attending school; in 1835, he came, with his parents, by team to Ohio, settling in Knox Co., and afterward in Morrow Co.; at the age of 23, he began teaching, which he followed successfully for fifteen terms, receiving a compensation ranging from $10 to $20. He was married first time Aug. 18, 1842, to Catharine, a daughter of Daniel and Mary H. (Ewers) Follin; her parents were early settlers of Richland Co., entering there about 1816. Their emigration was from Virginia. Her grandfather had thirty children by his two wives; she was one of thirteen children—Catharine, John, David, Jonathan, Hannah, James, William. David (two by that name), Eden G., Charles, Florence, Elmore, Lenora; his wife was born in 1825, and died Dec. 25, 1864, by whom he had four children—Mary H., born May 13, 1843; Candace A., Oct. 19, 1845; Daniel, Sept. 26, 1848; James R., Nov. 24, 1862. Mr. Selover was again married, in 1865, to Mary A., a daughter of Ephraim and Margaret (Sharp) Corwin; her parents were born in Washington Co., Penn., and came to Ohio about 1825, settling in Knox Co, where they raised ten children—William, Isaac S., Andrew, Stephen W., Andrew J. (one Andrew dead, infant), D. M., Benjamin F., Mary N., Lucinda E. Mrs. Selover was born Dec. 26, 1836, in Knox Co. Her grandfather, William Corwin, married Agnes Jennings, and was of Irish descent, and was a distant relation of Thomas Corwin, who now sleeps silently at Lebanon, Ohio. Her father was a blacksmith and an ax-maker. Her father was a Baptist, and mother a Methodist. Her grandfather Sharp was a surveyor, and two of her brothers died in Ohio serving in the war of 1812. Mr. Selover has 188 acres of well-improved land, all of which is the fruit of his own hard labors, except $500 which his father gave him. They are strict members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held office. Mr. Selover has always been a temperate man, and has always voted the Republican ticket since the organization of the party; prior to that he was a Whig. He has made a specialty of raising and selling horses. He purposes to devote the most of his time now to stock-raising. It would only be doing justice to Mr. and Mrs Selover to say that life to them seems nothing but pleasure, and by their courtesy they make every one pleasant around them. They are raising Mary, a daughter of Isaac Corwin. Long may the community and the church enjoy the company of Uncle Isaac and his happy family.

SARAH J. WARREN, widow, Sec. 22; P. O. Delaware; is a daughter of Martin and Rachel (Lewis) Foreman; her father was born in Virginia in 1799, and came to Belmont Co., Ohio, when a child, and there remained the rest of his days. Here he became acquainted with Miss Lewis, whom he married, and by whom he had ten children—Joseph M., Alcinda, Reece L., Reason, Mary L., Evan, Elizabeth, Edward S., Sallie J., Thomas E. Mrs. Warren was born in 1841 in Belmont Co., and was married, in 1875, to William Warren, by whom she had one child—Willie (deceased). They bought her present farm of thirty-one acres in 1876, and improved the same, making one of the nicest little places in the country. Her husband departed this life Sept. 23, 1877. She is a member of the M. E. Church; her parents were for years Methodists, but died in the Presbyterian faith. Her father was a Captain of militia of the war of 1812. Her brother Edward enlisted in the last war in the 98th O. V. I., and was nurse in the hospital most of the time. This little farm is valued at about $70 per acre, and has fine buildings on it. Willie Hulse, a son of her sister Alcinda, is making his home with her.

JOHN WALLACE, farmer; P. O. Radner; was born Dec. 21, 1806, in Scotland, and came to Ohio Jan. 20, 1831, settling in Belmont Co., where he remained ten years, engaged in farming. He was married in 1834 to Margaret, a daughter of Elizabeth Griffin; in 1842, they came to Delaware Co., and bought 100 acres of land of Beatty; he afterward bought 420 acres of John Evans, 159½ acres of Robert Brown's heirs, and 16 acres of Thos. Case, 153 acres of Widow Foulton (afterward sold the same to Stephen Curran), 117 acres of Butcher's heirs, 207 acres of Nicholas White, 50 acres of Monroe & Buel, of Zanesville, 123½ acres of the Jacob Worline heirs—making in all about 910 acres, attained entirely by his own labors, starting life with nothing but a good robust constitution. His wife died Jan. 20, 1871, by whom he was blessed with fourteen children—Richard (whose sketch appears elsewhere), John, James, Nancy, Elizabeth (deceased), William (deceased), Elizabeth J. (deceased), Thomas (deceased), Robert, Margaret, Mary A., William, Eliza, George. Mr. Wallace has never

sought office, but has been Township Trustee and School Director. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Paid out a large amount for Troy Township draft. His two sons John and James were in the service. He has always been a solid Republican, which organization is strengthened by his connection.

MILTON WARREN, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Delaware; is a brother of Henry Warren, whose sketch appears elsewhere, and was born May 4, 1847, in Belmont Co., and was married to Emma, a daughter of Ephraim Willey; she was born Dec. 2, 1851, in this county. This union gave him six children—Stella C., Bertha E., Winifred M., Hosea W. and two infants, dead. His wife died Feb. 10, 1880; she was a member of the Lutheran Church, to which he also belongs. He has 100 acres of well-improved land, perhaps among the best in the township; this was given him by his father, who bought the same from John Davenport. He enlisted in the 100-days service, from Belmont Co. He has held school offices and those pertaining to the roads. Has always voted the Republican ticket, about which he takes great interest in informing himself. He also devotes a great deal of time to the educational interests of his children.

JOHN H. WISE, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Delaware; is a son of William and Jane A. Wise; his father was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1807, and emigrated to Ohio in 1834 or 1835, and married in Belmont Co.; his wife was born there in 1811; they went to Pennsylvania and then returned to Ohio with a one-horse team. This nag made four trips over the Alleghany Mountains, and lived to be 35 years old. His father worked at blacksmithing the most of his life; Mrs. Wise was one of five children, and was born in 1837, in Belmont Co. The rest of the children's names were: Mary A. (married Mr. Wallace, a farmer, miller and millwright), Alva A. (married Rilla Cunningham), Angeline (married Webster Sheets, a book-binder, painter and paper-hanger), Araminta E. (married David Shields), William A. (married Elizabeth Litten). His parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. He was married to Nancy J., a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Wallace, by whom he had one child—Mattie (deceased). His wife died April 24, 1876. Mr. Wise moved to Delaware Co. in 1865, and bought his present farm of Alva, his brother, and has since remained there. He was again married, May 22, 1877, to Lucy, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah J. (McGuire) Huff. Her parents were natives of Steubenville, Ohio, and had four children—Francis, James C., Lucy R., George P. Her father was a dairyman and a "boss" carder, the latter he followed since he was 10 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Wise have fifty-five acres of well-improved land, worth, probably, about $90 per acre. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Delaware, in which he has been Elder. He enlisted in Co. F, 141st O. V. I., from Gallia Co. He votes the Republican ticket, and gives his strength otherwise to the aid of the party.

EBENEZER P. WILLIAMS, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Delaware; is a son of David and Ann (Powell) Williams; his parents were born in Wales, and emigrated to Ohio in 1832, settling in Columbus; the death of his father occurred in 1834, and that of his mother in 1840; they had eight children—William, David, John, Ebenezer, Thomas, Benjamin, Llewellyn and Gwen. Mr. Williams was born in 1810 in Wales, and came with his parents to Ohio. He was married, in 1836, to Mary, a daughter of Robert and Catharine Davis; she was born about 1809, in Wales; they settled, soon after marriage, on the farm where he now lives, in a log cabin, and began clearing away the thick woods; he improved ninety-six acres; he obtained all of this by his own labors. They had the following children: John; David, who enlisted in the 18th U. S. Regulars, was taken prisoner and died in Andersonville Prison; William H.; Ann, who married James Boyd; Robert, who married Mary, a daughter of John Morris, and has two children—Anna M. and Lizzie A.; Ebenezer and Philip. He votes the Democratic ticket; he worked in foundries at Dayton, Cincinnati and Columbus for years; he now owns eighty acres of well-improved land, which he bought of William Darst; his wife died May 20, 1849; he was again married, in 1851, to Ann R. Pitcher, who died Dec. 18, 1874; she and her parents were born in Virginia, and moved to Belmont Co. at an early day.

SAMUEL WILLEY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Delaware; is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Weiser) Willey; his father was born in Berks Co., Penn., Nov. 10, 1798, and his mother Oct. 10, 1808; they were married Sept. 18, 1826; the father came on foot to Ohio by himself when 12 years of age, and settled in Fairfield Co., and worked by the month at very low wages to pay for a nag which his father had bought there, and

which died; this took one year of the young man's time. He lived to raise a family of ten children—Ephraim (married first time to Catharine, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lantz) Siegfried, from Pennsylvania; she was born May 31, 1831, and died Feb. 5, 1874, and had four children—Emma, who married Milton Warren, whose sketch appears elsewhere, Chauncy, Elenora, and Catherine V.; he was again married, Aug. 16, 1874, to Catharine Hollanbaugh, a daughter of Forrest and Mary A. (Siegfried) Meeker; her mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1827; her parents had three children—Rebecca, Catharine and Sarah A.; her father was born in 1834; her mother was married previously to John Troutman, by whom she had three children; Mrs. Willey was born Nov. 3, 1848, and was married prior to her union with Mr. Willey to Henry Hollanbaugh, the fruit of which was one child—Abba J.—and by her union with Mr. Willey she has two—Ida and Walter; she and her husband are members of the Lutheran Church); Harriet, the second in the list, and sister of the subject of our sketch, married Benjamin Siegfried; Henry, married to Caroline Miller; David, married to Maria Ziegler; Mary, married to Prof. Loy, of the Capitol University at Columbus, also minister of the Lutheran Church, and editor of *The Lutheran Standard;* Elizabeth, married to Dr. Morrison, of Delaware; Eliza, married to Peter Maier, living in Evansville, Ind.; Samuel, our subject; Clara, married to Mr. Staser, attorney at Evansville, Ind.; and Frank, married to Minnie Mitchell, now in Clearfield, Penn. Mr. Willey was born Feb. 19, 1844, in this county. He was married, March 25, 1869, to Ella, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Silverwood; her father was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Nov. 20, 1810, and emigrated to Wayne Co., Mich., in 1843, and from there to Delaware Co. in 1859; he was married, Nov. 8, 1832, to Elizabeth (her mother), a daughter of John and Martha (Crist) McPherson, who were of Scotch-Irish and German descent; she was one of nine children—William, Elizabeth, Jane, Sarah K., Harriet J., Mary C., Martha, John and Archibald; Mrs. Willey's mother was born July 22, 1811; Mr. Silverwood's parents had nine children—William, Sarah, Martha, Elizabeth, Matilda, Harriet, Hiram, Charlotte and Susannah; his father was born in Pennsylvania about 1787, and his mother, whose maiden name was Snyder, was from the same county; the grandfather of Mr. Silverwood was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1759, and emigrated to Philadelphia in 1769, and died in Sunbury, same State, in 1831; the grandfather of Mrs. Silverwood was a Revolutionary soldier, and was wounded on a man-of-war; he also held the office of Associate Judge for years in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Silverwood had the following children: John T., William F., Mary J.; Isaac N., who enlisted in Co. E, 66th O. V. I.; William, who was also in the war, as Lieutenant of Co. I, 4th M. V. I.; Horace, who was also in the war; H. Clinton, deceased; Ella E. and Addison. This old couple have been members of the Methodist Church for over fifty-one years, he being class-leader and exhorter; he is now a local minister in the same. Mrs. Willey was born March 28, 1848; her marriage with Mr. Willey has been blessed with two children—Arthur, born Nov. 1, 1870; and Eugene, Aug. 28, 1873. They now own 210 acres of well-improved land, valued at about $70 an acre, attained partly by inheritance, and by their own labors. He has always been connected with the Democratic party; in 1868, he was elected to the office of Township Trustee, which position he filled with honor, and, in 1878, the people again asked for his service, electing him Township Clerk, and re-electing him in 1879; he is a member of the Lutheran Church of Delaware.

W. W. WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O. Radnor; was born Aug. 25, 1825, in Delaware Co.; is a son of William Williams, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Was married, June 8, 1866, to Eliza R., daughter of John and Sarah Lewis; her parents were born in Wales, and emigrated to Ohio about 1833; they had the following children—Daniel, Samuel, Mary, Eliza R., David, James died when young, Jane. Mrs. Williams was born Oct. 24, 1836, in Licking Co. Her parents were church members, and her father was a bookbinder and a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Williams settled at their marriage on the present farm of 156 acres, 125 of which was given him by his father, the rest he bought of Ebenezer Williams; they have made great improvements, by building a house and barn at a cost of $3,500; they have two children—Eliza A. and William L. Mr. Williams has been School Director and Supervisor, and has always been a Republican. In 1870, he made a trip to France in company with Stephen Thomas, and purchased four French horses for the Delaware Importing Company. He is dealing largely in stock. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church at Radnor, in which he has been

Trustee for twenty years, and Deacon for some time.

WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Radnor; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Shoon) Williams. His parents were born in Wales, where his father died when our subject was quite young, and was the father of six children; the subject is the only one that survives. His mother was again married to Ellis Jones, by whom she had seven children. The family took sail for America in 1818, and while on the way one of the children died, which was buried in the ocean; they remained in Philadelphia, Penn., about a year, and while there they buried another child. Our subject and his brother David walked out to Radnor Township, and stopped with Thomas Jones. The rest of the family came through soon after by team. In 1820, David was killed by falling with a stick of wood on his shoulders, and in the fall of the same year the stepfather died, and the care of the family depended on William. He took all the advantages he could in educating himself and the rest of the family. He was born in 1806, and was married in 1834 to Margaret, a daughter of David and Margaret (Jones) Davis, by whom he had the following children—William (mentioned elsewhere), Elizabeth (married James Gallant), Margaret (married Daniel Lewis), Mary (married Geo. W. Wright), Bridget (deceased), Hannah (married David Lewis), John (deceased), Ellen (deceased), David D. (married Mary A., a daughter of Thomas Jones; he has the following children—William, Ellen, George P. and John; the tenth child was Ruth (deceased). They, soon after marriage, bought sixty-five acres of his present farm, of David Griffith, and soon after bought sixty-five acres of the Government; he bought 125 acres of Porter, and gave the same to his son William. He started life with nothing, and by faithful attention to his rural pursuits he has made a magnificent home. He joined the church when 20 years old, and has been a strict Baptist since; he was often met by wolves on his return from church, where he loved to go so well. He cast his first vote with the Whig party, and has since been an active Republican, as are all of his sons. Mr. Williams has gone to mill in those times, when people would get lost in the woods and be compelled to camp over night, or else unhitch the team, and go back in the morning after the wagon.

RICHARD WALLACE, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Delaware; is a son of John and Margaret (Giffin) Wallace, whose sketch appears elsewhere; he was born Nov. 4, 1833, in Belmont Co.; at the age of 9, he came with his parents to Delaware Co., and when 22 years old, he took charge of a farm for his father; was married, April 15, 1858, to Jane, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Gallaway. Her father was born in Scotland in 1803; also mother, in the same place and same year; they emigrated to Canada in 1855, and shortly afterward they came to Troy Township, settling on what is now the Robert Brown place. Her parents moved to Michigan in 1859, and are now farming in Wayne Co., that State. They have the following children—William, Elizabeth, John, Jennett, Margaret, Jane, Mary, Marion, Ann, Agnes, Grace, Susan. Mrs. Wallace was born May 23, 1835, in Scotland. She has the following children by her union with Mr. Wallace—Elizabeth J., John C., William E., James I., Robert, infant (deceased): In 1865, they moved to the present farm of 102½ acres, which he bought of the Samuel Wise heirs in 1864. He makes a specialty of fine stock; has been Justice of the Peace, Trustee and School Director for years; is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry; he belonged to the Home Guards and was called out for service during the war, but hired a substitute, and was then drafted, which he also paid off, and helped again to clear the township of a second draft. He votes the Republican ticket; they are members of the Presbyterian Church at Delaware, in which he has been Elder for years; he takes great interest in the enterprises of the county.

MRS. SARAH A. WATERS, farmer; P. O. Leonardsburg; was a daughter of Sabeers Main, whose wife was Sarah Wright; the former was born in Washington Co., Va., the latter from North Carolina. Sabeers settled where Jonas Main now lives, about the year 1815; here Mrs. Waters was born April 28, 1828; her father died in 1869, her mother in 1852. Mrs. Waters was married in her 20th year to James H. Bishop, born in Washington Co., Va., in August, 1827; he died while on a visit to Indiana in 1852. Oct. 30, 1854, she was married to Sylvester J. Waters, whose name she now bears, who was born in Columbiana Co. Sept. 19, 1828; he died August 24, 1874; since his death, she has remained on her farm, where she is very comfortably situated, having an abundance of this world's goods; she is a lady of good information and some experience in travel; she feels that her life has been clouded

by shadows dark and heavy, that she has truly "passed under the rod;" her last affliction was the death of Flora—born Aug. 27, 1860—whom she had adopted when a babe, raised her to womanhood and educated her; she was a beautiful woman. Mrs. Waters loved her as only a true mother can love. She was married, Jan. 1, 1879, to William Brundige, and died March 10, and, in her dying throes, had a foresight of the angelic throng, and heard the harmonious symphony of the "bright beyond." "Mother," said she, "do you hear it?" and died in the triumph of faith.

HENRY WARREN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 2; P. O. Delaware; is a son of William and Eliza (Joab) Warren. His parents were born in Belmont Co.—father on May 23, 1808, and mother in 1813. They moved to Delaware Co. in 1868, settling where his brother Scott now lives, and the following nine children—Mary, married Arthur Glover; Henry; Nancy (was scalded to death when 3 years old); Harrison, Henry, Leander; Sarah J., studied medicine in Delaware and Cleveland, graduated in New York, went to Germany one year, is now in Delaware; Milton, Scott and Eliza. His father was a Methodist, and mother a Presbyterian; his grandfather Joab was in the Florida war; his grandfather Maddock Warren came from the State of Delaware, among the pioneers of Belmont Co., and was one of the most noted marksmen of that county; he was hired at $1 per day and ammunition, to shoot the wild animals that destroyed the corn. The father of Mr. Warren started life's journey with $300, and at his death possessed about $40,000. Mr. Warren was born Oct. 11, 1835, in Belmont Co.; enlisted in Co. A, 170th O. N. G.; was in service four months. Was married Oct. 13, 1864, to Hannah, a daughter of John and Abigail (Cunningham) Mooney. Her father was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 21, 1800, and was of Irish descent. Her mother was born May 23, 1804, in Berkeley Co., Va., and came with her parents to Belmont Co. when about 6 months old. Her mother attended church in that county when the people would come barefooted and with a handkerchief tied around their heads. Her parents had eight children—Sophia, David, Elizabeth, John R. (dead), Samuel, Hannah, James and Alexander; John R. was killed Nov. 10, 1877, by the bent of a crib falling on his head. Mrs. Warren was born March 13, 1832, in Belmont Co., and has blessed her husband with eight children—Eliza, born Sept. 29, 1865; Willie, Feb. 12, 1867; Grant A., Sept. 25, 1868; Mary E., Oct. 30, 1869; Fred, April 5, 1871; Bertram, Oct. 20, 1872, died Aug. 25, 1873; Leander C., Jan. 28, 1874; Pearl, Jan. 23, 1878, died Oct. 19, 1878. They came to Delaware Co. in 1866, and settled in 1873 on the present farm of 188 acres, attained by his father, which was bought from William Cunningham in 1869; they also own fifty acres which our subject bought in 1868, from Henry Ashbrook; he is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry; he and wife are members of the M. E. Church of Delaware, in which he has been Class-leader, Steward, Trustee and Superintendent of Sunday schools; he is dealing somewhat in thoroughbred short-horned cattle; also fine Spanish merino sheep, in which branch of business he has been successful, and purposes extending his business to a large scale in stock-growing. Her mother is still living in Delaware, and is now 76 years old, and has never been unable to walk about the house for one day during her life.

HENRY WEISER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Delaware; is a son of Peter and Mary (Reed) Weiser; his father was born in Pennsylvania in 1801, and emigrated to Ohio in 1806, settling in Pickaway Co., and came to Delaware Co. in 1816 or 1817, and finally settled on the present farm in 1818; his parents had five children—Mary J., Daniel, William, Henry and Albert; his parents are both living in the same house with him, and are hale and hearty, he at 79, and she at 71 years. Our subject was born in 1841, in this county, and was married in 1865 to Matilda, a daughter of Jacob and Lidy Miller; her parents were born in Northampton Co., Penn., and emigrated to Ohio about 1833; her father died in Delaware Township March 11, 1870, and her mother in the same on Feb. 13, 1873; they had the following children: Henry, Wilopy, Maria, Nathan, Matilda, Susan and Caroline; the latter was born in 1832, in Pennsylvania; was married Oct. 9, 1857, to William Weiser, a brother of the subject, by whom she has had three children—Charlie, Mary and Willie; her husband died June 18, 1876, and was a member of the Reform Church, of Delaware, to which she also belongs. Her husband held the office of Deacon in the same, and has been Township Trustee; he was a kind and loving husband; but something like the heart disease ended his career almost instantly. Mr. Weiser has no children; they own 290 acres

of finely improved land, 100 acres of which was bought of Col. Byxbe, and 129 of the Porter tract. They belong to the German Reform Church at Delaware; they paid out $415 for the war and always voted the Democratic ticket. To mention the hardships connected with the life of the father of whom we write, would fill an ordinary volume; let the reader imagine all the pioneer hardships and then count this industrious old man among them all.

JOSEPH YEATS, farmer; P. O. Delaware; is a son of John and Nancy (Shields) Yeats. His father was born in Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio in 1824, settling in Kingston Township; he afterward removed to Berkshire, and subsequently to this township, where he died; his mother was also born in Virginia; they were the parents of eight children—William, Samuel D., James, Dolly J., Joseph, Thomas, Elizabeth and Nancy E. Mr. Yeats was born June 24, 1820; he remained with his parents until 40 years old; he was married, Oct. 1, 1861, to C. Jane, a daughter of Moses and Mary (Stenbeck) Gardner; her father was born about 1793, in New Jersey, and emigrated to Ohio at an early day; her mother was born in 1807, in Essex Co., N. J., and moved to Ohio in 1820, settling in what is now Delaware Co.; her marriage with Moses Gardner occurred in 1836; the mother of Mrs. Yeats was one of three children—Mary, Charles and William; her grandfather Stenbeck died in 1858, and was of German descent; Mrs. Yeats' father was married twice, the first union blessed him with nine children—Mary, Benjamin, John, Thompson, Susan, Bolivar, George, Alfred and one deceased, and by the last marriage but one—C. Jane; after marriage Mr. Yeats settled in Scioto Township, buying 103 acres of land of S. Prough, and in 1864 sold the same to William Warren, and in the same year bought the present farm of 100 acres, of Michael Deppen, where he has since resided. They have had two children, both of whom are dead—George F. and Mary F. He paid out over $200 for the war; has always voted the Republican ticket; he is industrious, and takes great interest in improving his farm. Mrs. Yeats began teaching school when 17 years old, and taught four terms in the country and three years in the public schools of Delaware.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

ELIJAH T. BISHOP, farmer; P. O. Ashley; was born July 1, 1818, in Oxford Township; he was the son of Elisha and Pheraby Bishop, who came from Powell Valley, Tenn., to Ohio, and built them a cabin on the banks of the Whetstone, in Marlborough Township, where they lived about six years; they then bought a farm in Oxford Township, where they lived at his father's death, Aug. 11, 1854. Elisha Bishop, Sr., was born April 9, 1789, and Pheraby Bishop was born Feb. 24, 1790. Elijah T. Bishop lived with his father until he was 22 years of age, when he was married, Sept. 6, 1838, to Melinda Burch, daughter of Adriel Burch, of Meigs Co., Ohio; he then bought a farm in that part of Oxford Township now Westfield Township, Morrow Co., on the Whetstone River; two years afterward, he went to Old Eden, Brown Township, Delaware Co., and engaged in the ashery business for three years, when he moved back to his farm; in 1847, he sold his place on the Whetstone, and bought the farm of 110 acres where he now lives, one and one-half miles west of Ashley; he sold fanning-mills for six years after buying this place, receiving $30 and $40 per month wages, and in this way finished paying for his farm. He has been Supervisor and School Director, and has been a member of the Old School Baptist Church since he was 17 years old; Mrs. B. has held membership in the same church for thirty-seven years. They have had born to them seven children—Minerva, born July 24, 1839; Mary G., Aug. 11, 1844; Elisha A., Sept. 1, 1846; Amanda E., Nov. 23, 1849; Elmer H., Feb. 6, 1853; John L., Jan. 8, 1857; Lily M., May 21, 1864—all living in Delaware Co., and four of whom are married.

ELISHA A. BISHOP, dealer in agricultural implements (Bishop & Owen); P. O. Ashley; was born Sept. 1, 1846, in Oxford Township, on the Whetstone River, in what is now Morrow Co., but then Delaware; at 21 years of age, in the spring of 1867, he took a trip to Central Iowa, and

bought 40 acres of land; his father becoming dangerously sick, he sold the land, returned home, and remained until he was 23, when he was married, Dec. 30, 1869, to Miss America Dix, daughter of Squire David Dix, of Troy Township; she was born Sept. 16, 1849, in Troy Township; they had one child, which died in infancy. Mr. B. built a house on a farm which he bought, adjoining his father's place; he at length engaged in the agricultural implement business, and has made it a success; in 1876, he formed a partnership with H. F. Owen, under the firm name of Bishop & Owen; this firm is well known over the county. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Old School Baptist Church, in which they have held membership seven years.

MARY BELL, widow, Sec. 4; P. O. Ashley; is a daughter of Jesse and Mary Miller; her parents had seven children—Martha, Mary, William, Elizabeth, Sarah, John A., Catharine. Our subject was born in 1812, in Zanesville, Ohio. Was married in 1831, to Henry, a son of John and Nancy Bell. His father was born in England, and emigrated to Pennsylvania when a boy, and raised a family of three children—Henry, John, Mary A.; her husband was born in 1804, in Delaware, and emigrated to Ohio about 1828 or 1829, and settled at Zanesville, and there married our subject; they settled after marriage on a farm of sixty acres owned by her which they sold to Prosper Rich, and bought sixty-three acres where she now lives; they added to it and have 163 acres in Oxford Township, and have also forty acres in Henry Co., all of which has been obtained by their own labors; they had twelve children—John, Martha, Sarah, Henry, Mary, Stanley, Elizabeth, Robert, David, William, Celia E. (infant); her husband died May 5, 1867, and was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in which he had been steward; he was the leader of the Wesleyan organization of this place; he was a temperance man in every respect. Mr. Bell's father died when he was young, and he was raised by his grandfather Clifton; their son John served in the war nearly four years, and Stanley served nearly one year. The Bell family have always been Republicans; the father, however, was once a Democrat; they have generally been healthy, and have passed a pleasant life, and have done their part in the interests of the county.

JOHN BRINES, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Leonardsburg; our subject is a son of Catharine and William Brines; his father died when he was 3 years old, and he was thrown into the poorhouse; he was taken by Philip Miller, at the age of about 4, and was with him, attending school and working on the farm, until 18, when Mr. Miller put him to learning the blacksmith's trade in Pennsylvania, with a man by the name of Shultz, with whom he worked over three years; he then worked on a farm for Martin Shellebarger at $18, with whom he continued about one year; he next came in 1844, by stage, to Sunbury, Ohio, and from there he came to Oxford Township and worked for Joseph Cole, with whom he continued but a short time, and then worked for Elijah Main, and next for James Main. In 1847, was married to Elizabeth, a daughter of John and Jane McCleary; her parents were born in Virginia; her mother died there, and her father again married Polly Siford, and emigrated to Ohio in 1833; she was born June 6, 1826; she was one of seven children—and is the only one living; they settled after marriage in Troy Township, on land which he bought of Elijah Main, and in 1858, he sold the same to James Main, and bought fifty acres of the present farm of 100 acres, where he has since been located; it was mostly timber land, probably worth $60 per acre; his father was in the Revolutionary war; he helped to build the first schoolhouse in the south part of the township; in 1850, he went in company with Dr. White, of Delaware, and many others, to the West, and Mr. Brines spent the winter at Salt Lake City among the Mormons; he then went to California, working his passage driving an ox team for Augustus Bray; while there he worked at mining, and in three years returned by water to his home.

ELDER J. H. BIGGS, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ashley; son of John and Sarah (Wright) Biggs. His father was born in Virginia, and died in 1829, in the same State. His mother emigrated to Ohio in 1835, settling in Alexander, Licking Co., and, in 1843, she was married again to Christian Kaufman; she died in 1876. Our subject was born in 1819 in Virginia; his educational advantages were as good in his younger days as could be, considering the chance; at the age of 19, he began working on a farm at $10 per month. Was married, in January, 1831, to Rebecca, daughter of Andrew Kreager, of Fairfield Co., Ohio. She was born in January, 1816. After marriage they settled in Fairfield Co., renting for some time, and then moved to Delaware Co. (now Morrow); rented for some time, and then bought land and

lived some five years on it, and sold to Isaac Pipes, and bought the present farm of George Housworth; it then contained 50 acres, to which he has added, and now has 94 acres, well improved, attained entirely by their own labors. He joined the Baptist Church when 19; was ordained as a minister in 1845, and still continues the work for the Master; he has the regular care of four churches. They have eleven children—Washington, Sarah, John (is a Baptist minister, as is also Washington), Andrew, James (deceased), Rachel, Rebecca and Christian (twins, the latter dead), Mary, Benjamin and an infant. Mrs. Biggs is also a member of the Baptist Church. His success in the ministerial department has been excellent. Mr. Biggs was one of the first Directors of his present school district, serving the people for fifteen years; he helped to lay off the district and helped to build the first schoolhouse; he mostly superintended the hiring of teachers during his career for the public district. Mr. Biggs has been a hard worker; to illustrate this, we mention that, when they started housekeeping, they had one horse, saddle and bridle, cow, bed and chest; he soon began work at making sugar to buy dishes and household articles; he got 5 cents per pound for the sugar; they began in a log cabin, and enjoyed the comforts of a pioneer fireplace; he once cleared three acres of land and fenced the same for $30, taking for pay a colt, which died soon after; he has generally been stout, and would work for other people during the spare time from his own home duties; his amiable wife has always lent a helping hand; she received about $400 from her father at one time; she once bound wheat after him, for which she received in compensation a new dress; her grandfather Kreager was a Revolutionary soldier. Some of Mr. Biggs' mother's brothers were in the war of 1812. He is a Democrat; he was one of seventeen voters of the party in this township at his time of settlement, and has since continued in the party. Mr. Biggs remembers seeing the President drive the last spike on the C., C., C. & I. R. R., when it met near his house, and on that road he took his first ride on the cars. Mr. Biggs has in his house a clock which was ordered by Dr. Kaufman, of Fairfield Co., which changed from him to Elder Kaufman, and then fell into his hands; it has seen ninety winters, and is yet a faithful servant.

H. N. COOMER, M. D., Ashley; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., March 6, 1817; he came to Ohio with his parents, Jonathan and Amanda Coomer; in 1834, and settled in Marlborough Township, Delaware Co. He was married, in 1837, to Miss Joanna Roberts, of Marlborough Township and soon after went to Western Indiana, where he began teaching school, and, at the same time, studying medicine with Dr. Samuel Butler; on completing his medical course, he commenced practicing as a partner with his preceptor; he built up a good practice, which he held for seven years; in 1852, he returned from the West and began practicing medicine in Ashley. April 8, 1852, he lost his wife. He was married again, Jan. 5, 1855, to Mrs. Nancy Pennell. Dr. Coomer had by his first wife six children, three of whom died in infancy; his sons, Jerry E. and George W., and his daughter, Ervilla, returned with him from the West. He had by his second wife one child, Harry, now 15 years old. Dr. Coomer is a member of the Medical Association of Delaware Co., of which he is now Secretary, having held the office of Treasurer; he was an old member of the Delaware Co. Medical Institute, before it joined with the Medical Association. He has now a good practice in Ashley, and goes a good distance to visit his old-time patients. His son, Jerry E. Coomer, was born Sept. 23, 1843, at Perrysville, Ind.; received his early education at Ashley; at the age of 18, he enlisted in the 26th O. V. I., and served as a private till discharged to enter the service as a veteran in East Tennessee; after the battle of Nashville, he was appointed Captain of Co. D, of his regiment, and served until June, 1865, when he came home and began the study of medicine; after graduating, he commenced practicing at Scottown, Marion Co.; he practiced there three years, and in Westfield, Morrow Co., three years; in 1878, he came to Ashley and practiced with his father. He died of consumption Sept. 27, 1878, leaving a widow and three small girls.

HUGH COLE, farmer; P. O. Ashley; was born in Washington Co. Va., June 16, 1807; he was the son of Joseph and Mary Cole, and came with his parents and landed in Delaware Co. in 1808, in the month of December. His father bought a farm of 640 acres on the Whetstone River, in Troy Township; he remembers the war of 1812, distinctly, and saw Harrison's army pass through to Fremont; his father joined a company under command of one Wm. Drake, an account of which is given in the general history. At the time Mr. Cole's father settled in Delaware Co., there were not more than a dozen houses in Delaware, and not a house between his father's and that

place; there were a great many friendly Indians in the county, who came in parties to trap and hunt; Mr. Cole, at the age of 16 years, began to carry the mail between Delaware and Mansfield, Ohio, and continued for four years, going on horseback; at the age of 20, he took a trip down through the State on horseback to Cincinnati, thence to Indiana and into Kentucky, and thence to the place of his birth; after returning home, he went to milling with his father in Troy Township and remained in this business about six years. He was married, Feb. 10, 1830, to Mary Main, daughter of Timothy Main, Sr., of Troy Township; they had four children, three of whom died in infancy; a son, Elias, only reached manhood, and is now living in Marlborough Township, this county; his first wife died in September, 1837; he was married again in December, 1839, to Patience Main, daughter of John Main, of Troy Township, and this union was blessed by the birth of three children, John, James and Amanda; James was killed by an accidental discharge of a musket in Western Virginia; he was a member of Co. C, 26th O. V. I.; John died near Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1862, a member of Co. C, 145th O. N. G.; Mr. Cole's second wife died Sept. 30, 1855. He was married, Nov. 8, 1860, to Miss Sarah Trindle, of Morrow Co., Ohio; they have no children of their own, but have befriended a number of orphans, and given them homes with them. Mr. Cole's business has been that of a farmer since his abandoning the milling business; he bought 153 acres of land in Marlborough Township, and lived on that until 1873, and in April of that year, he came to Ashley and bought the property where he now lives. He has held the office of County Commissioner for nine years, and was Justice of the Peace of Marlborough Township, for twenty-one years; was real estate appraiser in 1860 and 1870. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JONATHAN M. COOMER, railroad and express agent; P. O. Ashley, was born at New Fane, Niagara Co., N. Y., Feb. 17, 1826, the son of Jonathan and Amanda Coomer, who came to this county in June, 1834, and settled on a farm in Marlboro Township; Jonathan, in 1841, went to Delaware, to learn the tailor's trade, at which he afterward worked in Newark, Ohio; in the spring of 1845, he went to Michigan and worked one year at his trade; then to Park Co., Ind., where he remained till June, 1851, then came to Ashley, which has since been his residence; in 1852, he, with Jas. P. Clark, opened a grocery store, and afterward succeeded J. S. Broomback, in the dry-goods business, which they continued till 1856; he traveled for a Philadelphia house during the years of 1857–59. Mr. Coomer was one of the incorporators of the village of Ashley; has served a number of terms as Mayor, and held the office of Township Clerk and Assessor; was the second Postmaster of Ashley, serving under three different commissions a term of fourteen years, and was Land Appraiser for 1870; in 1869 he was appointed freight and ticket agent for the C., C., C. & I. R. R. Co., having previously held the agency for the American Express Co., which he continued. He was married, Feb. 17, 1848, to Miss Margaret Holaday, daughter of Wm. Holaday, of Portland Mills, Ind.; they have three children, Alma Alice, Allen Usher and William Ashford, all living; Allen Usher is with his father in the depot and freight office; William Ashford has charge of the railroad office at Eden Station. Mr. Coomer has always been an ardent opposer of intemperance, both in his official capacity and from principle; he was one of the founders of the M. E. Church at Ashley, and is now a member.

T. CHAPMAN, tinner, Ashley; was born in Bennington Co., Vt., in 1818; he lived with his parents until he was 20 years of age, when he went to New Jersey, and learned the tinner's trade with his brother. He came to Ohio in the fall of 1848, and settled at Twinsburg, Summit Co., and engaged at his trade. Mr. Chapman came to Delaware Co., and lived two years in Sunbury, working at his trade; he remained in the county two years at this time, when he removed to Stark Co.; two years afterward he returned and engaged in business at Ashley, keeping a stove and tin store. He was married in 1844 to Miss H. A. Lippincott, of Burlington Co., Vt.; they have had five children, three of whom are living—John Chapman, now County Clerk of Delaware Co.; O. T. Chapman, a jeweler at Ashley; Hiram Chapman, a farmer in Liberty Township. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. C. CHADWICK, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Ashley; son of James and Catharine (Slack) Chadwick; his father was born in 1792; emigrated to America when about 30 years old; settled finally in Oxford Township, where he died in 1854; mother was born in Ohio July 17, 1812, and died May 10, 1859; they had ten children—Sarah, John, Margaret, Mary, James, Joseph, Nancy, Maria, Charlotte, William W. They were church mem-

bers. Our subject was born in 1834, in Oxford Township, and at the age of 20 he began working by the year, at $162 to $200, working in a saw and grist mill; continued for two years. In 1858, was married to Irene, a daughter of Lewis and Martha Page; they settled finally in Oxford Township, on the old homestead, near Ashley, and remained there until 1862; he enlisted in the 85th battalion, for one year, which was then filled up into a regiment; having remained three years, he returned from the war, and in 1865, bought his present farm, now comprising 44 acres, of Henry Foust, and has since lived on the same; it is probably worth $60 per acre; he bought the land while in the green woods, and by his labors improved it greatly. They have four children—Oscar, Mattie, Dow, one dead and Ellmore. Mr. Chadwick has been Township Assessor two terms, and connected with schools. They attend and help to support the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Chadwick's father was in the war in the old country. Her father was from New York, and mother from Vermont. He has taught school.

HENRY COLEMAN, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Ashley; is a son of John and Catharine (Snyder) Coleman; his father was born in Pennsylvania about 1787, and emigrated to Ohio in 1827, settling in Crawford Co., and, in 1837, came to Delaware Co., where he died Dec. 17, 1873; his mother was also born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1827, just before he emigrated to Ohio; they had four children—Valentine, Elizabeth, Henry and Ellen. His father again married Barbara C. Criss, by whom he had seven children—John, Barbara, Susan A., Fred., Lettie; the rest died unnamed; she died about 1864. Henry was born Feb. 9, 1817, in Pennsylvania, and came by team to Ohio with his father. He was married, Dec. 14, 1841, to Sarah, a daughter of Peter and Theresa Schultz; her parents were born in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio about 1831, and had the following children—John, Susan, Mary M., Elizabeth, Sarah, Peter, George P; she was born in 1821. They rented for some time; in 1852, they bought fifty-five acres, a part of the present farm of 166 acres; he has in all 191 acres, mostly improved, and the greater portion attained entirely by his own labors. They have seven children—Alcina A., married George Bergstresser; Absalom, married Sarah J. Willey; Theresa, married Edward Houseworth; James S. E., married Nancy A. Holt, whose father's sketch appears elsewhere; Lucinda J., married; Sarah, married John S. Waddle; Eva C. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are members of the Lutheran Church in Delaware Co., in which he has been Deacon. He cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, and has voted the Democratic ticket since. Mrs. Coleman's grandfather Schultz owned the team that drew the cart which bore Braddock off the battlefield at Fort Du Quesne. Mr. Coleman's father was pressed into the war of 1812, and served as a teamster. The Coleman family will be found prominently identified with the history of Oxford Township.

JOSEPHUS F. DOTY was born March 16, 1843, at South Woodbury, Morrow Co., Ohio; in the spring of 1857, he went to Ashley to learn the blacksmith trade with S. B. Morehouse; in the winter of 1858, and until the fall of 1860, he attended school at Mount Hesper, in Morrow Co.; the following winter taught school in Delaware Co., Ind. In the spring of 1861, he returned to Ashley, and upon the first call for troops enlisted as a private May 1, 1861, in Co. C, 26th O. V. I., under Capt. Jesse Meredith, and was made Corporal at the organization of the company, and promoted to Sergeant after the battle of Stone River, where he was slightly wounded. On the 20th of September, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga, he received two wounds; one of the balls he still carries in his body; being unable to perform service in the field, during the winter of 1863–64, he was on recruiting service at Todd Barracks, at Columbus, Ohio. In April, 1864, he joined his regiment, when he was made color-bearer, and served as such during the Atlanta campaign. July 25, 1864, he was discharged, having served three years and three months, lacking five days. On the 11th of April, 1865, he again enlisted in the 9th U. S. V., under Maj. Gen. Hancock, and on the 16th, arrived at Washington, D. C. On the 8th of the following June, he was appointed First Sergeant of Co. B, and on the 10th day of July, Sergeant Major of the regiment, and on the 17th day of same month was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the regiment, and promoted to First Lieutenant the 1st of the following November. The 24th of March, 1866, he was appointed by the Secretary of War Regimental Quartermaster of the same regiment, having served as such from the December previous by special order. The 2d of May, 1866, he was mustered out of the United States service, and settled at Ashley, Ohio. On the 20th day of August, 1865, while in the service, he was married to Miss Millie Baxter.

Oct. 15, 1867, he was appointed Assistant Revenue Assessor of one of the divisions of Delaware Co., which he held one year. At the spring election of 1868, Mr. Doty was elected Justice of the Peace in Oxford Township, and resigned the position the following fall. At the October election of 1868, was elected Auditor of Delaware Co; entered the office March 1, 1869; was re-elected in 1870, and again to the same office in 1871. November, 1873, returned to Ashley, and in a few weeks buried his wife. In April, 1874, was elected Mayor of Ashley. In January, 1875, purchased of M. B. Shoemaker his hardware store in Ashley, which he is still managing. June 24, 1875, was married to Miss Mary E. Pierce.

HARRISON DOTY, runs a planing mill in Ashley; was born at Woodbury, Delaware Co., Ohio, Nov. 6, 1840; when 14 years old, he became an apprentice of H. L. Cross, at Ashley, Ohio, learning the wagon-maker's trade; in 1858, he purchased an interest in Lincoln Township, Morrow Co., where he remained until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. C, 96th O. V. I., and entered the army of the Mississippi; he was in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post; in 1863, he was placed on detached duty, and given charge of a saw-mill to saw lumber for pontoon bridges for crossing the swamps west of Vicksburg; he was at the battle of Port Gibson, and helped to construct the floating bridge over Bayou Pear, from the dwelling-houses of Port Gibson, and was at the battles of Champion Hills, Black River Bridge; the charge of Vicksburg from 11 A. M. to sunset; he also participated in the siege and capture of that place; at the battle of Grand Chateau he was taken prisoner, and was held fifty-three days; he afterward took part in the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, and unfurled the first regimental colors in front of the last-named fort; he was with Gen. Banks up Red River; his brigade fought in the last engagement of infantry at Whistle Station. In July, 1866, he married Miss Phœbe Benedict, who died in December, 1870, leaving one son. Dec. 21, 1871, he married Miss M. E. Carpenter, and in 1873 moved to Ashley, and engaged in the saw and planing mill business. His parents were of the first pioneers of Delaware Co. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH S. DIXON, cooper, Ashley; was born Jan. 25, 1832, in Rockingham Co., Va., the son of Wm. and Elizabeth Dixon; his father was born in Virginia, and his mother came from England; Mr. Dixon came with his parents to Ohio in 1842, and settled in Gallia Co., near Gallipolis; when 16 years of age, he went to Ironton, Ohio, and worked in a brickyard; at the age of 18, he went to Gallipolis and learned his trade, working two years; he afterward ran on the steamboats of the Ohio, Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers in various positions; worked at his trade several years at Chillicothe, and then as a journeyman cooper in Cincinnati, St. Louis, La Salle, Peoria, Beardstown, Naples, Milwaukee and Chicago, back to Cincinnati, then to Columbus, and back to Chillicothe—this took about three years. He was married, May 12, 1854, to Sarah A. Campbell, and remained in Chillicothe until 1861; then came to Ashley, opened a shop and bought town property. Enlisted in August, 1864, in the 176th O. V. I., and went to the Army of the Cumberland; he remained with the regiment until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn.; the regiment took part in the battle of Nashville. In the spring of 1868, he sold his property in Ashley, and moved to Stanton, Ohio, and went into the huckster business on a large scale; he failed and came back to Ashley, bought lots in town, built him a house and soon after a shop. He has been Constable and Councilman, member of the School Board, Street Commissioner, and is now Marshal of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have had five children—William Fullerton, born Feb. 12, 1855, and died Jan. 19, 1875; Sarah Elizabeth, born Sept. 10, 1857; Charles Roney, born April 20, 1859; Josephus, born Dec. 7, 1860; Alice Belle, born Jan. 12, 1873, but died the same day. Sarah Elizabeth was married, May 24, 1874, to Frank H. Clay, now with G. O. Griswold, of Warren, Ohio, as book-keeper. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the orders of Masons and Odd Fellows.

JOSEPH EVANS, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Ashley; son of Maurice and Susannah (Thomas) Evans; his father was born in Wales about 1790, and emigrated to America about 1840, and settled in Franklin Co.; he died in Newark; they had ten children—Jane, Maurie (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Evan (deceased), Joseph, Sarah, Susannah, Maurice, two infants (deceased). Our subject was born in Aug. 1, 1829, in Wales, and came with his father to America; he was married in 1855, to Elizabeth J., a daughter of Rev. Owen and Mary (Evans) Thomas; her father was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, and emigrat-

ed with his wife to America at an early day; they settled in New York City for some time, and then came to Columbus, Ohio, where they remained some time, and then finally made their settlement in Radnor Township, Delaware Co., where he died in 1868; her mother is still living on the same farm they settled on, and is hale and hearty at 66 years; they had ten children—Mary (deceased), Elizabeth, Ebenezer (deceased), David, enlisted in the army and was killed during the siege of Vicksburg; Joseph, enlisted in Co. E, 66th O. V. I., was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg in the left arm; Margaret, Sarah; three died when small; she was born in 1832 in Columbus, Ohio; she has six children by her marriage with Mr. Evans—Mary M., Joseph O., David M., Owen W., Edwin T., Lulu E. They settled after marriage in Franklin Co., and in 1876 they bought the present farm of fifty acres of Joseph Horr, and have since been on the same; they are members of the Presbyterian Church of Ashley; he votes the Republican ticket; the family have generally been healthy.

HUGH L. ECKELS, farmer; P. O. Ashley; was born at Milltown, near Harrisburg, Penn., June 11, 1837; the son of James M. and Catharine Eckels; came with his parents to Ohio in 1841; he attended Mt. Hesper Seminary, and in 1857-8 the O. W. University at Delaware; he was married, Oct. 14, 1858, to Ervilla Coomer, daughter of H. N. Coomer, and lived at Ashley for several years and taught the school; then purchased a farm in Morrow Co., near Mount Gilead, which he sold in 1868, and lived north of Mount Gilead, where he engaged in the stock business; in 1871 he bought a farm in Westfield Township, Morrow Co., where he remained until 1874; in 1875 he came to Ashley; they have had ten children—Allen E., James H., Artie M., Jerry C., Lena B., Joanna J., Harry W., William B., Arthur P. and a babe, two of whom are deceased; Mr. and Mrs. Eckels are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES M. ECKELS, retired, Ashley; was born in Cumberland, Penn., Dec. 5, 1819; the son of Samuel and Agnes Eckels, natives of Pennsylvania; he learned the cooper's trade when a boy with his father, which he followed until 1841. March 2, 1835, he married Catharine Livingstone, of Pennsylvania; he then went to Milltown, which was his home for six years; during this time, he came to Ohio on horseback, and bought a farm on Alum Creek, in Oxford Township; in 1839, he came out to Ohio again on horseback, and paid for his farm of eighty-nine acres; in 1841, he moved to Ohio in a wagon, and put up a hewed-log house on his farm; in June, after he came, Mr. E. organized the first Sabbath school in Oxford Township; after he came to Ohio, he joined the society of Presbyterians at Ashley, and, in 1854, built the Presbyterian Church—the first built at Ashley; in 1859, he engaged in the mercantile business at Ashley, and kept a variety store; his wife died in the spring of 1863, and he lost his dwelling-house by fire in the fall of the same year. In May, 1866, he married Mrs. Sarah Clifton, daughter of Jesse and Mary Miller, of Zanesville; he purchased the Ashley Hotel and kept it for seven years, and then built him a comfortable house, where he now lives a retired life. Mr. E. had by his first wife nine children—Hugh L., Agnes (deceased), Sarah R., Margaretta, Mary (deceased), Joseph C., Elizabeth B., Emma and William deceased. Mrs. Eckels, nee Mrs. Clifton, has five children living—David H. Clifton, Mrs. Kate Sharp, Mrs. Augusta Martin and Mrs. Isabella Coomer.

EDWARD EVANS, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Leonardsburg; the subject of this brief biography was born in 1816, in the province of Wales, and emigrated to Columbus, Ohio, in 1841, and there worked at any honest work he could get to do, continuing under such disadvantages until he married, in 1845, Mary, daughter of John Lewis; she was born in 1825, in Wales, and came to America when 9 years old. Mr. Evans and his companion began a lonely life—financially poor—in Morrow Co., Ohio, soon after marriage, and, in 1847, they had concluded to risk their means on a wider field of labor, and bought fifty acres of land in the green woods, which received the strictest attention of their willing hands, until now, in their old days, it presents a beautiful little, arable farm which blesses them yearly for their early days' labors. Perhaps but few have undergone the trials, that this old couple have; they have devoted almost a lifetime to Christianity, having joined the Baptist Church at an early day, to which they have devoted their lives and their share of finances. Mr. Evans has been Township Trustee and Supervisor, and held many other offices; they have had one child—John F., married Rose N. Shultz, daughter of Benjamin Shultz; he died April 10, 1877.

JOHN FORD, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Leonardsburg; is a son of Timothy and Mary Ford; his par-

ents were born in County Kerry, Ireland, and emigrated to Ohio about 1859, and settled in Delaware City one year, and then moved to a farm; his father died in 1865, and his mother died March 16, 1874; they had ten children—William, John, Michael (dead), Thomas, Hannora, Mary, Kate, Julia, Sarah, Timothy; subject was born in 1831, in Ireland, and emigrated to Delaware, Ohio, in 1852, and engaged in working on the railroad, and then worked on a farm for Joseph Dunlap for about three years; was married in 1861 to Joanna, a daughter of John and Mary (Flaherty) Farris; she was born in 1834; Mr. and Mrs. Ford have had six children—Thomas, John P., Hannora, Timothy; two deceased. After marriage they settled on the present farm of 52 acres, which he bought of William Blair, and has improved the same; he has in all 78 acres of well-improved land, attained entirely by their own labors. He takes an interest in educating his children. He votes the Democratic ticket.

A. L. FOUST, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Ashley; is a son of Henry and Mary (Olds) Foust; his parents were born in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio in about 1800, and finally settled in Delaware Co., and had sixteen children, nine of whom grew up. Mr. Foust was born in this county, in 1839, where he has always remained, and assisted in the welfare of the community in which he lived. He was married in 1871 to Loretta, a daughter of Sullivan Smith, by whom he was blessed with three children—Archie H., Mabel R. and Claude C. His wife was born in 1851, in Morrow Co. They are now living on his brother's farm of 52 acres, which is well improved; he has been Constable for several years, but the most of his life has been devoted to rural labors. Farther mention of the Foust and Olds families will be made in this township history.

MAHIEL GALE, farmer; P. O. Leonardsburg; is a son of Nathanael C. Gale, who was born in 1807, in Pickaway Co., Ohio, where he remained but a short time, and then moved with his parents to Franklin Co., settling north of Worthington where they farmed; soon after settling there, the grandfather of our subject was drowned while crossing the Whetstone River, the canoe being thrown over the dam. At the age of 13, Nathanael began working at $4 per month, and was married June 12, 1828, to Chloe Smith; they rented for awhile, and in 1843 bought 50 acres, where they now live, which is the fruit of his own labor. This union blessed him with eleven children—Mahala, Sylvester, Mahiel, Phoebe, Harriet, Lorenzo, Eliphalet, Sophronia, Naomi, Sophia, (infant died unnamed); Nathaniel and wife are Methodists; she died Sept. 12, 1879. Our subject was born in 1834, in what is now Morrow Co., and was married in 1858 to Elizabeth, a daughter of John Sherman. Her father was born at Norfolk, Va., and emigrated to Ohio about 1830 and settled in what is now Morrow Co.; her mother's maiden name was Martha Herold; they had thirteen children. Mrs. Gale was born May 30, 1839; she has blessed her husband with twelve children—William, Robert S., Leroy, Elsie K., Chloe A., Mary E., Matilda E., Harriet R., Samantha C., Martha H., Charlie M., John. They settled on their present farm in 1870, buying the same of Enoch Henry; he has brought the same to a fine arable quality.

D. H. HINDMAN, lawyer; P. O. Ashley; was born in Indiana Co., Penn., July 31, 1827, the son of David and Margaret Hindman, who were natives of same State. He learned the carpenter's trade when he was 15 years of age, at which he worked until 1850, when he married and began farming. Mr. Hindman came to Ohio in 1854 and settled in Morrow Co., near Iberia; he lost his wife in the same year. In 1858, he moved to Cardington and completed the study of law and practiced there two years, when he went to Kosciusko Co., Ind., and returned to Cardington in 1870; in April, 1878, he came to Ashley. Mr. H. has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee, and is now the only lawyer in Ashley. He has been twice married; his first wife was Sarah Arnold, of Wayne Co., Ohio, by whom he had three children—Joseph and David, deceased, and a daughter, Eliza, living. He was married, May 3, 1866, to Margaret A. Stewart, of Morrow Co.; they have had three children, only one of whom is living—Catharine A. Mrs. Hindman is a member of the Baptist Church.

AMASA HOLT, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Ashley; is a son of Iven and Nancy (Meredith) Holt. His father was born in Ohio, and mother also; they had nine children—John, James, George, Amasa, Frank, Louisa, Charles, Mary (dead), Lucretia. His father is dead and mother is still living. Our subject was born March 15, 1834, in Morrow Co.; at the age of 11, he went to live with his Uncle Meredith, with whom he lived for eleven years. He then went to Steuben Co., Ind., where he engaged in painting fanning-mills for his brother John. He returned in one year to Mor-

row Co., where he farmed for his father. Was married, Jan. 12, 1859, to Delight, a daughter of Jacob and Almira (Birch) Vanbrimmer. Her parents had five children—John, Delight, Levan, Amanda, Martha. She was born in 1840 in Indiana. Mr. Holt's union blessed him with three children—Nancy, married James Coleman; Edward, Walter. They settled after marriage on a farm, renting of the Shoemaker heirs. In 1861, they bought forty-three acres of Lewis Wornstaff, and afterward a small tract of Nelson Houseworth, and at another time he bought twelve and one-half acres of William Brown—making in all about fifty-seven acres, attained entirely by their own labors, except $150 from his father; he has lately built a house on the same worth about $1,000. He has taken interest in educating his children; he has been School Director and Supervisor of Roads. Politically, he is a strict Republican, having cast his first vote for that party. Mr. Holt's grandfather Holt was a drummer in the Revolutionary war, and his brother Charles served three years in the war of the rebellion. His wife had two brothers in the late war; one died from exposure and the other had his arm taken off by a shell.

SILAS JENKINS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Ashley; is a son of Martin and Mary (Brown) Jenkins; his parents were born in Virginia, and emigrated to Delaware Co. among the early settlers and made his first settlement in Oxford Township, where the subject now lives, and bought eighty acres of land at 12½ cents per acre; his father died May 24, 1862; his mother is still living; they had four children—John W., Silas, Jonathan, Benjamin; Silas was born May 5, 1840, on the present farm where he has always remained. He was married, Dec. 15, 1862, to Emeline, a daughter of William and Marilla Smith; her parents had eight children—Lorenzo, Winfield, Leroy, Genoa, Luseta, Mandana, Jennetta, Emeline; Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have had five children—Elmer M., Gladdes, Olive, Addie; they came in possession of the present farm in 1865, by buying out the heirs; he now owns 150 acres of well-improved land among the best land in the country. He is a member of the Baptist Church, in which he has taken quite an interest.

BENJAMIN LEA, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Ashley; is a son of Jacob and Mary (Hadley) Lea; his father was born in Worcestershire, England, also his mother; they had five children—William, Anna, Sarah, Esther, Benjamin. Our subject was born in 1807, in Worcestershire, England, were he remained engaged in weaving carpet and attending school until he was 19 years old, when he enlisted in the British service, and served over a year; he then returned home and engaged at weaving until 1832, when he came to America with Thirza Holmes, to whom he was married the day prior to his starting; they made their settlement in Westchester Co., N. Y., where he remained about seventeen years, and then moved to Delaware Co., settling in Porter Township, where he remained four years, and then, in 1855, he came to Oxford Township, where he has since lived; by his first marriage, he had six children, but two now survive, George B., Thirza A.; his first wife died while he was in New York, and he was again married to Mary A. Allison, by whom he had one child, Alexander; she died while he was in Porter Township, and he was again married to Nancy, a daughter of Rev. Thos. W. Wigton, who is mentioned in the history of Berkshire Township, by whom he has two children—Thomas W., Eurania A.; she was born in 1817 in Sunbury, Ohio; Mr. Lea now possesses 180 acres of well-improved land, attained entirely by his own labors; while in New York, he was engaged in weaving, and was a member of the Putnam Lodge, I. O. O. F. He holds an interest in the Presbyterian Church; he has always advocated the temperance movement. His first vote was cast for Jackson, and he afterward voted the Whig ticket until the organization of the Republican party, to which he has since given his aid; his son George B. served three years in the 96th O. V. I.

ALEXANDER MARSH, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ashley; was born in 1820, in Franklin Co., Ohio; his father, Josiah, was born in the State of New York, and emigrated to said county in 1812, where he farmed, and in 1857 he transferred to Concord Township, where he is now living. His mother's maiden name was Jane Simmons. Mr. Marsh remained with his parents until married, which was in 1842, to Catharine, daughter of William Evans; she was born in 1820, in Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio at an early day, with her parents; she and her husband began farming by renting of his uncle, J. Marsh, for five years; they then moved to Grundy Co., Ill., and there farmed for one year, after which they returned, like all the rest of those who leave Delaware Co. "We bid them good-by, knowing that we will soon hail their return." They then farmed

one year in Concord Township; afterward settled on their present farm of 210 acres, which is the fruit of their own labors; they have improved their farm from the green woods. They have five children—Cornelius, Viola, Monroe, Purlyett, Jasper. Cornelius enlisted in the 184th O. V. I., and Monroe in Co. E, 174th O. V. I. Mr. Marsh has been Township Trustee two terms and has held his share of other offices. He has chopped wood at 37½ cents per cord. He started in life with but little resource; as an exemplification of this fact, we may mention his first tax-receipt was 10 cents.

ANDREW MYERS, stock-dealer, Ashley; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; he was the son of Frederick M. Myers, and came to Ohio in September, 1865, when he settled in Oxford Township, this county; in 1871, he opened a meat store in Ashley and also in Delaware. He has held the office of Councilman; was Mayor of Ashley three terms, and is at present a candidate on the Republican ticket for County Infirmary Director. He was married to Elizabeth Killinger, of Pennsylvania, Feb. 28, 1747; they have had eight children, two of which died in infancy, and one, Samuel, after reaching manhood, was killed by the bursting of the ring used in firing an anvil, on the 4th of July, 1878. Mr. Myers is a stanch Republican.

J. C. MALONEY, farmer; P. O. Leonardsburg; is a son of Cornelius and Joanna (Sullivan) Maloney; his father was born in Ireland and emigrated to America in 1850, and died in Quebec, soon after landing. Our subject was born in June, 1824, in Ireland, and emigrated to the State of New York in 1847, and remained there until 1849. He was married in 1847, to Mary, a daughter of Philip and Ellen (McCarthy) Ferris; her parents were born in Ireland and emigrated to Canada in 1841; she was born July 22, 1827. Mr. Maloney began steamboating at the age of 20, from Toledo to Detroit and Buffalo, continuing the same for over three years, and then worked some time on a canal-boat. After marriage, he kept boarders, and he worked by the month. In 1852, they came to Ostrander, and Mr. Maloney worked on the Springfield Railroad; in 1853, they moved to Olive Green, where he worked awhile on a proposed railroad; they then went to Kentucky, where they again worked on a railroad; in 1854, he worked at the iron works, hauling for the company, and continued until December, when they moved to Ashland, Ky., and there bought property and erected a house, where they lived some time, during which he was hauling; they subsequently transferred to Clark Co., Ky., where he worked for a railroad, which sometime afterward became insolvent, and Mr. Maloney lost $2,200; he then began working on a turnpike, continuing at that some two years, and then moved to Madison Co., and there worked on another pike, until 1863, when they moved to Oxford Township, where he had bought fifty acres of woodland. Mrs. Maloney came back from Kentucky by railroad, and Mr. Maloney managed to bring three teams through in a period of twenty-one days. The only company he had was a daughter, 11 years old, and a younger son; the father managed the ox team, the daughter the horses, and the son the single buggy. They began on the present farm of 175 acres, as soon as they returned; Mr. Maloney was very industrious, and wished to meet his payments, which he did by hauling 1,449 cords of wood for a man, which paid for all of the first fifty acres of his said farm, except $9. He now makes a specialty in raising stock and grain. The union of this industrious old couple blessed them with ten children—Cornelius, born Nov. 15, 1850, deceased; Mary E., June 11, 1852; Kittie A., 1853; Cornelius, deceased, Sept. 2, 1854; Mary M., deceased, Oct. 20, 1855; John P., Aug. 20, 1857, is one of Oxford Township's best teachers; Margaret A., born Sept. 16, 1859, deceased; Thomas S., Dec. 23, 1860; James D., July 6, 1862; Ellis M., Aug. 22, 1865.

ALBERT OLDS, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Ashley; son of Ezra and Theda (Washburn) Olds; his father was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1790, and emigrated to Ohio in the spring of 1808–09, settling, for two years, near Galena, and then settled on the farm now owned by Albert; his father was in the war of 1812; he died Nov. 18, 1858; his mother is living with Mr. Olds, and is 76 years of age; they had twelve children—Charles, Miles, Albert, Abigail, Sarah, Mary (infant), John, Benjamin, Eliza, Milo, Madison; they were members of M. E. Church; his father was once Commissioner of Delaware Co., and was Justice of the Peace for many years; his first election to this office was in 1813; his mother was from New York State; her father emigrated to Ohio about 1814, settling at Delaware City; she was one of nine children. Our subject was born in 1828, in Delaware Co., where he has always remained. He was married, Dec. 3, 1857, to Louisa, daughter of Joseph and Charlotte (Loofbourrow) Thurston; her parents had ten

children—Wilson, Alfred, Fannie, John, Elmore, Louisa, Jerusha, Lucretia, Della, Clara; they are now living in Delaware City; his wife was born Aug. 6, 1839; they have seven children—Willard (deceased), Charles, John, Bertie, Fannie (infant, deceased), infant born in 1880; he has seventy acres in the present farm, the old homestead of his fathers, and seventy-seven acres in another tract, attained partly by his own labors and management. They are members of the M. E. Church, in which he has taken great interest financially as well as spiritually. He makes a specialty in stock-raising; his father's house on this place was used for the first church spire in this part of the township. The Olds family will be prominently mentioned in the township history.

WILLIAM PETTIT, milling, Leonardsburg; is a son of William and Mary A. (Rhineer) Pettit; his father was born in Ohio; he was thrown out on his own efforts by his father's early death; his first labors were at rural life, at $10 per month; a part of the time he was making rails; he has cut the timber and split 250 rails per day; at the age of 26, he began working at carpentering with Moses Kale, of Salem, Columbiana Co. Was married, in 1861, to Mary J., daughter of George and Catharine Richmond; her parents were from New Jersey; they have seven children—Florilla, Elizabeth J., Dora, Hattie, Martin, Charlie, Stella. He worked for a man by the name of Martin for some time, and then worked over one year for R. Doty, at Eaton Station, in the saw-mill business; he then built a house, and afterward sold the same to Jeremiah Woods for $800; he then farmed in Troy Township for some time, after which he bought twenty acres, which he traded in 1878 to L. M. Cackler, for his present mill property, which he now has in good running order; he and wife manage the mill, and last year cleared over $800; they sawed, from Oct. 1, 1878, to Oct. 1, 1879, 331,442 feet of lumber, netting them, for sawing, $1,325.76. Mrs. Pettit's parents had twelve children—Martin, Peter, Henry, Mary J., Cyrus, Amy, Augusta, Elvira, Albert, Letta, Nettie, Lester; she was born Dec. 12, 1844. Mr. Pettit's first tax receipt was 10 cents.

SOLOMON ROSEVELT, retired; P. O. Ashley; was born April 27, 1807, in Clinton Co. N. Y.; he was the son of Solomon and Elizabeth Rosevelt, natives of New York State; he received his early education at a district school; when he was 18, he bound himself out for three years to Webb, Allen & Eckford, the most extensive ship-builders of New York at that time; after serving his time, he filled the position of foreman of the ship-yard for several years, and, when Brown & Bell, in the same business, contracted to build the steamers Baltic and Pacific, Mr. Rosevelt contracted with them to do the work; thus, by subcontract, he was the builder of the first two steamers that crossed the Atlantic; he also built a line of sailing vessels for William H. Platt to go to San Francisco; Brown & Bell dying, he formed a partnership with Joice & Waterberry about 1850, and leased the yard formerly owned by his old employers; they built the ships "David Brown" and "Jacob Bell," also seven vessels for A. A. Lowe to go to China and Japan, and the two steam propellers, "George Cromwell" and "George Washington" to go to New Orleans; the last four vessels built by him were the Star Line for James Raner; he then sold his ship-yard and came to Ashley, where he bought two farms containing 500 acres, and built a residence on the one in Oxford Township, near Ashley; he built two large brick store-rooms with office rooms above, in Ashley, afterward "Rosevelt Hall" in 1874; he sold his town property and went to Columbus, and engaged with his step-son in the manufacture of society emblems; he was married Dec. 7, 1828, to Elizabeth Morris, of New York; they raised a family of five children—Maria, William, George, Margaret and Charley, all now living; his first wife died March 6, 1859; Nov. 2, 1859, he was married to Mrs. Mary Ann Stratton, widow of Joseph Stratton; Mrs. S. had four children when married to Mr. Rosevelt—Elizabeth, William, Mary and Samuel, all now living; Mr. Stratton was a ship carver at his death in 1847; she continued his extensive business alone, doing the greater part of the work of the City of New York; he carved the figure of Justice on the City Hall of New York.

GEORGE SHOEMAKER, farmer; P. O. Ashley; is a son of Adam and Jane (Baker) Shoemaker; his parents emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an early day, and settled at Zanesville, for some time, and in 1820, they came to Delaware Co. (now Morrow Co.). They are both dead, and had eleven children—John, Jacob, Daniel, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Joseph, George, Samuel, Sarah, William and Solomon. Mr. Shoemaker was born in Pennsylvania in 1813, and emigrated with his parents, by team, to Ohio; he remained with his parents until 1836, when he

was married to Margaret, a daughter of William and Catharine (Wyon) Fleming; she was born in 1819, and was one of thirteen children—Lovica, Mary N., Keziah, Margaret, Drusilla, Louisa, Anthony, Catharine, William, David, Martha, Elizabeth; Maria died when small. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker have had eight children—Leander (deceased), Solomon, William, Lovica, Catharine, Keziah, Lilly, Jasper (deceased). They bought twenty-five acres, a part of the present farm, of his brother Daniel, paying $5,700 for the lot; he kept on adding, and now has seventy-eight acres of well-improved land, attained entirely by their own labors and management; they built a small cabin, and began their future in the dense forests. He has been willing to serve in some of those township offices where it is all work and no pay. They have been members of the M. E. Church. He has bound wheat at fifty cents per day. His industrious wife has spun for seventy-five cents per week. He had no advantages for education, there being no schools at his time of settlement, and, as years advanced, he had to labor for the necessities of life; but he now possesses a handsome little fortune, the fruits of their early days' labors.

CALVIN SMITH, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Ashley; is a son of David and Catharine (Willey) Smith; his father was born in Connecticut, and emigrated to Ohio when 16 years old, settling in Fairfield Co., and there married, and soon after moved to Delaware Co. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio with her parents, making their settlement in what is now Marlborough Township, and afterward in Morrow Co. where her father died in 1871, and her mother still lives on the farm. She was one of eleven children—Chloe N., Samuel, James, Henry, Calvin, William, Margaret, Elizabeth, David, Almira, Caroline. Mr. Smith was born Dec. 9, 1827; at the age of 21, he attended three months of school at Waldo, Morrow Co.; afterward, attended six months at Marion, Ohio, and then began teaching, which he continued for the winters of eight years, and farmed during the summers. He was married in 1852, to Elizabeth, a daughter of John W. Daily; she was born in 1830; her parents are natives of Virginia, and had nine children—William, Phœbe, Almeda, Sarah, Jane (was killed by a well-sweep), Isabel, Leander, Ellen, Rebecca. Mr. Smith was blessed with five children—Napoleon B., Sarah J., Eva B., Ida W., Cassius. They settled, after marriage, on thirty acres, which he had bought of Benjamin Clayman. In 1858, he sold the same to George Peak, and bought seventy-seven acres of Jesse Shaw, W. N. Clark and B. N. Martin, and in 1877, he sold the same to John Leidheart, and bought his present farm of ninety acres, in Sec. 2, of A. A. Wood, which had been owned prior by James Clark. Mr. Smith has held his share of school offices, as Director. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. They formerly belonged to the U. B. Church. He was a local minister of the U. B. Church, for ten years. He has also held office in the same. His grandfathers, Smith and Willey, were in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Smith takes great interest in educating his children, and now devotes his special time to his farm, having one of the finest in this part of the county.

SETH SLACK, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ashley; is a son of Ralph and Margaret (Riley) Slack; his father was born Feb. 17, 1777, in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio about 1795, settling in Franklin Co. and some time afterward emigrated to Delaware Co., settling in Berkshire Township; he settled in Oxford Township about 1815, and died in 1855; his mother was born in Virginia in 1783, and emigrated to Ohio about 1800, she died Sept. 1, 1846; they had four children—Ralph, Jacob, Seth, Margaret; there were seven children by the father's marriage with Nancy Still prior to his marriage with Seth's mother—Henry, Annie, William, John, Lewis, Ezekiel, Catharine; Seth was born June 6, 1819, in this township, where he has always lived. Was married in 1841 to Sarah J., a daughter of Thomas and Eunice (Lane) Dodd; her parents were born in the State of Delaware; she was born Aug. 7, 1822, and emigrated with her parents to Delaware Co. in 1835: she was one of seven children—Mary, Rachel, Sarah J., Nancy, Susan, Jacob, Elizabeth; Mr. and Mrs. Slack have eight children—Albert, married Miss P. Marsh; Thomas, married Minerva Barton; Margaret, married Lewis Hyatte; Charles, married Marcella Freshwater; Nancy, married Monroe Marsh; Wellington; Elizabeth, married Thomas Lea; Eunice. They settled on his father's farm for some years before they bought, and then purchased 180 acres of H. G. Andrews, and have since bought 41 acres of John Dodds, and 40 acres of Henry Foust, making in all about 261 acres, attained entirely by their own labors; they began life in the woods in a cabin; he has been Township Trustee some four years, and has held his share of small offices. He

cast his first vote for William H. Harrison, and has since voted the Republican ticket. His father once made a hand-mill to grind corn in; it was constructed with two stones fastened so as to circle upon one another, and was turned by hand; it served the people for many years; he has had many a joyous sport, with the neighbors' boys, killing squirrels and raccoons that were devouring the grain.

ELDER L. B. SHERWOOD, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ashley; is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Bishop) Sherwood. His father was born in Smiths Co., Va., in 1802, and emigrated to Ohio in 1830; this trip was made by an ox-team. Their first location was made in Troy Township, where he began enlarging on his only treasure (62 cents). His other property was one horse and one-half interest in a wagon. The grandfather of our subject, whose name was Adaiah Sherwood, emigrated here from near New York. The great-grandfather, together with two other brothers, emigrated to America from England. The father of Mr. Sherwood died January, 1872, and the mother died 1876. They were the parents of ten children—L. B., Lewis, James, Catharine, Rachel, Jonathan, Jesse H., David E., Margaret A. H., Sarah E. Mr. Sherwood was born Sept. 16, 1827, in Smiths Co., Va., and was married in 1849 to Julia A., daughter of Daniel Wornstaff. Her father was a soldier of the war of 1812. Her grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and drew for service a portion of land in Ross Co., Ohio. Mrs. Sherwood was born in 1829, in what is now Morrow Co. This union resulted in five children—Joseph, deceased when young; Rosetta, married H. F. Owen; William, married Rachel, a daughter of Gabriel Walker; Amanda, deceased; George L. Mr. Sherwood bought fifty acres of the present farm soon after his marriage, which they have improved from the green woods; by strict economy and careful management they have added, and now have 134 acres of well-improved land, which is the fruit of their own labors. When 12 years old, Mr. Sherwood joined the Baptist Church, and has given the most of his time to the cause of the Master; at the age of 31 he began in the ministry, and in one year was ordained; he now has four regular appointments; he preached, during a period of two years, the funerals of six different men's wives, and during the same period married those six men to their second wives. Were we to judge from the amount of marriage reports shown us by the Elder, we would be compelled to believe that a greater part of his efforts had been on the noon of life. Mr. Sherwood has served in some small township offices. His amiable wife is a member of the same church, and has done her part in its sustenance. Mr. Sherwood's brother John was in Co. C. 26th O. V. I., and was wounded at Stone River, and soon afterward died. The wife of John died soon after, leaving two little girls. By the request of their father, in case he fell in the war, L. B. acted as guardian and settled up the estate without the help of an attorney. He is now guardian for a son of his brother James. Our subject's parents were Baptists; father was a deacon for a long time. Elder Sherwood takes great interest in Christianity, irrespective of denomination; he never refuses to attend a funeral on account of poverty. Were we to pen here what other people have said to us of the family of L. B. Sherwood, it would partake too much of flattery for these pages, in which we purpose to only record facts. But the result of his labors will only be known in that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed.

FRANK SHOEMAKER, farmer; P. O. Leonardsburg; is the fourth son of a family of seven children, all of whom are living; he was born Nov. 17, 1833, in this county; his father, John Shoemaker, was born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1801, and accompanied his parents to this State during his boyhood; farming was his chief occupation, and this was attended by all the privations that usually fall to the lot of early pioneers; he was married to Jane Jenkins, who was born in Virginia in 1809, and came to this State in an early day; while yet in the prime of life, he was killed accidentally by a falling tree; his wife, by her own labor and the income of a small farm, reared her family to maturity, and is now living with one of her children; she has been deprived of sight for many years. After his father's death, Frank being the only son, many cares and duties devolved on him for one so young; he devoted his time and wages to the family support until his marriage, Nov. 18, 1855, to Chloe Smith, who was a daughter of Almond and Maria (Rodman) Smith; she was born Nov. 5, 1836, in this county; her father died when she was quite small, and her mother, being left alone with a large family to support, had recourse to weaving, which she followed steadily for many years. By this union five children have been born; all are yet living—John A., Orrie E., Della C., Oscar W. and Charley

Guy; all have received a good common-school education, the eldest having taught school for several years; the daughters are married and have homes of their own to preside over. Mr. Shoemaker commenced for himself after marriage, and for several years supported his family by day labor. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 88th O. V. I., and served for nearly three years; soon after being discharged, he bought a small farm, about one mile north of Eden Station, and has ever since had a comfortable home of his own. Both he and his wife united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church a number of years ago. He has always been identified with the Republican party. And thus independently situated, and pleasantly surrounded with a bright and intelligent family, Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker can enjoy the fruits of their industry and devotion to home interests.

JOHN W. SHOEMAKER, local preacher, Ashley; was born March 12, 1842, in Morrow Co., Ohio; he was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Shoemaker, who came with their parents from Pennsylvania about 1813, and settled in this county; he bought a farm in Morrow Co., where he now lives; he has raised a family of ten children. Mr. John W. Shoemaker remained with his father until June, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. C, 26th O. V. I., and served three years; he was in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga; his regiment marched through the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama and West Virginia, generally in pursuit of rebel cavalry; he was wounded at Chickamauga, losing two fingers off his left hand; Mr. Shoemaker was then transferred to the Invalid Corps, and remained at Nashville until his time expired, when he came home. He was married to Miss Patience Inskip, daughter of J. J. Inskip, of Troy Township, Ohio, July 23, 1865. He bought a farm near Ashley of 100 acres, on which he lived until March, 1879, when he sold it and bought a residence in Ashley, and also a share in the Ashley Flouring Mills. He has been a member of the M. E. Church about nine years; for the past two years he has been preparing himself for the ministry; in 1878, he attended school at Oberlin, and has taken a great part in the temperance work. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker have had eight children—James, Harry, Ethel, Edward, Jerry, Roland, Jesse and William.

BENJAMIN SHULTS, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Leonardsburg; is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Shaffer) Shults; his father was born in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio in 1809, settling in Knox Co., on a farm in the green woods, having scarcely any neighbors save a number of red men of the north; his death occurred in 1859, and mother's in September, 1843. They had eleven children—Manuel, Rosan, Simon, Marianne, Benjamin, Joseph, Jacob, Eliza, Zachariah, Catharine, John. His father was married a second time, by which union he had the following children—Phœbe A., George, Sarah A., Solomon and Rebecca. Mr. Shults was born in 1819, in Knox Co., this State; at the age of 24, began business for himself on a farm in Concord Township; he rented for over one year, and then went to Millville and farmed near there for one year; he farmed a while on his father-in-law's farm, and then moved to what is now the Watts farm; in 1858, he moved to his present abode, buying, at that time, 100 acres, and has added and now owns 200 acres of well-improved land, which he has cleared; was married Jan. 20, 1843, to Malinda, a daughter of Christopher Freshwaters, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; she has labored with him through life, and has blessed him with nine children—Elizabeth, Mary, John, Thomas, Rosanna, Christopher, Sarah, Clara and Joshua. Mr. Shults has been connected with township offices; his educational advantages were very poor; his wife never went one day to school until 15 years old; of the hardships of the pioneers he has had his share; he split 610 rails in one day. In 1858, he cut the timber and split 2,160 rails in eight days. His amiable wife has assisted him in the farm duties. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Leonardsburg.

MRS. H. L. UTTER, dry goods; P. O. Ashley; was born at Limaville, Stark Co., Ohio, Sept. 18, 1835; the daughter of Robert and Rosetta Morrison; her father came from Hartford, Conn., and her mother from Portage Co., Ohio; when Mrs. Utter was about 9 years of age, her parents moved to Delaware Co. She was married March 12, 1851, to Adam Sherman, by whom she had two children—one of whom died in infancy; her son, Robert M. Sherman, engaged in business with his mother now, was born Jan. 31, 1854, in Delaware Co. Mr. Sherman died in Ashley the 10th day of May, 1876, having been engaged in farming and the dry-goods business; his wife has since carried on the store in her own name. She remained a widow until Nov. 22, 1879, then married Joseph J. Utter, of Morrow Co.; Adam Sherman was born Feb. 27, 1823, at Zanesville, O.; his parents, John and Martha, came to that part of Del-

aware which has since become Morrow Co.; he was one of thirteen children; in 1850, he went with Josephus McLeod overland to California, arriving there in July; in October, he started for Central America; in January, 1851, he crossed the Isthmus, and came to New Orleans, and took passage to Vicksburg on the steamer John Adams; she was overloaded and sunk near Vicksburg; Mr. Sherman was twelve hours in the water, clinging to parts of the vessel; he lost all of his clothing and the greater part of his gold, saving only about $2,000, which he carried in a belt, reaching home in February, 1851. The village of Ashley owes much to him for its present state of improvements. The ground on which it stands was his father's sugar-camp; he raised the second, fourth and fifth buildings in the town, and built thirty-five in all. Robert M. Sherman was married to Miss Rosa Leeds, of Ashley, Dec. 24, 1874; they have two children. Mr. and Mrs. Adam Sherman were members of the M. E. Church; he was honest in his dealings—a kind husband and a friend to the homeless.

J. I. WHITE, farmer; P. O. Leonardsburg; is a son of Nehemiah and Sarah A. (Fleming) White; his father was born in the State of New York about 1798, and emigrated to Ohio when 15 years old, settling in Cardington; his mother was born in 1818, in Morrow Co.; she died in 1848, when the subject of our sketch was 9 months old; he was one of three children—Elizabeth, William and James I. His father was married prior to his marriage with his mother, and had two children—Abigail and Margaret; his second marriage was to James I.'s mother; later to Sarah Van Sickle, by whom he had two children—Horace and Hannah. The subject of our sketch was born Nov. 4, 1848, in Delaware City, and was raised by Isaac Fleming, of Delaware; at the age of 21, he began working for Israel Potter. On Oct. 8, 1868, he was married to Malinda, a daughter of Edmond and Mary Scott; her parents had five children—Charles, Amy A., Omar, Malinda and Gela; his wife was born March 14, 1851; they have three children—Stella, Nora and Amy. June 10, 1868, he bought seventy-four acres of land of John Potter, and twenty acres of John McCurdy, which he now owns, and has improved by building a fine brick house worth $1,500. They are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

JOHN WALLACE, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Ashley; is a son of Robert and Esther (Wakenshaw) Wallace; his father and mother were born and raised in Ireland, and emigrated to Pennsylvania before the war of 1812; the subject of whom we write was born in 1808 in Pennsylvania; he moved with his parents to Virginia in 1818; in 1832, he came to Licking Co., Ohio, where he married, the same year, Eliza Barnes, by whom he has five children—Mary J., George W., John and two that died while small; he settled in Delaware Co. in 1864; in 1868, they bought his present farm of eighteen acres, obtained by their own labors. When Mr. Wallace was 16, he began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he followed at intervals for seven years. He has been School Director, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife of the M. E. Church. He has generally been healthy, having lost but four weeks by sickness. He assisted the engineers in laying off the road from Zanesville, Ohio, to Indianapolis, Ind.; was over three years on the road. When he came to this county from Virginia, he brought some race horses through for his cousin.

A. E. WESTBROOK, physician and surgeon, Ashley; was born in South Woodbury, Morrow Co., Ohio, Dec. 17, 1840; he was the son of Solomon and Mathena Westbrook, who came to Ohio in 1816; he received his early education at Mt. Hesper Seminary; afterward attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio; he read medicine with Dr. I. H. Pennock, of Morrow Co., and completed the medical course at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, February, 1863; he began practicing medicine at Ashley in 1865. In August, 1863, he entered the 106th O. V. I., as Surgeon, in which position he served until 1865; during the war, he was on detached duty at Gallatin, Tenn; he had charge of the Post Hospital, and was Medical Director on the staff of Brig. Gen. E. A. Payne, at Gallatin, Tenn.; he had charge of Forts Negly, Huston, and Morton, at Nashville, and was on duty at the hospital in Stevenson, Ala.; for a time was Surgeon in the 68th N. Y. V. I. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, and the Delaware County Medical Association, of which he was Vice President in 1876, and was elected President in 1878. Dr. W. has always taken a great interest in the public schools of his town, which, through his efforts mainly, was changed from a district to a union or graded school, in 1879; he is at present a member of the School Board. He was married, in 1866, to Amanda E., daughter of Judge Cunard, of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, and has three children

—Edward Cunard, Blanche Alberta and Grace Sumner.

DANIEL WORNSTAFF, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ashley; was born, in 1840, in Morrow Co., Ohio; his father, Daniel, was born about 1794, in Virginia; his mother, Rhoda (Sperry), was born about 1798; they emigrated to what is now Morrow Co. about 1826, and were the parents of ten children. Mr. Wornstaff was married, in 1860, to Melissa, a daughter of Almon and Maria Smith, both of English descent; she was born in 1843, in the same county her husband was, and has given him six children—Allie, married E. Martin; Newton, Essie, Martha, Noah (deceased), Wesley. He bought and settled the present farm in 1862, obtaining it of John Stephenson; it now contains fifty acres, well improved by his labors. Mr. Wornstaff has held some township offices. He is now in the poultry business, buying and shipping. He voted first for Vallandigham, and has always voted the Democratic ticket. He followed thrashing wheat six years; he caught a wildcat in 1869, perhaps the last of this species ever captured in this county; he has hunted a great many "'coons," having followed that business for twenty years.

THOMPSON TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG, farmer; P. O. Richwood; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Feb. 20, 1820; came from there to Franklin Co., in 1832, and thence to Delaware Co., in 1863, where he has since resided. Mr. Armstrong is of Irish descent. He was married Jan. 23, 1854, to Miss Jane B. Chadwick, who is also of Irish descent; from this union there were five children—Dora, Thomas E., Carrie M., Frances C. and Jennie M. Mr. Armstrong is a wagon and carriage maker by trade, a business he followed while living in Franklin Co.; since coming to Delaware Co., he has given farming and stock-growing his exclusive attention; he owns a farm of 150 acres of well-improved land; spent his youth and early manhood with his father, and received a good common-school education. Is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics a Republican.

JAMES G. ADAMS, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Prospect; youngest son of Elijah and Nancy (Cary) Adams; was born in Radnor Township May 7, 1826. In the father's family, there were eleven children—seven sons and four daughters. The subject of this sketch passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, assisting him in clearing and improving the property that he had secured in Radnor Township. On the 9th of July, 1847, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret M. Gast; after living one year with his father after his marriage, he moved to Marion Co., Ohio, living there one year, but, not liking his location, he removed to Thompson Township, where he has lived ever since; he is the father of an interesting family of ten children—John Q., Nancy J., Martin L., Margaret E., Elijah I. (deceased), Mary L., Emma A., Arra A., James M. and one that died in infancy without being named; of these, four are married—John, Nancy J., Martin L. and Margaret E. The eldest of Mr. Adams' sisters was an M. E. Church missionary for two years among the Wyandot Indians of Upper Sandusky. Having a good common-school education, Mr. Adams started out a poor boy, choosing as his religious standard the M. E. Church doctrine, the Republican system in politics, and honesty and integrity in his course in life; he has accumulated 200 acres of No. 1 land in Thompson Township, and fifty acres in Radnor Township; is a man that keeps thoroughly posted with the times; his residence is beautifully situated on the banks of the Scioto River, and easily accessible to several good railroad points.

JOHN BONNER, farmer and stock-grower; P. O. Richwood; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, May 25, 1828; his parents came from Ross Co., Ohio, in about 1826, purchased land in the forests of the county, and, with the aid of their sons cleared it. The father and mother are both dead. Mr. Bonner remained with his father until about 18 years of age, when he began working as a brickmaker, a business he followed but a few years, when he began farming and stock-raising, which he has ever since followed; he deals some in fine cattle; owns a farm of 133 acres of well-improved land. Was married in 1854 to

Miss Isabella J. David, whose parents are old settlers of Delaware Co.; by their union there were four children—William S., Margaret A., Mary E. and Ray R.; the eldest of whom died in 1879. Mr. Bonner received a good common-school education, such as the schools of his early days afforded. He and wife are members of the Disciples Church, and he a member of the Democratic party.

J. W. CONE, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Radnor; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 1809; his parents were natives of Luzerne Co., Penn., and came to Oxford Township, in this county, in 1807; at that time, there were but five families in that township; they were of English descent. Mr. Cone is the youngest of a family of five children, and is supposed to be the only one now living. He was married to Miss Mary Williams Dec. 29, 1831; her parents were natives of Wales; came to America in about 1818, landing at New York; came from there to Gallia Co., Ohio, where they remained until 1824, when they removed to Marion Co., stopping there but a short time, coming to this county in 1825, settling in Radnor Township, where there are still some members of the family residing; from this union there were thirteen children, eight boys and five girls, twelve of whom are living, and the most of them are married. Mr. Cone is a woolen manufacturer; built a factory on the Scioto River, south of the farm he now resides on, in about 1844; in 1874, his factory burned down, since which time, he has followed farming and stock-raising; while running his factory, he invested the profits as he could spare them from his business in land, and now owns 480 acres, well improved. Politically, Mr. Cone is a Democrat.

PRIOR COX, farmer; P. O. Radnor; was born in Warwickshire, England, Jan. 22, 1826; came to America, in 1829, with his parents, landing at New York, going from there to Sandusky City by water, and from there came to this county, where he has resided most of the time since; he is a son of Prior and Elisabeth Cox, in whose family there were six children, Prior being the fourth. He was married, April 10, 1851, to Miss Isabel F. Maize, who was born April 15, 1829; they have three children—William L., born April 10, 1852; James F., born April 17, 1854, and Prior J., born Sept. 10, 1857. Mr. Cox received such an education as the schools of an early day afforded in Delaware Co.; the first he attended was kept by Rev. Mr. Chidlaw, in Radnor Township; at the age of 21, he commenced business for himself; made several trips over the mountains with sheep and hogs, driving them to Cumberland, and from there shipping them to Baltimore; his first trip was in 1847, with sheep; his next was in 1849, this time with hogs, which were much more difficult to drive, taking forty-three days to drive them to Cumberland. Mr. Cox now owns a good farm, which is well improved; he has vivid recollections of the manner of living and the many hardships the settlers of the county had to endure. He and his wife and one son are members of the Presbyterian Church. His politics are Democratic.

JAMES P. CUNNINGHAM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Richwood; is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1804; he came to Fairfield Co., this State, in 1827, where he made it his home until 1840, when he removed to this county and purchased 110 acres of heavily timbered land, which he cleared and improved. Mr. Cunningham was married, in 1831, to Miss Catharine Carpenter, whose parents were very early settlers of Fairfield Co.; there were born to them four children, three of whom are deceased; Mrs. Cunningham died in 1877; Mr. Cunningham is by trade a carpenter, but has done very little at it since coming to Delaware Co., which time has been devoted to farming and stock-raising; however, the last few years he, has retired from active labor, and his only son is working the farm for him. By the sturdy hand and long years of application, the forest land that Mr. Cunningham purchased years ago has been turned into well-cultivated fields, and neighbors are to be found on every hand. According others the right to choose for themselves as to their political faith, Mr. Cunningham votes the Republican ticket.

SAMUEL DILSAVER, farmer and stock-grower; P. O. Richwood; was born in Union Co., Ohio, March 29, 1844. His father came from Virginia to Union Co., at a very early day, and his mother was born in Union Co. Our subject resided with his parents until he was of age, working on the farm; he received a limited education, but, by applying himself in that direction in his leisure moments, has acquired knowledge that enables him to do business in a business-like way. He was married, Aug. 16, 1865, to Miss Bethena Graham, whose parents were old settlers of Delaware Co.; she was born Dec. 9, 1844; from this union there were three children, two of whom died in infancy; the one living is Eva, born Oct. 19, 1871. Mr. Dilsaver made the most of what he now possesses by his own hard labor; owns a

farm of sixty acres of well-improved land. He has resided in Delaware Co. since about 1865, and has always followed farming and stock-raising for a business. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN J. FLEMING, farmer; P. O. Prospect; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 17, 1826; the father is of Irish, and the mother of Welsh, descent; they came to this township in a very early day. John resided with his father until 24 years of age, at which time he began for himself; he has always followed farming; he made his start without money or property of his own, and now owns 100 acres of well-improved land; received such an education as the schools of Radnor Township afforded when he was a boy. Has been married twice, the first was in 1850, to Miss Hannah Mills, by whom there was one son; his first wife died in December, 1872; he was married again in 1875 to Miss Christia Behtel; her parents were old settlers of the county. By this union there was one child—Lida G. Mr. Fleming's politics are Democratic.

MARSHALL FIELD, farmer and stock-grower; P. O. Richwood; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Sept. 20, 1841. His father was a native of Canada, and his mother of Pennsylvania; came to Delaware Co. in about 1818. The subject of this sketch is next to the eldest of a family of fourteen children, two of whom are now dead; his parents moved to Iowa, where his father died; the mother still resides there. Mr. Field was married, May, 1860, to Miss Sarah Houden; her parents are old settlers of Delaware Co; came from Pennsylvania in a very early day; from their union there are six children—Jennie, Ida L., Elizabeth, Hannah, Gracie and Freddie. Mr. Field was a member of the 121st O. V. I. in the late war, and was with Sherman's army in all its engagements and movements, from Atlanta until the surrender of the rebel General, Joe E. Johnston, in front of Raleigh, N. C.; he had nearly three years' service, and at the close received an honorable discharge; he also had a brother in the war, who died at Mound City, Ill. Mr. Field has followed farming excepting for a short time, when he worked in a saw-mill for his father; he began business for himself without any property, and now owns a farm of 70 acres, in connection with 50 acres that came by his wife, all of which is well improved, and the very best of soil. He remained at home with his parents until 19 years of age, at which time he was married; received a good common-school education. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN FRYMAN, farmer, stock-grower, and manufacturer of draining-tile; P. O. Richwood; was born in Tennessee April 30, 1805; when he was quite young, his parents removed to Pennsylvania, where they remained but a short time, then came to Belmont Co., Ohio. At the age of 21, John returned to Pennsylvania, where he was married, Jan. 15, 1827, to Miss Mary Smith, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but came to this county at an early day. Mr. Fryman resided in Pennsylvania until 1835, at which time he came to Thompson Township and purchased 100 acres of swamp land, which he cleared and drained; to this he occasionally added, until he became the possessor of about 400 acres, some of which he has since sold, but still has about 300 acres remaining, which is well improved. He had a family of two sons only; the eldest, Thomas, died at 14 years of age; the next, Samuel, whose biography appears in this work, lives near his father, and is connected with him in the manufacture of draining-tile. Mary Fryman, the wife and mother, died Sept. 4, 1879. Mr. Fryman has always made farming and stock-raising his principal business; he began life poor, making all that he now has by his own hard work and perseverance; he resided with his father until of age, receiving a common-school education. Is a member of the Disciples Church. Politically, he is a Democrat, but respects the opinions of others on that subject.

SAMUEL FRYMAN, farmer, stock grower and manufacturer of draining-tile; P. O. Richwood, Ohio; is a son of John Fryman, whose biography appears in this work; he was born in Pennsylvania May 10, 1833, and came to this county with his parents in 1835, with whom he resided until of age, receiving a common-school education; he has been married twice: First, May 4, 1855, to Miss Hannah Bonner, who was born and raised in Delaware Co.; from this union there were five children—John, Henry, William, Samuel A., and Mary, two of whom are now dead; the mother died Aug. 15, 1864; Mr. Fryman was again married, Oct. 25, 1866, to Miss Catharine J. Snowdon, who was born in the adjoining county of Union; by this wife there are eight children—Thomas, Benjamin, Willson, Nelson, Clara E., Walter S., Delilah and Mary A., one of whom is dead; Mr. Fryman has always followed farming and stock-raising, in connection

with which he and his father had lately commenced the manufacture of draining-tile; owns a farm of fifty acres, which he cleared and improved. Himself and wife are members of the Disciples Church; politically, he is like his father, a Democrat; holds the office of Township Treasurer, an office he has had for the last five years; he is an energetic man, and one of the good citizens of Thompson Township.

THOMAS LAVENDER, deceased; was born in Sussex, Eng., April 27, 1793; came to America in about 1818; landed at New York, going from there to Pennsylvania, where he remained until about 1836, when he came to Delaware Co., where he died Feb. 15, 1876; he was married twice; first in England about 1815; by this union there were five children; the oldest, Luke, was born March 2, 1816; John, Nov. 24, 1817; Elizabeth, Jan. 26, 1820; Martha, Nov. 26, 1821; Thomas, Aug. 8, 1823; the mother, Elizabeth Lavender, died Dec. 5, 1823; Mr. Lavender was married to his second wife, Maria Gear, in 1825, by whom there were eight children: Sally was born Oct. 16, 1825; Delia, June 16, 1828; Leonard, Aug. 27, 1830; Jessey, Feb. 25, 1833; Permelia, Dec. 20, 1836; Laura, Jan. 6, 1839; Reuben, Aug. 27, 1841; Luther, Oct. 6, 1843. Reuben Lavender, the next to the youngest son, was married to Miss Jennie Curry May 2, 1865; she was born in this county Jan. 15, 1848; is the sixth child of a family of nine children; her parents were natives of Licking Co., Ohio; came to Delaware Co. in 1836; the subject of this sketch was a brick-maker by trade; he burned the first kiln of brick and built one of the first brick houses in Thompson Township; he purchased 153 acres of land when he came to the county, which, by the aid of his sons, he improved; Reuben fell heir to this farm; upon it he was born and raised; it would be difficult to find a better one, and he will most likely spend his life there; by his union with Miss Curry, there are three children—Ella E., born Nov. 3, 1866; Willie R., April 28, 1869; Clara B., Dec. 1, 1876. Like his father, politically, he is a Republican, and with his wife, member of the M. E. Church; the parents were members of the Protestant Methodist Church.

CYRUS LARCOM, farmer; P. O. Richwood, Union Co.; was born in New York State in 1818; his father was a native of Connecticut, and mother of York State; in about 1824 he went with his parents to Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1836, when they again moved; this time they came to Delaware Co., Ohio, where our subject has remained ever since; he is now living with his fourth wife; his first marriage was, Aug. 28, 1840, to Miss Margaret Simpson, who was born Oct. 30, 1818; her parents were natives of Harrison Co., Ohio; from this marriage there were three children; the eldest, Levi, was born April 13, 1842; John T., Feb. 2, 1845; Collins, Feb. 28, 1847; the mother of these children died about 1849; he was married Nov. 15, 1850, to Miss Mary Griffith, and from this marriage, seven children, all of whom are now living—Sarah D., born Oct. 1, 1851; Cyrus J., June 16, 1853; Samuel R., Sept. 23, 1855; Celestia J., Feb. 18, 1858; Sophronia A., July 16, 1860; Rosella, Aug. 2, 1863; Mary M., Oct. 6, 1866, and the mother was born Nov. 2, 1830, and died Nov. 29, 1869. Mr. Larcom then married Mrs. Johnston, who died Aug. 19, 1878; he married his fourth wife, Caroline Lister, May 27, 1879; she was born Sept. 21, 1824; he is a member of the Disciples Church, in good standing, and is a faithful, Christian man.

THE MONEY FAMILY, the original founder of which, in this country, was of English and Welsh descent, emigrated from England and settled in Fairfax Co., Va., in 1776. He was an ardent Methodist and placed himself where his active nature found plenty of earnest work for heart and hand to do, in the double occupation of preacher and farmer. There were born into the family four sons and one daughter—Ephraim, James, William, Nicholas and Nancy. The second son, James, was born in Fairfax Co., Va., about 1785; he, more than any of the other children, perhaps, partook of his father's earnest, active nature; possessing but limited educational advantages, he made the most of such opportunities as were offered for mutual improvement, and following agricultural pursuits, he won an enviable position among his neighbors as a successful farmer. At the age of 23, he married Miss Mary Hutchins, a native of Virginia, born in 1791, the daughter of Francis Hutchins, Esq. There were born to them two sons and six daughters—Nicholas, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Rachel, Lucinda, James W., Ruth and Frances Jane; of these, Nicholas, Rachel and Lucinda are dead. James Money, the father of these children, died in his native State, in the prime of his life, respected and regretted by all. After the settlement of his estate, it was found that there was but little left, and Mrs. Money took upon herself the double burden of father and

mother with a loving, heroic fortitude. Thus bereft of her natural support, she learned to depend upon the oldest son, Nicholas, then a lad of 16 years, who nobly responded to the call of duty. In the fall of 1826, Mrs. Money with her family, seven in number, moved to Guernsey Co., Ohio. Their means had then dwindled to the sum of $10. Nicholas seeking work wherever and whenever it could be found, he found employment on the farm, or in building the national road, devoting his earnings to the support of the family. In these pinching times of want and necessity, he learned the salutary lessons of economy and industry. Deprived by family circumstances of the advantages of a liberal education, he employed his leisure hours in acquiring a practical culture which made him in his later life prominent in his community. It had been Mrs. Money's constant care to inure her children to frugal and industrious habits and prepare them to act well their part in life. She died in 1834, in Muskingum Co., where the family had moved not long before.

Nicholas, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Frederick Co., Va., Jan. 31, 1809, and since the death of his father had contributed largely to the maintenance of the family. Was married, in the fall of 1831, to Miss Maraba White, a native of Guernsey Co., where she was born in 1815; this union was blessed with children, but they did not survive infancy, and when the blossoms heralded the springtime of 1834, the mother, too, passed away. On July 30 of the following year, Mr. Money married for his second wife Susan Cunningham, who was born Nov. 19, 1801. This union resulted in the birth of four children, only one of whom is living. In 1876, after forty-one years of married life, Mrs. Money passed away, and the subject of this sketch was a second time rendered a widower. The surviving child of this union is Catharine E. A. Money, who was born in this township Oct. 31, 1843. Mr. Money formed his third marital alliance Oct. 19, 1876, at which time Miss Margaret Gillet became his wife; she was born Sept. 22, 1836, and by whom he had one child—Margaret, born Aug. 27, 1877.

In the month of November, 1836, Mr. Money moved to this township, where he bought 100 acres of woodland, upon which he settled and entered upon the task of preparing it for tillage. He afterward sold a half-interest to his brother, James W., with whom he did business as partner the rest of his life. In later years, the brothers gave their attention to sheep-raising, and became the most extensive in that business in Delaware Co., shearing sometimes as high as four thousand head. In 1879, at the age of 70 years, Nicholas Money laid down life's burdens and entered that sleep that has no earthly waking. His life was one of unremitting activity. Forced by the death of his father to support the family he was, in his younger days, prevented from accumulating property, and began life for himself with scarcely a dollar; from this he succeeded to affluence. Mr. Money was an earnest Christian, and a prominent member of the Disciples Church. In politics, he was first a Whig, and later, when new issues gave rise to the Republican party, he took an advanced position with it in favor of the Union and equal rights. His widow, with her daughter, lives upon the old homestead, and but a short distance from this is the residence of James, who had been so long associated as partner.

James W. Money, whose portrait also appears in this work, was born in Frederick Co., Va., March 2, 1821, and was 5 years old on the death of his father; he came with the family to Ohio, and as he grew older, assisted in contributing to their support. The stern experience through which the family was called to pass taught him an invaluable lesson, which has shaped his course through life; having followed the fortunes of his kindred, he came to Thompson Township, and there, meeting with Miss Caroline Russell, married her in February, 1848, in his 27th year; three children were born to them—Elizabeth, Jan. 3, 1849; Henry, June 3, 1851, and William, Sept. 14, 1856; the daughter died Nov. 16, 1858. On the 27th day of May in the same year, Mrs. Money died, after ten years of wedded life. For over seven years, Mr. Money lived a widower, caring for his family, and engrossed in business. He subsequently met Mrs. Elizabeth Kile, of Union Co., and was married to her Oct. 26, 1865, with whom he is now living. Mr. Money has led an active life, and for thirty-one years was associated with his brother Nicholas in business; though some twelve years his junior, he was closely allied to him in tastes, education and pursuits, and is noted for his business ability; the brothers held their property in common; to the original purchase of land, they subsequently added until they were the possessors of 600 acres; they also owned a large amount of stock, besides one-fourth interest in the Richwood Bank, of which Mr. Money

is still a stockholder. In politics and religion, they were not divided, James being an earnest Republican and a pillar in the Disciples Church. It is with a satisfaction such as can be enjoyed by comparatively few that Mr. Money can take a retrospective view of his career. Beginning a poor boy, without assistance, he has struggled up through his own efforts to a position of wealth and influence; he is eminently a self-made man, and may well be proud of his achievements.

JAMES MAIZE, farmer; P. O. Radnor; was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., Dec. 25, 1816, where he resided until about 17 years of age, coming to this county with his parents in 1833; is of Irish descent; his father came to America in 1811; landed in New York, going from there to Pennsylvania, where he was married, in 1814, to Miss Margaret Leonard, by whom there were five children, James being the eldest; two are now dead. The father, on coming to this county, purchased 100 acres of land, which, with the aid of his sons, he cleared up and improved; he afterward purchased 100 acres more, which he also improved. Mr. Maize has been married twice; the first time, to Miss Sarah J. Allen, Feb. 4, 1841, by whom there were four children—Wilson S., Aaron A., John L. and James A.; the mother of these died Oct. 9, 1848, after which he went to California, making the trip from Missouri by team, in ninety days; he remained in California a little more than two years, working in the gold mines most of the time, and was quite successful, as he saved $2,700 from his earnings; he returned to Ohio in June, 1852, by the Isthmus of Panama and New York, and from there to his old home by rail. His second marriage was to Margaret Williams Oct. 9, 1853; they had three children—Wilson F., Margaret A. and Mary I. Mr. Maize owns a farm of 180 acres of well-improved land. Had two sons in the late war, both of whom lived to return home. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for twenty-one years. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JAMES A. MAIZE, manufacturer of draining-tile, and farmer; P. O. Richwood; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 30, 1846, and is a son of James Maize, whose biography appears in this work. He lived with his parents until of age, working on his father's farm, and received such an education as the schools of the country afforded. He was married Dec. 14, 1872, to Miss Sarah A. Browning, whose parents were early settlers of this county. From this union there are three children—Clara M., Mary E. and Willie. Mr. Maize followed farming until the last few years, in which he has been engaged in manufacturing draining-tile; has quite an extensive factory, and makes a superior quality; has capacity to burn 1,400 rods of tile at a time, and he has labored to excel in this business, as well as in his farming, when that was his business, in both of which he has been quite successful. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Politically, he is a Liberal Democrat.

JAMES W. NOBLE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Prospect; was born in this county Jan. 18, 1841; is a son of George and Eliza Noble—the father is of Irish descent—came to America in about 1835; the mother is a native of Pennsylvania. Our subject is the eldest of a family of seven children and is the only one now living. He was married Oct. 2, 1862, to Miss Matilda Wottring, who was born in Delaware Co., June 22, 1840; from this union there were six children, one of whom is now dead; Martin W. was born July 3, 1863, and died Sept. 23, 1863; Reuben S. was born Aug. 13, 1865; William N., Aug. 11, 1867; Lydia B., Feb. 14, 1872; Laura B., Sept. 3, 1877; George L., Sept. 22, 1879. Mr. Noble has always followed farming and stock-growing—owns a farm of 84 acres of well-improved land; began business for himself without any aid and made all he now possesses by his own industry. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Noble's political faith is allied with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM POWELL, saw-milling; P. O. Prospect, Marion Co., Ohio; was born in Marion Co., Ohio, Oct. 7, 1834; parents were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Marion Co. at a very early day. Our subject has from his boyhood followed milling, and is still in that business. He was married April 8, 1855, to Miss Malinda Culp, whose parents were also natives of Pennsylvania and came to Delaware Co., Ohio, in about 1835; she was born March 6, 1838; from this marriage there was a large family of children, several of whom are now dead; the eldest Margaret R. was born July 11, 1856; Florence G., July 10, 1858; Joseph W., Sept. 28, 1860; Rilla M., Oct. 19, 1862; Henry E., Dec. 6, 1864; Alice M., Oct. 4, 1868; Mary E., Nov. 27, 1873; Mertie B., Aug. 23, 1877. Margaret R. died July 11, 1879; Henry E. died Nov. 14, 1867; one child died in infancy. In 1869, Mr. Powell went to Anderson Co., Kan., where he purchased a farm, did some farming, in connection with which he ran a saw

mill, in the town of Greeley, in the same county. Becoming dissatisfied with the West, he returned to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1876, where he has since resided and purchased a saw-mill on the west bank of the Scioto River, in Thompson Township, and is doing a good business. His grandfather lived to the age of nearly 102 years; Mr. Powell's father was born in 1812, and is yet living. Our subject was in the late war, he went out with the 100-day men; was in Co. A, 145th Regiment; he was enrolled May 2, 1864, and received his discharge Aug. 24, 1864. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and live consistent with their belief.

EDMOND RUSSELL, farmer; P. O. Radnor; was born in Thompson Co., Conn., Feb. 5, 1818; is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Russell; father was a native of Connecticut, mother, of Massachusetts. Mr. Russell came to this county with his parents in about 1819, where he has resided ever since; is eldest of a family of seven children, two of whom are now dead. His father purchased 318 acres of heavily timbered land on the west bank of the Scioto River, in this township, and, with the aid of his sons, cleared it. Our subject resides on part of the old farm, which, since the father's death, has been divided among the children. The father died the night of Dec. 29, and the mother the morning of Dec. 30, 1856, and were buried in one coffin. Edmund Russell was married to Miss E. Milligan Nov. 8, 1843; her parents were early settlers of the county; they had eleven children—six sons and five daughters; the mother died Feb. 18, 1863. Mr. Russell remained a widower a short time, when he was married again to Mrs. Hannah Allen, by whom there were two children, making in all thirteen. Mr. Russell resided with his father on the farm until of age, when he began for himself, working awhile for his father by the month, and then rented part of his farm, and has followed farming ever since; he received such an education as the schools of the day afforded, which, of course, was somewhat limited. Mr. Russell belongs to the Republican party.

J. F. SMITH, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Radnor; was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1836; came to Delaware Co. with his parents about 1838. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother—Fronca Frontz Smith—of Niagara Co., N. Y.; the father purchased 166 acres of heavily timbered land when he came to the county, on which his son, J. F., now resides; it is now well improved and the very best of land. Mr. Smith resided with his father until 19 years of age, at which time he rented part of the farm and began for himself; has followed farming ever since, in connection with which he deals some in stock; was one of a company who imported at one time seven French stallions from France, at a cost of about $20,000, one of which he still owns. He was married, Jan. 5, 1865, to Miss Margaret A. Cone, daughter of J. W. Cone; they have two children—Louanna, born Nov. 16, 1866, and Charles C., Dec. 28, 1867. Mr. Smith's father was a tanner by trade, a business he did not follow after coming to Ohio; he was also a great hunter, and spent much of his time with the Indians, with whom he was very friendly. On one of his hunting expeditions, he killed a black bear with a hand-ax; one of its tusks J. F. has yet, and prizes it highly. Mr. Smith received such an education as the schools of an early day afforded in the country. Is a member of the Lutheran Church, and politically, a Democrat.

CHARLES SLOOP, farmer; P. O. Richwood; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Sept. 22, 1804; resided with his mother until of age, when he began business for himself; his father died when he was young, and his step-father did not give him the advantages of an education; but, after he became of age, he acquired a limited knowledge of the commoner branches, which enabled him to do business with fair facility; he came to Delaware Co. in 1835, where he purchased land, and has resided ever since, with the exception of one year that he spent in Kansas, going there in 1870, and returning in 1871 to his old farm, where he expects to remain the balance of his days. Mr. Sloop was married, Dec. 25, 1831, to Miss Matilda Nepp, who was a native of Fairfield Co. Ohio; was born April 3, 1812. From this union there were twelve children—Harrison, born Feb. 10, 1833; Eli, May 10, 1835; Mary J., April 20, 1838; Harriet, Dec. 8, 1839; Isabel A., Dec. 3, 1840; Isaiah, Oct. 7, 1842; Elizabeth, April 18, 1844; Hannah, Feb. 24, 1846; Matilda, Aug. 7, 1847, Eliza, July 25, 1849; Margaret, May 18, 1852; John, Jan. 14, 1853. The mother of these children died Jan. 14, 1854. Mr. Sloop purchased, when he first came to the county, a piece of land containing sixty acres, which was heavily timbered; afterward purchased fifty-three acres in connection with the first piece, all of which he cleared, and now is well improved. He is a member of the Disciples Church, and lives consist-

ently as a Christian. Politically, he is a Republican; had several sons and sons-in-law in the late war. Farming and stock-raising has occupied his attention since starting for himself.

ELI SLOOP, farmer; P. O. Richwood; was born in Thompson Township May 10, 1835; is the son of Charles Sloop, whose biography appears in this work; he resided with his parents until 18 years of age, at which time he began business for himself; has always followed farming, with the exception of a few years that he worked at the carpenter's trade. Was married, May 16, 1858, to Miss Martha J. Smith, who was born Feb. 21, 1837; her parents came from Fairfield Co., Ohio, to Delaware Co. in a very early day; from their marriage there are seven children; the eldest, Charles W., was born Dec. 23, 1859; Harrison, Jan. 8, 1861; John B., July 17, 1863; Violetta, Nov. 8, 1866; Benjamin F., June 17, 1871; Artemus, Dec. 19, 1874, and Flora, June 28, 1879. Mr. Sloop owns a farm of 105 acres of well-improved land which was purchased from the Government by S. Clark, and was transferred a number of times before the present owner became possessor of it; Mr. Sloop made all he now possesses by hard work and economy. He served about one year in the late war, became disabled and was discharged in November, 1863; was in several battles, coming out of all of them without a wound; was discharged on account of poor health. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

J. P. WILLAUER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Prospect, Marion Co., Ohio; born in Pennsylvania Sept. 11, 1821; his parents were also natives of Pennsylvania; he came to Marion Co. in 1854, where he resided until 1861, when he came to Delaware Co., which has since been his home. Our subject resided with his parents until of age, when he began business for himself; he is a miller by trade, a business he has followed for about fifteen years; he quit the mill and bought a farm in 1861, since which time he has made farming and stock-raising his principal business. Mr. Willauer was married Dec. 13, 1846, to Miss Mary A. Shaffer, whose parents were also natives of Pennsylvania, where they still reside; from this marriage there were seven children, two of whom are now dead, one dying in infancy; those now living are Rachel M., Mary E., Theodore P., James R., Frederick S. and Samuel C. Mr. Willauer owns 101 acres of well-improved land; he is a member of the German Reformed Church, and, politically, a Democrat; his wife is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a part of the family belong to the M. E. Church.

REUBEN WOTTRING, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Prospect; born in Pennsylvania July 5, 1838, and came to Delaware Co. with his parents in 1839, where he has since resided most of the time; his parents are natives of Pennsylvania, and are of German descent; the father purchased a farm of 154 acres on coming to the county, most of which he cleared and improved; our subject now resides on this farm; the father died suddenly March 17, 1879, and the mother is yet living. Mr. Wottring has been married twice, and is now a widower; his first marriage was, Sept. 22, 1867, to Miss Jennie Hoyman, by whom there was one son—Elmer H., born March 13, 1869; the mother of this child died in December, 1869; after the lapse of five years from her death, Mr. Wottring again married, May 3, 1874, this time the lady of his choice being Miss Lida B. Dix, whose parents were old settlers of Delaware Co.; they enjoyed the happiness of each other's society but a short time, when she, too, was called away; her death occurred Feb. 25, 1875. Our subject has always followed farming and stock-raising for a business, with the exception of two years that he was engaged in running a grist-mill in Prospect, Marion Co. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, and, politically, a Democrat.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

BOLINGER & COLE, blacksmiths, Kilbourn. Frank Bolinger was born Feb. 22, 1852, is the son of Jacob Bolinger, a native of Germany, whose wife was Catherine Smith, from the same place; Frank was born in Delaware City, where he grew up, and there learned his trade; afterward worked there two years. September, 1873, he married Lemma Brownsberger, born in 1854, and raised in Stark Co.; was the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Brownsberger. Frank worked one year and a half in Marion Co.; in 1876, came to this place and set up in business for himself; has two children—Edward and Adelbert. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. January, 1880, he associated in business with Charles Cole, born in New Jersey Oct. 17, 1842, son of Henry and Nancy (Marquette) Cole; learned his trade in New Jersey, and came West in 1860; located in Galena, worked at his trade until the breaking-out of the rebellion. He enlisted in Co. I, 32d O. V. I.; was four years and five months in the service, and returned with life and limb unscathed, and in 1865 married Mary Loop, born in this county; she died in 1875. Feb. 2, 1876, he married Lenora Hornback, his present wife, she was born in Knox Co.; had five children by his first wife; one by the second. Mr. Cole has worked in various places since he came West—Cheshire, Sunbury, Lewis Center, Eden Station, and to this town in 1869. He is a member of the Prohibition party. The firm are now associated together under the firm name of Bolinger & Cole, doing general blacksmithing in a satisfactory manner.

ABEL W. BARTLETT, farmer; P. O. Kilbourn; is a descendant of one of the early settlers of the county; he was born in Kingston Township April 12, 1826, the ninth of a family of ten children born to Abner and Obedience (Mix) Bartlett; Abner was born at Catskill, N. Y., his wife in Vermont; after their marriage, came to this State at an early period of this county's history, locating in Kingston, when there were but three houses in Delaware City; he lived in Kingston until the year 1834, sold out and moved to Columbus, and was engaged in the manufacture of ropes; he remained there until the time of the cholera plague, of which he was a victim; at the age of 14, Abel went to learn the tailor's trade at Mt. Vernon; in his 20th year, located at Cardington, setting up in business for himself, continuing there until the year 1847; Sept. 25, same year, married Zillah Grant, daughter of Andrew Grant, from Pennsylvania; they moved to Marion Co., stayed one year, engaged in the hotel business; this not suiting them, they went to Cardington where he resumed his former occupation, and added to it the merchant tailor and clothing business; his wife died Jan. 6, 1867, leaving two children—Andrew W. and Adelbert G.; Andrew, at Cardington, engaged in the transportation business; Adelbert met with a tragic end; in the spring of 1867 moved to Ashley, Oxford Township, was engaged in the merchant tailor business two years; in 1869, moved to Morrow Co. and engaged in farming. Oct. 27, 1868, married Eliza M. Peak, born in 1836; her parents were from Windsor Co., Vt.; in the spring of 1876 moved to the place he now owns, situated one mile south of Eden on the J. P. Slack farm, later owned by M. M. Glass; he has seventy-six acres of land; has one child by his present wife, Olin Webb, born April 11, 1872. He and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church; he is a strong advocate of temperance principles, and a zealous member of the I. O. O. F., having represented that body in Grand Lodge on several occasions; he is a liberal patron of the public journals.

ENOCH BAKER, farmer; P. O. Berkshire; was born July 19, 1812, in Wayne Co.; is a son of Jacob and Barbara Baker, who emigrated to this State from Virginia in 1809 on horseback; among the utensils brought with them, was a Dutch oven; they made their way through the trackless forest, and were among the hardy pioneers of this county; Enoch was the second of a family of seven children; he remained with his father until he was 24 years of age; then started for himself and lived the life of a bachelor until he was 36. May 28, 1848, was married to Hannah Baker, born in New Pittsburg, Wayne Co., Nov. 22, 1829; is a daughter of Ignarius and

Catharine (Boocher) Baker, both from Harrison Co., Va.; after marriage, Mr. Baker located in Licking Co., remaining there until 1868, then moved to Brown Township, southeast corner, his present home; has 115½ acres of land; they have had nine children, four living—Barbara, wife of J. Barber; Jacob W., William L., and Milan L.; Mrs. Baker's father was for twenty years Justice of the Peace, and represented his county in the Legislature; Enoch began life poor, he received about $100 from his father's estate, this was his beginning.

EZEKIEL EKELBERRY; P.O. Alum Creek; was born in Fairfield Co. Jan. 20, 1827; is the fourth child of Jacob and Elizabeth (Whitman) Ekelberry. Jacob was born June 9, 1799, in Pennsylvania, and came West when a lad, and, after a residence of twenty years in Muskingum Co., moved to Fairfield Co., where he remained until the year 1834, when he settled in this county. Ezekiel's mother was born in Fairfield Co. Nov. 17, 1800. Ezekiel was a lad of about 7 years old when his parents located in this township. His father bought land at $3 per acre; settled in the southeast part of the township, where he lived until 1870, when he moved to Delaware, remaining until his death, which occurred July, 1872; his wife died in October, 1854. Ezekiel was married in his 23d year to Julia Ann Edelblute, daughter of John Edelblute; she was born in Licking Co. After their marriage, they lived about two years in Berlin Township; then came to his present place of abode on the homestead and has since remained. Were blessed with ten children, but seven of whom are living—Ann (now Mrs. Charles Miller, of Delaware), Theodore, Mary E. (now Mrs. W. Hultz), Drusilla, Francis, Alice and Ross. Mrs. Ekelberry has 140 acres of land.

JOHN EKELBERRY, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne. John was born Oct. 1, 1824, in Fairfield Co.; is the eldest of a family of eight children, whose parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Whitman) Ekelberry; the former was from Pennsylvania; his wife was born in Fairfield Co. John was married Oct. 14, 1852, to Cecilia Longwell, born in this township in 1834; daughter of James and Phebe Longwell, who were among the stanch families in this county; since the marriage of John and wife, they have lived in Brown Township; the first few years of their married life were spent in a log cabin; subsequently, moved to their present place of residence, where they have 225 acres of land, and he is among Brown's best farmers; they have a very interesting family, four boys—Frank J. (now practicing medicine in Concord, at Belle Point), Charles J. (teacher), Louis A. and Norton (at home). Mr. Ekelberry is a member of Floral Grange, No. 366, also of Hiram Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 54.

NELSON FLEMING, farmer; P. O. Leonardsburg. Like many of Ohio's citizens, Mr. Fleming is of Pennsylvania ancestry, commencing with Henry Fleming, who was born in the Cichacocholis Valley, Mifflin Co., Penn., in 1770; his son Isaac, father of Nelson, was born April 7, 1794, in Mifflin Co. His wife, Elisabeth Wyan, was born May 10, 1796, and stood before the altar with Isaac Nov. 7, 1816; their nuptials were celebrated in accordance with the laws of that commonwealth. The foregoing persons were among the first emigrants who settled on Alum Creek, arriving as early as the fall of 1817. Nelson Fleming was born Sept. 19, 1832, in Delaware Co., Ohio, and, Aug. 9, 1854, married Elisabeth Barton, whose birth occurred Sept. 18, 1829. They were married by the Rev. Ezekiel Gavitt, who in this way stands connected with the history of many of the citizens of Delaware Co. Nelson has but one representative to hand his name to futurity, and that in the person of James Edward Fleming, who was born Sept. 27, 1858. By occupation, Nelson Fleming is a farmer, of more than ordinary success in all the departments of stock-raising. Singularly particular in his selections in breeding, he has brought some classes of his stock (especially cattle) to a high standard; having several premium bullocks, one of which, at the age of 3 years, attains the enormous weight of 2,200 pounds. Whatever Mr. Fleming has attained has been the result of indomitable will and energy, having taken his beginning in life in very moderate circumstances. He is one whose progress is sure, and who strictly adheres to principles of honesty as the best policy.

W. H. FRY, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; born in this township Sept. 14, 1849; is a son of Andrew and Emily (Adams) Fry, who were natives of the Middle States. The subject of these lines was but 3 weeks old when his mother died; he was then placed in the care of his uncle, Jacob Fry, who raised him to maturity. Jacob Fry was born in Pennsylvania, and lived in this township until his death, March, 1869. Since this time, he has been living with his aunt, Jane Fry, whose maiden name was Cooper, born in Franklin Co. Jan. 24, 1818. The farm consists of seventy acres, and at her death goes to W. H. Fry. Sept.

27, 1869, he was married to Laura E. Andrus, born in Berlin in 1850; daughter of Daniel Andrus, of that township. Mr. Fry has for several years been engaged in running a thrashing machine during the fall and winter season.

CHARLES T. GRANT, farmer; P. O. Leonardsburg; is the descendant of two ancient families, the Grants and the Whipples; the former reaches back to the time when the deadly feud existed between them and the McPhersons; Ebenezer Grant, a Scotchman, came to the colonies before the Revolution, and settled in Rhode Island; he had seven sons—Bryer, Jabez and John, by his first marriage, and Rhodes, Eliphaz, Aaron and Rufus by the last marriage; Bryer and John served in the army of the Revolution under Gen. Washington, Bryer as fifer, and John as drummer; both were in the battle of Bunker Hill, under Gen. Warren; Aaron Grant, first son of Ebenezer, was the father of Aaron the second, who was born Jan. 25, 1800, in Rhode Island, and who, Sept. 3, 1821, married Diana Whipple, a descendant of one of the oldest families in Rhode Island, many of whom served in the war for independence; she was born Dec. 19, 1799, in Rhode Island; in October, 1829, Aaron, with his family, started from Rhode Island and arrived at Sandusky City in November, where he employed a wagoner, named Morris, to haul them to Delaware Co.; he started with a five-horse team, much of the way, cutting out the road until they arrived at the home of his father-in-law, Reuben Whipple; Indians were discoverable along the route; Aaron purchased his land from one Milton Vanduser, who had erected a double log cabin; wild turkeys were in great abundance, and would pass between the cabins in search of corn; the Indians occupied the forest on these premises only about one year previous to the settlement of the farm, and the evidences of two camping-grounds are still visible. Charles T. Grant, eldest son of Aaron Grant, Jr., was born Jan. 28, 1823, in Providence, R. I., and came, with his parents, to Ohio in 1829. Feb. 17, 1861, he married Diana Hibbard, a teacher, of culture and fine mental endowments, who was born Jan. 6, 1842, in Morrow Co., Ohio; they have two children—Horace Plum, born April 8, 1862, and Mary Emma, July 12, 1866. Mr. Grant is a farmer and dealer in stock, a man of energy and generous impulses; has figured conspicuously as a private citizen and as a Director of the County Infirmary for a term of three years; his demeanor as such was creditable to himself and satisfactory to his friends; in many observable ways, Puritan blood crops out in the form of fixed traits of character, which individualize but do not detract from the individual.

M. M. GLASS, farmer, P. O. Kilbourne. Mr. Glass is a native of Warren Co., N. J.; born June 24, 1828, and was the fifth child of William and Elizabeth (McWilliams) Glass; she was a native of New Jersey, and her husband of the "Keystone State;" they emigrated to this State in 1838, locating in Genoa Township, where they lived until their death, both living to a ripe old age; father died at the age of 87, in the year 1868; mother, in the spring of 1879, at the ripe age of 88. Marshall remained at home until he attained his 32d year; at the age of 18, he began teaching music, continuing at this during the winter season, and working on the farm during the summer season. On Jan. 1, 1856, married Angie Leonard, born in 1840, in Knox Co., on the Dillno farm; she is a daughter of George and Mary (Jewett) Leonard; subsequent to their marriage, they located in Brown Township; have since remained there; spent one season in Illinois, in the sheep business; he owned, at one time, the farm now in the possession of A. W. Bartlett, but has since abandoned farming. In the spring of 1876, he was placed in charge of the infirmary, and has since had charge of the same, and the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office has justly merited for him the approbation of the people, and he is justly styled the "right man in the right place." He has the love and good will of all the unfortunates under his charge, and the sanitary measures he has inaugurated since his advent to the place, have reduced the mortality from 9 to 2 per cent; in short, Mr. Glass has acquitted himself in a creditable manner, and to the satisfaction of the people; has one daughter—Evaline.

J. SANSOM HARMAN, farmer; P. O. Delaware. Mr. Harman was born July 8, 1831, in Washington Co., Penn., the eldest of a family of seven children born to Silas and Sarah (Leonard) Harman, both natives of Cumberland Co., Penn. The Harmans are of German descent, the Leonards of English; the family emigrated to this State in 1839, and located in the southeast part of Brown Township, on Alum Creek, where he lived until 1851, when he moved to Radnor Township, where he stayed until 1864, and finally located in this township, on the farm now owned by Sansom; he was a farmer and stock-trader, which business he was engaged in at the time of

his death, which occurred in Pennsylvania, while there with a lot of cattle on the market. Sansom was raised to the occupation of his father. In March, 1858, he married Margaret Davids, born Nov. 27, 1838, in Marion Co.; she is a daughter of William and Magdalene (Jenkins) Davids, and was the youngest of eleven children; both her parents were natives of Wales, emigrating to this country when they were young; came first to Pennsylvania, afterward to Radnor, where they settled permanently; he was in the war of 1812, and was at Hull's surrender; was born Dec. 27, 1793, died April 20, 1878; wife born March 9, 1794, died Nov. 26, 1866; they emigrated to this country in 1800. After the marriage of Sansom, they resided seven years in Delhi, then spent six years in Marion Co., and in 1871 came to his present place of residence, where he has 173 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of the best grade of hogs, which he raises for the market. He has two children—Nannie B. and William D. He is a member of the Baptist Church, Grange and Masonic Order.

ISAAC N. HUMES, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Ohio Co., W. Va., March 24, 1838; is the youngest of a family of ten children. His father's name was John, who was born near Carlisle, Penn., who married Margaret Carrel, and subsequently emigrated to this State in 1851, and settled in Brown Township, four miles east of Delaware, where they remained until their death; father died July 22, 1878, mother July 27, 1877. Sept. 15, 1864, Isaac was married to Mary Overturf, born Feb. 12, 1845, in this township; she is a daughter of William Overturf; mother's maiden name was Flulks. After their marriage, they located on the farm he now occupies, consisting of 110 acres; he has five children—three boys and two girls—and is a member of the M. E. Church, at East Delaware. Isaac had two brothers—William and Josiah—who were out in the late war—121st O. V. I. William died in the hospital at Nashville, of typhoid pneumonia. Josiah returned home with the loss of two fingers and a wound in the leg.

HARVEY S. HUBBELL, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; born in Knox Co. in September, 1817; eldest of a family of three children, whose parents, Preston and Betsey (McEuen) Hubbell, were natives of Connecticut, and emigrated to this State in 1817, locating in Bloomfield Township, Knox Co., there being but five families in the township at the time. They entered land there, which his mother still occupies. Harvey's father died when he was 4 years of age, and was then raised up by his mother, until he was 16 years of age, when he started to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, but, his health failing, he abandoned it; he worked out by the month some time. His education was such as the days of log schoolhouses afforded. In 1836, he went to Kentucky, where he lived eight years and taught school some of the time. At the age of 21, was married to Lurania Hitt, by whom he had ten children, nine living. In 1845, Mr. Hubbell moved to Morrow Co., where he lived until 1851; then resided in Harlem Township until 1875, when he moved to Brown Co., and has since remained. His wife died in 1863, and was since married to Clarinda Adams, born in Harlem Township, and daughter of Ruloff Adams, whose wife was Elizabeth Jones, both from Pennsylvania. Mr. Hubbell was out in the late war, Co. E, 45th Heavy Artillery; also, three sons—William, in 32d; Daniel, in 45th; Alonzo, in 131st—all returned, except Daniel, who died in Andersonville; he was captured at Knoxville. Mr. Hubbell has 115 acres of land. His wife and mother are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN HEAVERLO, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; born on the same farm where he now resides March 29, 1834; is the sixth of a family of nine—six now living—born to Stapleford and Hannah (Pettitt) Heaverlo, both natives of the State of Delaware; emigrated to this State in 1823, locating in what is now Marion Co., Peru Township; he was a cabinet-maker, and was out in the war of 1812; came to this township in 1832, locating where John now lives, where he died Feb. 25, 1877; his wife is still living; John, about the time of his maturity, was crippled by a falling tree, which incapacitated him for farm labor; he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for about ten years; after the partial restoration of the use of his limb, resumed farming. Sept. 20, 1860, was married to Mary Ekelberry, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Ekelberry, born in this county May 13, 1839; they have but one child—Anthony, born Aug. 21, 1861. He has 160 acres of land, which he farms, giving some attention to sheep-raising.

EDWARD KEEFFE, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Tipperary Co., Ireland, June 20, 1820; is a son of Edward and Catherine (Connell) Keeffe; learned the stonemason's trade, serving seven years at the same; in 1850,

thinking to better his condition, he bade good-bye to the land of his fathers, and emigrated to this country; spent one year in Dunkirk, and, in 1851, landed in Delaware; slept the first night at a house which stood on the ground now occupied by the city hall (the house was kept by one Shaub). Mr. Keeffe worked at his trade while he remained in Delaware, and was engaged in building the most prominent buildings in the city, of which he was the contractor; also built many of the bridges that now span the several streams and rivers of this county; his superior ability as a workman, and the fidelity with which he fulfilled all his contracts, secured him more work than he could perform. On October 20, 1868, he moved to his farm, situated on the Mud pike, three miles northwest of Delaware; has a farm of ninety-three acres, and the improvements made upon the place, and the well-kept condition which the farm presents, indicates that he is a success at farming, as well as a mechanic. February 3, 1846, was the date of his matrimonial union with Eliza Quirk, a native of the same county as himself; they have thirteen children, but six living—Edward, who was the first graduate of the college at the age of 17; James, Lizzie, John, Minnie and Rachel. Mr. Keeffe's life has been characterized by industry and sobriety.

GEORGE LEONARD; P. O. Eden. The subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in another part of this work, was born in Western, Penn., on the Monongahela River, forty miles above Pittsburgh, July 8, 1800, and is the son of Lot and Elizabeth (Hoge) Leonard, the latter a second cousin of Gen. George Washington. His father was in the Indian war; he was a Methodist minister. Our subject was born on the farm, where he remained until 21 years of age. He commenced, when he was a young man, dealing in stock, which business he followed for a number of years. Purchasing a large number of cattle, he drove them across the Alleghany Mountains, which mountains he crossed nine times. In 1821, he moved to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he remained some nineteen years, during which time he was engaged in the cattle and mercantile business, and also engaged in purchasing land; was a partner in the stock business with Judge Black. Mr. Leonard has made several trips down the river on keelboats; went South and engaged in the mill and mercantile business on commission, doing business up the Arkansas River, near Arkansas Post. From Mt. Vernon he came to Delaware Co., and located in his present township, where he has been one of its honored citizens ever since. The first two years after he came here, he had purchased some 600 acres of land, paying for it $8.35 per acre; this land was located around and near Eden, and has greatly increased in value. Mr. Leonard has taken an active part in the improvements of his town, and has been a hard worker for the interests of the railroad to Eden; has given largely toward building churches and schools. He married in Mt. Vernon, Miss Mary Jewett, who was born in Vermont, on the River Lamoille, in 1805; they had five children. Eleven years ago, Mr. Leonard was stricken with paralysis, which has rendered his left side almost useless. His motto in life has been, "Do unto others as you would be done by." A hard worker and good manager, and possessed of industry and economy, he has made a success of his life.

MRS. PHEBE LONGWELL, retired; P. O. Kilbourne; born in Washington Co., Penn., March 3, 1812; daughter of Zenas and Nancy Leonard, both of Pennsylvania; she migrated to Marion Co., this State, with her parents, at the age of 11. There were but three families within a circuit of seven miles. Her father died the same year of their arrival. There were four children in the family, Phebe being the third. Abijah Leonard, her brother, located at Eden Station, and the place was named for him—"Leonardsburg." Nov. 9, 1826, Mrs. Longwell was married to James Longwell, born in Kentucky in 1803; came to this county in 1806, afterward moved with his parents to Marion Co. After marriage, he located in Brown Township, on the farm now owned by Samuel Walker, remaining there five years; then sold out, and moved to the southeast part of Brown Co. on the farm now owned by Enoch Baker, remaining there until April 12, 1867, when he sold his farm, and moved to Eden. Mr. Longwell's earthly career was brought to a close Feb. 14, 1873, in his 70th year. He had been a very conscientious man, honest and upright in all his transactions with his fellow-man, a kind husband, and an indulgent father. Had been for over forty years an active member of the M. E. Church, also his wife, and for fourteen years their house was occupied as a place of worship during those times when church buildings were not in existence in that locality. They had six children—Mrs. Mary J. Short, of Tennessee; Ira, now in Colorado; Cecilia, now Mrs. John Ekelberry; Alfred L., in Van Wert Co.; John, in Berkshire Township;

Sarah E., the wife of John Reed. Mrs. Longwell resides at her residence in Eden.

NORTON T. LONGWELL, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; is a descendant of one of the early settlers and pioneers of the county; born in this township April 20, 1842, and a son of Ralph S. and Elizabeth (Thurston) Longwell; born in New York in 1804. Ralph Longwell was born in 1792 in Maryland, and emigrated to this State in 1806; located in Berkshire, and participated in the war of 1812; he died June 8, 1872, in this township. Norton T. was the tenth of a family of thirteen children, nine are living; there were but two boys, one who was a surgeon in the army with the rank of Major, and died at Camp Chase. Norton was the youngest boy, and has always remained at home; Oct. 7, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 20th O. V. I., and served three years; he was Orderly on the General's staff; since his return home, he has been engaged in farming; has 164 acres situated immediately north of Eden. April 9, 1867, married Ella E. Hyde, who was born in 1848; she is a daughter of Udney and Olive (Hunter) Hyde, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Connecticut; have two children—Carrie, born Sept. 29, 1872, and Raymond, June 21, 1874.

HUGH B. MECAY, gardener; P. O. Kilbourne; son of Alexander and Maria Mecay; was born in Washingten Co., Penn., in 1840; removed to Ohio in 1853; enlisted at the commencement of the late war, in the three-months service, in the 12th Ill. V. I., Co. C; at the expiration of the time, re-enlisted in the same for three years; was in the battles of Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson and Shiloh; he was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, in the hand; lost one finger; was honorably discharged from the service in 1865; held the rank of Sergeant in the aforesaid regiment; receives pension from the Government; is noted for integrity and for his social qualities. Republican in politics.

McMASTER BROTHERS; P. O. Leonardsburg. Among the most successful farmers and stock-raisers in this county, there are none whose efforts are being attended with more gratifying results, and who are attaining greater success, than Lyman and Benjamin McMasters, who are sons of Robert G. and Mary (Worline) McMasters. They were married June 13, 1841, and settled in this township and remained until their death, he dying Feb. 20, 1874, wife Dec. 10, 1847; they had five children born to them—Benjamin, born Sept. 15, 1842; Lyman P., April 6, 1844; Theodore D., Oct. 23, 1845, and Mary E., Dec. 3, 1847. Lyman and Benjamin carry on the business together; Theodore lives with them, being an invalid; Mary E. lives with her uncle, H. B. McMaster, the wife of Mr. Jones. The McMaster brothers now own 640 acres of choice land, and, as farmers and successful business men, they have no superiors in this county, as their marked progress fully attests; they are young men of energy, strictly upright and square in their business transactions; and the management of their business evinces a sagacity and forethought which is not surpassed by men of large experience or riper years; they raise and fatten the best stock that goes to the market; December, 1879, shipped two car loads to Buffalo; twenty head averaged 1,900 pounds, and two weighed 5,000 pounds; they were reported as being the best cattle sent to the market that year. The boys are living in bachelorhood. Lyman is President of the agricultural society.

HOSEA MAIN, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born in Troy Township Nov. 2, 1825; was the fourth of a family of six children, born to John Main, whose wife was a Wright, both natives of Virginia. Seven of the Main brothers came out in 1815, located in the coal settlement in Troy Township, and settled permanently, and their descendants now occupy almost the entire eastern portion of the township; John Main remained where he settled until his death, which occurred Sept. 21, 1836, and his wife Jan. 11, 1880, being in her 87th year; Hosea was raised at home, where he remained until his marriage with Elizabeth Holt, born in Knox Co.; she died in January, 1878, leaving five children—Viola, Lorinda, Ancyl, Wesley and Jennie; Viola, now Mrs. Silas Harman; Lorinda, now Mrs. A. P. Scatterday; in 1848, he moved to the place he now occupies; he first built a cabin, which he lived in without doors or windows until he could afford better accommodations; he acquired 500 acres of land since, which he divided among some of his children, and has now 180 acres with excellent buildings and improvements. Aug. 19, 1879, he married Mrs. Nina Minella, born in this county Nov. 17, 1847, daughter of Albert Pickett, Jr., and Anna (Reeser). Her father was fifteen years in public office, serving as Treasurer and Recorder; he was a brother of Dr. Charles Pickett, one of the prominent physicians in the county, at one time; Mrs. Main has two children—Vincent and Frank. Mr. Main has been a member of the Baptist Church at Marlborough about forty years.

ISRAEL POTTER, farmer; P. O. Leonardsburg. One among the prominent farmers in the township is Mr. Potter, born Sept. 29, 1806, third child of a family of eight born to Asahel Potter, born 1776, whose wife was Annie Benton; both natives of Connecticut, where they married and moved to Chenango, N. Y., where Israel was born, and in the year 1817 emigrated to this State with his parents. They stopped nearly one year in Fairfield Co., and the following year came to Franklin Co., near Worthington, and after three years' residence came to Delaware (now Morrow), settled permanently and was among the pioneers of that locality. Israel received his scholastic education in a log school-house, with slab benches; his father died in 1870, in this county; Israel's grandfather was a soldier in the French and Indian wars, also the Revolution; his powder horn is now in Israel's possession, inscribed, "Crown Point, July, 1762." Israel remained with his parents until he attained his 35th year; his early life was engaged mostly in trading, and handling stock was his favorite of all pursuits; he made sixteen trips to Michigan while engaged in this business; was at Adrian when the first locomotive came in, in 1841; in his 36th year was married to Phœbe G. Whipple, born in 1822, in Morrow Co. After marriage, he located in Oxford Township; after a residence of several years came to Leonardsburg in 1851, and has since made it his abode, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He began poor, has taught school at 33 cents per day, and from this small beginning he has arisen to his present position, and the owner of 600 acres of land; he started in life with the resolution that he would not squander his property by the use of whisky and "going bail." Has five children—Anna M., Eliza F., Mary C., Celia (now Mrs. Rev. H. R. Smith, a representative from Noble Co.), and Herman (only son). Mr. Potter and wife are both members of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church, he having been identified with that body for twenty-nine years.

ROBERT REED, farmer, P. O. Kilbourne; was born Sept. 23, 1800, in Augusta Co., Va.; is a son of Thomas and Polly (Currey) Reed who were natives of Ireland; Robert's father died when he was but a few months old; he was afterward placed under the guardianship of his aunts, with whom he lived until his union with Rebecca Conner; he emigrated to this State in November 1849, and to Brown Township in 1850; he bought 150 acres of land, and since that time has made it his constant abode; his wife died Feb. 18, 1873; they had twelve children, ten living—James C., Mary J., Sarah E., Rebecca A., Thomas, Angelina, Rachel C., Robert B., Polly N., Amanda J., John C. and Martha V.; James and Mary (now Mrs. Longwell) in Van Wert Co.; Robert and Rachel (now Mrs. Murphy) in Iowa; Amanda and Martha, both married Lotts, Thomas and Mrs. Rebecca Waldron in Kingston; John, Ageline and Leonard in Brown Township. Mr. Reed now owns 175 acres of land; he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for fifty-seven years; John C. remains at home on the farm.

J. H. SMITH, physician; is a son of Matthias and Martha Smith, the former a native of Wurtemberg, Prussia, the latter of Pennsylvania, whose maiden name was Stainbrook; the Doctor was born in Concord Township Nov. 9, 1844, and had fair school advantages; was an apt scholar and a good student; Oct. 3, 1861, at the age of 17, he enlisted in Co. B, 48th O. V. I., and participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged; took part in the Vicksburg campaign, and was on the Red River expedition; was taken prisoner April 8, 1864, and for six months or more was confined at Camp Ford, Texas; May 23, 1866, he received an honorable discharge, and upon his return home took up school-teaching, which he followed for some time; subsequently he turned his attention to the study of medicine; read with Dr. Constant, of Delaware, and graduated in February, 1873, when he commenced the practice at Eden, in Brown Township, his present place of residence. Sept. 21, 1876, the Doctor married Alice W. Owen, who was born in Scioto Township; she died in Eden Feb. 21, 1880, at the age of 23, leaving one child, Gertrude, who was born July 23, 1877; the Doctor is well up in his profession and commands a good practice; he is a true gentleman and enjoys the confidence of the community in which he lives.

BENJAMIN SHEETS, Kilbourne. Prominent among the self-made men and successful agriculturists in this county, who have come up from poverty's ranks to wealth and affluence, and attained position through their own individual exertions, unaided by proffered patrimony or outside aid, is Benjamin Sheets; he was born in Augusta Co., Va., Aug. 28, 1817; is a son of Henry and Sarah Reese Sheets; they were of German descent. Benjamin came to this State when in his 18th year, in 1835; his parents

were poor and unable to endow him with any patrimony; their advice and counsel was all they had to bestow. Benjamin started out with the resolve and determination that he would some day have a home if hard labor and economy would accomplish this end; his first work was done for Joseph Conklin at $10 per month, for which he took store pay; the next month, he worked for Mr. Potter at the same price; worked thirty-eight days in harvest for Rodney Smith, at 50 cents per day; he husbanded his means, and was soon enabled to make a purchase of a small amount of land, and from this beginning he at length acquired 530 acres of land. Has been thrice married, first to Mary Ann Hagerman, who bore him five children, three living—Silas, Margaret (now Mrs. Alexander D. Finley), Celia (now Mrs. John M. Cowgill), all of this township; after his marriage, he lived fourteen years south of Delaware; in April, 1849, from Stratford came to northeast of Brown; his wife died Oct 22, 1855. Married, second time, Nancy E. Yates, of Delaware Co.; she died March 6, 1864, leaving one child, Edwin D. Oct. 22, 1868, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Reese, daughter of Joseph Park and Elizabeth Richards; her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, where she was born Oct. 11, 1833, and emigrated to this State in 1852. Since Mr. Sheets' location here, in 1848, he has been a constant resident member of the M. E. Church; was taken into the church under Henry E. Pilcher's ministration; has officiated as leader in the same for many years; Mrs. Sheets is also a member. Farming and stock-raising has been the business in which he has been engaged since his location on the farm.

DANIEL SHEETS, undertaker, Kilbourne; was born in Augusta Co., Va., Oct. 17, 1815; is a son of Henry and Sarah (Reese) Sheets, both of German descent; Daniel, early in life, learned the carpenter's trade, and, at the age of 22, came to this State; his parents preceded him a short time, settling in this county; after his arrival in this county, he engaged at his trade. In April, 1842, he was married to Eunice Lake, born in New York State (Steuben Co.); came West in 1836. After marriage, Mr. Sheets engaged in the cabinet business, and was in the saw-mill business at Stratford for several years; he then built a cabinet-shop there, and engaged in that business for some time; then moved to Eden and engaged in the saw-mill business, which he followed for eighteen years; sawed many thousand feet at 25 cents per hundred, and never got over 30 cents for sawing; during this time, he was engaged in the cabinet business also; lived in Eden about fifteen years; in 1859, he moved to his present residence, one-quarter mile west of Eden; has a good home and 40 acres of land; is still engaged in the undertaking business; manufactured his own coffins until 1872; has disposed of nearly one thousand outfits; has also, in connection with his business, a sorghum manufactory, and makes annually from one to three thousand gallons. Mr. Sheets began life poor; his father had lost all by "going bail," and his children had no patrimony to begin with, and had to depend upon their own resources. Daniel Sheets is the father of ten children, nine of whom are living—Martha, Ellen, Rebecca, Caroline, Milo D., Joseph, Mary, Samuel and Ora B.

JOHN WATERS, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; was born Nov. 11, 1829, in Athens Township, Harrison Co.; is a son of Basil and Margaret (Hills) Waters. The former was born in Hartford Co., Md.; his wife in Chester Co., Penn. They emigrated in 1818 to this State, and in 1832 to this county, and settled on the farm now owned by the subject of these lines. John never left the homestead, but lived with his parents and took charge of the business affairs, and they in turn made their abode with him up to the day of their death. His father died April 7, 1879; mother, Oct. 28, 1852. In 1854, he was married to Miss Eleanor Sherman, born Nov. 14, 1830, in Beverly, Washington Co., daughter of Ira Sherman; her mother was a Miss Nicholas, whose parents were among the early settlers in Washington Co. Since the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Waters, they have remained on the homestead. He has 140 acres of land. At the age of 16, he began teaching, and has been a pruner of the "young idea" ever since, during the winter season, carrying on the farm during the farming season. Mr. Waters is one of the best-read men in the township, a man of excellent memory, generous and benevolent. He has three children—Eugene, Josephine and Bertha E.

H. K. WATTERS, farmer; P. O. Delaware; was born Jan. 7, 1820, in Harrison Co.; is the third child of John Watters, born Jan. 5, 1792, in Hartford Co., Md.; he removed with his parents, when young, to Alleghany Co., remaining some time, then located in Washington Co., and, after a residence of fifteen years, moved to this county in October, 1832, locating on the salt

section, in Brown Township, where his father had bought land previous to his coming; here he remained until his death, which occurred Sept. 2, 1866. Was for many years an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and had as few faults as most men; he lived an upright, conscientious and Christian life; his remains now repose in the cemetery north of Eden, his ashes mingling with those of the partner of his joys and sorrows, Sarah (Kirkpatrick) Watters, born Feb. 7, 1797, in Alleghany Co., Penn. Hugh K., during his father's life, always remained with him, living under the same roof. His father was twice married; two sets of children were raised up together, the utmost harmony prevailing between parents and children. H. K. was married Sept. 16, 1841, to Elizabeth Finley, born in 1816 in Ohio Co., Va., daughter of William and Margaret (Walker) Finley; after marriage, remained on the homestead until 1869; moved a short distance east on Alum Creek, remaining until Nov. 1, 1870; moved to Crawford, four and a half miles northwest of Galion, remaining until March, 1874, then located on the line dividing Brown and Delaware, where he now resides. Has had three children—Benjamin F., born June 13, 1842, now of Iberia, Morrow Co.; he was a soldier in the late war, in in the 121st O. V. I.; enlisted in August, 1862, and remained until the close of the war; Charles T., born Oct. 15, 1850, died Jan. 3, 1864; Eva, at home, born Dec. 12, 1857, now the wife of A. Duncan. Mr. Watters is a man of remarkably retentive memory, of excellent information. Has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for forty-five years, of which he and family are also members; has a snug farm, and well improved.

MRS. ELMINA WIGTON, farmer; P. O. Delaware; born in Liberty Township Oct. 11, 1819, on the banks of the Whetstone; daughter of William Perry; her mother's maiden name was Electa Barber; the family are natives of Connecticut, emigrating to this county about the year 1807; when Elmina was very young, her mother was married to Benjamin McMasters; at the time she was 6 years of age, they moved to Brown Township, where Horace B. McMasters now resides. Here she lived until her union with Sylvester Wigton, which event occurred June 11, 1837; he was a native of Luzerne Co., Penn.; he emigrated to this State with his parents when he was but 2 years of age; they located in Berkshire Township, near Sunbury; after Mr. Wigton's marriage they located on the farm she now owns, which they settled and cleared. Mr. Wigton died March 23, 1873, and his remains repose in the cemetery north of Eden; he was a successful farmer, and acquired 202 acres of land, which Mrs. Wigton now owns, along with valuable property in Delaware; they had two children—Perry and Elmer; Perry was a soldier in the 96th O. V. I., and lost his life at the battle of Arkansas Post; Elmer is now in the West. Mr. Wigton, during his life, was a very moral, upright and conscientious man, and temperate in his habits; he was not a member of any church, but a man that always respected Christianity; Mrs. Wigton is an adherent of the Universalist doctrine.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; was born in Fairfield Co. Feb. 11, 1809; son of Eli Williams, a native of New Jersey, who emigrated to this State in 1807; William's mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Cretchfield, a native of the Middle States; his parents died when he was small, and he was raised up by his grandparents, until the age of 14, when he embarked for himself; began work at $3 per month. His entire schooling was embraced in four quarters, and after he was 12, never attended school, up to his 21st year, then attended fourteen days, yet succeeded in obtaining education to enable him to teach, which he did for eight terms. In October, 1837, in his 29th year, he was married to Joanna Loofbourrow, born in Clark Co., 1818; then moved to this county; located north of Old Eden, where he has since lived. Has had eight children, three are living—Mary E., now Mrs. Rev. J. W. Bushong, of Missouri; William W., of Missouri; John L., physician, Green Bay, at the Indian agency. Mr. Williams has always been identified with the principles of Republicanism; has filled many stations and offices of trust in the county, served as Infirmary Director, now serving his thirty-fourth year as Justice of the Peace, now serving his twelfth term, and Treasurer of the county for three terms; has held sixteen commissions from the Government; also served as Town Clerk and Trustee. Not a member of any church, yet is a liberal supporter of the Gospel.

ALMON WHEELER; is a son of the Hon. Alfred and Maria Wheeler, and a cousin of Wm. A. Wheeler, Vice President of the United States; he is a native of Fairfax, Vt., where he was born May 7, 1822, and belonging to a family of sterling qualities, who recognized the worth of knowledge, he was given the advantage of good schools,

attending the academies at St. Albans and Bakersfield, Vt., and at Malone, N. Y., receiving a classical education. Mr. Wheeler followed teaching school in the East and West about ten years, receiving his first money for such services when about 18 years of age; in 1842, he came to Ohio, and, in the following year, married Miss Mary Johnson, by whom he had one child, Myra; in 1847, Mr. Wheeler came to this county, settling in Delaware City; the next year (1848), Aug. 10, he was again married, on this occasion to Lydia J. Davenport; nine children have been the result of this companionship — Almon, Maria (deceased), William, John, Lydia Jane, Sarah Ann, Alfred, Harriet Emma and Mary Nettie. In Delaware, Mr. Wheeler was engaged in various enterprises of a business nature, and served the city as Marshal. He moved to Eden in Brown Township in 1860, since which time he has filled several township offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is in the possession of a comfortable home, and is a Knight Templar of Mount Vernon Commandery No. 1, Columbus, Ohio.

KINGSTON TOWNSHIP.

SHARRAD HUBBELL, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; was born Sept. 14, 1807; the son of Sullivan and Mary A. (Fulford) Hubbell; the former was a native of Massachusetts; he came to New York, then to Pittsburgh, Penn., and subsequently moved to Washington Co., Penn., where he was engaged in burning lime; the mother was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Washington Co. about 1816. Sharrad is one of a family of eight children, and, in common with most others in those early times, had but limited school advantages. He was married, in 1827, to Elizabeth, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Sears) Waters; to them were born ten children—Calvin, Ann (deceased), Sarah, Mary A., Elizabeth, James, John, Louisa, Mehetable and Almira; Mrs. Hubbell died about 1840, in Licking Co., Ohio, to which locality they had emigrated about 1835; Mr. Hubbell was again married, in 1844, to Mary, a daughter of James and Catharine (West) Abrams; her father was a native of Virginia, born in 1782, and her mother in New Jersey in 1799, who, being bereft of maternal care by the death of her mother when quite small, came to Licking Co. in this State with John Vandevender, where she married Mr. Abrams, a veteran in the war of 1812; Mrs. Hubbell was born Sept. 18, 1818, and is the mother of several children—Alexander, Leroy, Harriet, Benjamin F., Mary Martha, Francis M., and Isabel (deceased). In 1850, Mr. Hubbell made a trip to California, returning in 1852. He owns 120 acres of land, formerly the property of James and Wesley Abrams. He belongs to the Prohibitionist party, but cast his first vote as a Democrat, and subsequently joined the Republican party; his wife and daughters are members of the M. E. Church.

ABRAM HEINLEN, farmer; P.O. Kilbourne; is a son of Jacob and Mary (Wittenberg) Heinlen, both natives of Germany; his father was born March 16, 1799, and his mother Dec. 8, 1803; they emigrated to Ohio about 1818; his father was a tailor in the old country, and a farmer here; he died June 12, 1874; the mother died July 19, 1876; they had thirteen children—Rudolph, born April 25, 1823, died Feb. 18, 1824; Solomon, born May 26, 1825; Mary A., July 21, 1827; John, July 3, 1829, died April 3, 1858; Emanuel, born Aug. 17, 1831; Jacob, Jan. 15, 1834; Isaac, June 25, 1835; Fanny, April 4, 1837; Rebecca, June 28, 1838; Abram, Oct. 14, 1839; Elizabeth, May 25, 1841; Lydia, May 13, 1843; Reuben, Nov. 6, 1846. Our subject was born in Westfield Township, Morrow Co.; he remained at home during his younger days; enlisted in Co. B, 43d O. V. I., under Capt. Marshman; was in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10 and Corinth. Was married, Feb. 6, 1870, to Lydia E., a daughter of John and Susan (Gingrich) Shults; her parents were born in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio at an early day; they had thirteen children—Lucinda J., Lovina, Emanuel, John P., Geo. W., Mary A., Daniel V., Lydia, James F., William H., Francis F., Susan S., and Clara B. Mrs. Heinlen was born Feb. 7, 1851, in Delaware Co.; her parents were members of the Reform Church; they are connected with the Shults family mentioned in the history of Henry Coleman, of

Oxford Township; after marriage, Mr. Heinlen settled for awhile in Marlborough Township, and in 1872 they settled on their present farm of 102 acres, which he had bought in 1865 of P. D. Hillyer; they have brought it to a high state of cultivation, and are now in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor; he has been a member of the Township Board of Education; was once a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and votes the Republican ticket; they have two children—Thomas I., born July 5, 1871; Alton R., Oct. 19, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Heinlen are members of the M. E. Church at Eden, in which he has been class leader and Superintendent of Sabbath schools.

JACOB SHEETS, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; is a son of Henry and Sarah (Reese) Sheets; his father was born Feb. 2, 1780; was in the war of 1812, and died Aug. 13, 1856; his mother was born Dec. 22, 1786; they emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in 1836. The grandfather Sheets was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Sheets was one of a family of eleven children—Samuel, Peter, Solomon, Catharine, Henry, John, Daniel, Benjamin, Jacob, Mary A. and Rebecca, all of whom lived to raise families. Our subject was born March 28, 1819, in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.; when he came to Ohio, he worked at chopping and splitting rails at 50 cents per 100, and cutting cordwood at 25 to 37 cents. In 1837, he engaged in a paper-mill in this county for Judge Williams, in whose employ he continued for eighteen years. He was married, April 30, 1846, to Celia, a daughter of S. W. and Mary H. (Thompson) Knapp; her father was born in Vermont June 19, 1794, and was an early settler in Ohio, and her mother Sept. 10, 1802, in Connecticut; she came with her parents to Berlin Township in 1812, and lived for awhile in the old blockhouse. Mrs. Sheets was born Sept. 4, 1823, in Liberty Township. They settled on their present farm March 31, 1855, which now contains 185 acres, well improved. Considerable attention has been given by Mr. Sheets to the breeding of Spanish sheep and blooded cattle. He started for himself with $2.50, and hired Col. Chester to make him an ax for $2.25, and the remaining 25 cents he paid as postage on one letter. He has been Justice of the Peace six years, and Director of County Infirmary six years. He votes the Republican ticket, and takes an active interest in the workings of the party. They have five children—Arthur, Elnora, Mary, Albert and Ella. They are both members of the M. E. Church.

JAMES SHERMAN, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; was born in York State Nov. 28, 1831; came to Licking Co., Ohio, with his parents in about 1838, where they remained for awhile, then removed to Richwood, Union Co., near which place the father purchased a farm, and built a house, into which he moved his family; not liking the country, he remained but one year, when he exchanged this farm for land in Trenton Township, Delaware Co., upon which he located; in a few years he traded for a farm in Berkshire Township, which he sold in about six years, and went to Illinois. The son, James, stayed with his parents for a short time in Illinois, when he returned to Delaware Co., and married Miss Mary Stark April 8, 1855; it is thought that her mother was the first white child born in Kingston Township. Mrs. Sherman was born Sept. 15, 1834; they have had five children, one of whom is now dead; the eldest, Ladoit O., was born March 23, 1858; Clarence W., March 24, 1861; Elfred E., Oct. 20, 1862; Arthur C., Oct. 7, 1864; Emilie G., Nov. 19, 1868; Arthur C. died July 26, 1865. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Sherman, with his wife, returned to Illinois, but came back to Delaware Co. in 1856, where he has been permanently located. In 1868, he purchased a farm in Kingston Township, consisting of 283 acres, for which he went in debt for about $9,000; but by industry and economy, he liquidated this debt, thus placing him among the well-to-do farmers of his township. When about 15 years of age, he took a contract to carry the mail from Sunbury to Ashland, which he followed for about seven years, also carried the mail from Sunbury to Mt. Gilead, for about four years.

E. D. VAN SICKLE, farmer; P. O. Berkshire; is a native of this township, and was born June 18, 1833, a descendant of a family of early settlers in Kingston Township. His grandfather, Peter Van Sickle, with his family, settled here in 1816, and purchased land from the Government. William G., the father of E. D., was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Oct. 9, 1804. He was married, Dec. 23, 1830, to Elsie A. Lott, three children being born to them, of whom E. D. was the eldest. She was born Nov. 16, 1808, in Luzerne Co., Penn., and in 1816, came with her parents, Joseph and Samantha Lott, to Kingston Township. The house built by her parents was subsequently used as a place of worship for nine years. Her mother died about 1850; her father is still living, at the advanced age of 94 years. The father of

E. D. died July 28, 1865. The subject of this sketch was naturally of a scholarly turn, and even entered upon some of the higher branches at an early age, acquiring a large portion of his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, in Delaware. Having a native talent for music, he commenced the practice on the violin at the age of 8 years, and has since become very proficient as a musician. His wife also excels as such, the services of both being in great demand at concerts, etc. Mr. Van Sickle was married, Nov. 14, 1878, to Alice, daughter of Isaac and Mary Bradfield. Her parents were natives of Ohio. Mr. Van Sickle is a member of Sparrow Lodge, No. 400, A., F. & A. M., of Delaware; is the owner of 460 acres of well-cultivated land, and the township has honored itself by electing him to various offices within its gift.

JAMES F. WHITE, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; is a son of James and Elizabeth (Fry) White. His father was born, about 1804, in the State of Delaware, and mother in Pennsylvania, where they were married, and from which place they emigrated to Delaware Co., about 1830. The mother died in 1872; the father is still living. They had ten children—Johnson, Leah Ann, James F., George W., Thornton F., Isaac K., Esther J., Elizabeth C.; two died when young. The parents were Methodists. Our subject was born, Dec. 13, 1833, in Brown Township; was married, Oct. 8, 1868, to Cornelia, a daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Longshore) Carpenter. Her father was born in 1808, in Delaware Co., near Galena, and mother on March 18, 1816. They had six children—Leonora E., Roland B., Cornelia A., Warrington C., Zorada M., Zaren O. The father died in 1852. The mother is still living. Mrs. White was born, Oct. 11, 1846, in this county. They have two children—Louis C., born March 2, 1870; Adelbert, born Aug. 7, 1875. They settled for a while after marriage in Brown Township, and in 1869 they came to Kingston Township, and bought the present farm of G. W. White, consisting of sixty acres, where they have since remained. He is a Republican in politics.

PORTER TOWNSHIP.

ELIAS BOWERS, farmer; P. O. Kingston Center; is a son of Jesse and Lydia (Grandstaff) Bowers; his father was born in Virginia and emigrated to Ohio about 1793, settling in Knox Co., near Mt. Vernon, and was a minister of the M. E. Church; his mother was born in Zanesville, Ohio; they had eleven children; the oldest is now living at the age of 80, and the youngest at 40. Mr. Bowers was born in Knox Co., Ohio, June 10, 1818, and remained there until 1850, when he moved to Licking Co., where he engaged in merchandising for nine years; in 1871, he sold his farm in Licking Co., and bought 125 acres, now owned by Thomas Benoy, and owned the same two years, and then sold and bought the present farm of sixty-three acres. He was married in 1840 to Mary, a daughter of William Wilson; she was born in 1818 in Pennsylvania; her father was also born in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio in 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers had the following children: Charles Wesley (was in the war and was wounded), Alexander C. (was in the army and was wounded), William H. (died by exposure in the army), Amy E. (married Payne), Melvina (married Browning), Delilah A. (dead), Phœbe B. (married Grandstaff), Elizabeth S. C. (married Garner), James (died Feb. 8, 1879). Mr. Bowers has held office of Constable and almost all township offices. He entered the Methodist Episcopal denomination as a minister in an early day; has been in that capacity for twenty-one years.

HIRAM BLACKLEDGE, farmer; P. O. Kingston Center; was born August 21, 1816. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Carroll Co., Ohio, about 1820. Mr. Blackledge was married in 1838, to Eleanor Mills, who was born April 30, 1817, a daughter of William and Sarah (Clear) Mills; her father and mother were from Pennsylvania, and of Welsh descent. In 1840, Mr. and Mrs. Blackledge came by team to Delaware Co., and bought 100 acres of woodland, upon which they erected a cabin, which yet remains; upon this land were excellent sugar camps, which were a source of profit and satisfaction to the family; Mr. Blackledge finally became

the possessor of 500 acres of land, 250 of which, however, he divided among his children; the remaining 250 acres are well improved and are largely devoted to stock purposes, and he gives his time principally to the raising of Spanish merino sheep, giving especial attention to their care and improvement, having about five hundred head. His wife died in September, 1874; they had a large family of children; those living are William, Jane, Harriet, Robert and Phœbe; those deceased are Isaac, John, Thomas, Lincoln and Edwin. Mr. Blackledge was again married, in 1876, to Nancy, a daughter of Henry Brookins, of Ohio; she bore him one child, which died soon after birth, and the mother died in 1877; his son Robert and wife are now living with him. He is a member of the Republican party; was formerly a Whig, having cast his first vote for Harrison. His son Isaac died while in the army during the late war.

WILLIAM BAKER, farmer; P. O. Condit; is a son of Thomas and Anna E. Baker; his father was born in Ashby-de-Zouch, Leicestershire, England, in 1779, and emigrated to the United States in 1832, stopping a short time at New York, Philadelphia, Germantown, Addington, etc. William was born in 1823, in England, and emigrated to Ohio in 1849, settling in Porter Township, Delaware Co. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Jane, a daughter of Robert Kilgore, by whom he had thirteen children—Thomas E., born Sept 21, 1847, and married Nov. 7, 1874, to Mary, a daughter of Robert Jones, of Delaware, Ohio; Emma E., born at Pittsburg, Penn., June 12, 1849, and died in 1850; Lucy M., born Sept. 7, 1850, married Morris Murphy Jan. 7, 1873; Robt. J., born June 2, 1852, and died Oct. 18, 1854; Samuel F., born March 15, 1854, and died Sept. 24, 1860; Kate L., born Jan. 16, 1855, and died Jan. 29, 1869; Ida M., born July 13, 1857, and married Nov. 21, 1877, to Howard Haskins, who died June 8, 1879, (she now lives with her father and has one child, Freddie J., born Jan. 25, 1879); Lilly, born Nov. 27, 1858, and died Jan. 29, 1869; William F., born April 30, 1860; Minnie J., born April 4, 1862; Nettie, born March 29, 1866; Maggie, born Sept. 6, 1867; and Eva, born April 3, 1869. They settled on the present farm of 200 acres in 1859; the farm is under good improvement, being well watered by good living springs, making it finely adapted to stock-raising, of which they make some specialty in breeding Norman horses and merino sheep. Mr. Baker enlisted in Co. F, 43d O. V. I., and remained some three years, and then returned to his farm; in his younger days, he worked in the iron works at Pittsburg, also in a confectionery in the same place for some four years for D. Bowen; made one trip on the Alleghany River as cabin-boy, also down the Ohio on a coal-boat; Mr. Baker has been a hard-worker, and has cleared 120 acres by his own hands.

THOMAS BENOY, farmer; P. O. Condit; is a son of James and Mary (Bailey) Benoy; his father was born in England and emigrated to America about 1847, making their settlement in Knox Co. He died in 1874; his mother died in 1856. They had six children, five living; Thomas was born in 1835, in England, and came with his father to America; he learned the shoemaker's trade with a Mr. Smeal at Mt. Vernon, working at the business some fourteen years, and was very successful. He was married to H. J., a daughter of Thomas Hix, of England. They have five children; Rose E., George, Henry, Manuel and William. In 1870, they settled on their present farm of 125 acres; it is most excellently watered by spring and creek and is one of the finest stock farms in the country. They are members of the M. E. Church, in which he has been Steward, Trustee and Superintendent of Sabbath-schools. He takes an interest in educating his children, buying them valuable literature. He now makes a specialty in fine Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs.

IRA CHASE, farmer; P. O. Kingston Center; was born April 12, 1809, in Maine, and remained there until 9 years old, when he came by team and raft, with his parents, to Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon moved with the family to Champaign Co., where his father died in 1822. At the age of 16, Mr. Chase began farming to support his father's family; this was in Delaware Co.; his means soon increased sufficiently for him to buy 50 acres of land in Porter Township, which he improved and added to it, making 155 acres; afterward selling 100 acres of the same to his son. In 1830 he began traveling as a minister of the M. E. denomination; he was first stationed at Newark, afterward at Greenville, Darke Co., then changed to the Medina Circuit, thence to Toledo, and from there to Mexico, Crawford Co., and finally terminated his last circuit at Mt. Gilead. In 1840, they moved to Delaware, Ohio, and educated five girls, remaining there twelve years, and then returned to the present farm. He was married,

June 11, 1835, to Jane, a daughter of Isaac Wilcox; she was born Dec. 1, 1809, in Dutchess Co., N. Y.; by her he has six children—Elizabeth J. (married Dr. P. F. Beverly, living in Columbus), C. B. (married Elizabeth Marshall living in Porter Township), Cornelia A. (married J. R. Lytle, an attorney, at Delaware, Ohio), Elanora (married G. M. Blackford, merchant at Delaware), Mildred M. (now teaching in Randolph Co., Ill.), Viola A. (married J. C. Jackson). Mr. Chase has held the office of Infirmary Director and township offices, as Trustee; he has devoted many moments of his life to the temperance cause. He abandoned the ministry on account of poor health. He organized the first church in Toledo, beginning his services with a small salary of $75.

SAMUEL CLAWSON, farmer; P. O. Rich Hill, Knox Co.; is a son of Josiah and Rachel (Walrage) Clawson; his father was born in New Jersey, and was a farmer, and had eight children; Samuel was born April 30, 1826, in Greene Co., Penn., and remained there until 16 years of age, when he engaged in farming, working by the month, at $2 to $12; he had but little chance of an education in the country school; in 1842, he emigrated to Ohio by wagon, with the family; he was compelled to foot it most of the way, on account of the heavy load; they made their first settlement in Rich Hill, Knox Co., where they farmed for two years, and he then worked by the month at $10, for R. Clark, one of the pioneers of that county, for seven years, and, in 1847, he came to Delaware Co. and engaged a part of the time for $8 per month, to D. Davy, and for four years was farming for himself. In 1850, he was married to Ruth, a daughter of Henry D. Davy; her father was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.; she was born Aug. 14, 1834, in Porter Township; they settled at Morney, on the farm now owned by William Blackledge, which he had bought, paying for the same by his labors, at $8 per month; he then moved to his present farm, and now owns 256 acres of well-improved land; he makes a specialty of hogs; he has been Township Trustee and Supervisor, and connected with schools. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; they have had nine children, five now living—William H., Maria E., Homer L., Winfield O. and Charlie W.; four deceased—James N., Orlando, Mary J. and Amy A. Mr. Clawson takes great interest in educating his children, though he had but little chance himself.

LEVI DEBOLT, Jr., farmer; P. O. Kingston Center; is a son of Levi and Delilah (Lair) Debolt. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and emigrated to Ohio about 1807, settling in Licking Co., and settled in Knox Co. about 1822 or 1823, and is still living and is the father of thirteen children, twelve of whom are now living. Levi was born in 1834, in Knox Co., Ohio, and remained with his father until his 18th year, when he began learning the plasterer's trade with Ed. Watson, at Westerville, continuing with him three months, and then commenced for himself at Hartford, Licking Co. Was married, in 1859, to Miss Blaker; she was born in 1840, in Knox Co.; by her he had five children—Elizabeth, Emma, Joseph, Orlean and Hayes. They settled after marriage in Morrow Co., where he bought eighty-nine acres, which he sold in 1865, and then worked on his father's farm, in Knox Co., for one year, and in 1866 he bought his present farm of seventy-five acres; it is well improved and finely adapted to stock-raising; he built his present brick house recently and did all the work himself in one season. He follows plastering yet for the public, and is one of the most expert hands in the country. He has been connected with some small offices, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church at Centerburg.

CATHARINE FISHER (widow), farmer; P. O. Kingston Center; is a daughter of George and Nancy (Dirst) Stiffler; her father was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in May, 1797, and emigrated to Porter Township in 1831, settling on what is now owned by J. Huddleston, and remained there for awhile, and went to Iowa, where he died July 16, 1860. Her mother was of German descent, and was born in 1800, and died Oct. 11, 1866, and was the mother of thirteen children by her union with Mr. Stiffler—Adam, living in Iowa; Susannah, married Luther Thompson, who died April 24, 1872; she is now living in Iowa, and is engaged in the mercantile business; Rebecca married Peter Richards, a farmer in Michigan; John W. married Martha Limpus—he was killed in the war; Catharine, our subject; George W., married Ann Morgan, now in Iowa; Joseph, living in Colorado; Simon P., living in Iowa; Henry, in Colorado; Harvey, living in Iowa. Her mother was a member of the M. E. Church, and her father of the Lutheran faith. Mrs. Fisher was born Nov. 22, 1833, in Porter Township, and was married, Feb. 28, 1851, to George Fisher, a brother of Alonzo and Henry Fisher; they

settled on the present farm of 150 acres, which he had bought prior to his marriage; her husband cleared the same, and has made some fine additions. By his hard labor and careful management he had accumulated a neat little fortune to maintain her and her children; he died April 21, 1879. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. They had two children—John H., born Dec. 24, 1852; Rose M., born May 10, 1861. The farm is now under the care of George Utley. John H. has been affected from childhood with a spine disease, but is generally hearty, and spends his moments in reading and framing pictures and making ornamental works.

MRS. C. A. FOWLER, widow; P. O. Kingston Center; is a native of New Philadelphia, Ohio, where she was born in 1818; is the daughter of George K. and Elizabeth (Beary) Gray; the former was of Irish descent and the latter of Dutch descent; they emigrated from Westmoreland Co., Penn., to Ohio, at an early day, and had a family of ten children. In 1840, the marriage took place between Mr. and Mrs. Fowler. The former's name was Charles M., born Aug. 22, 1813, in Greene Co., N. Y., and was the son of Silas Fowler, and at the age of 22 years entered the service, as traveling agent, of Pratt & Snyder, of New York, continuing with them for five years. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler came from York State to Delaware Co. in 1841. They remained here about three years, when they returned East, to Prattsville, N. Y., where Mr. Fowler engaged in the manufacture of oil-cloth, in company with Col. Snyder; he was thus engaged for about four years, when he returned with his family to this county, and settled on the farm upon which Mrs. Fowler now lives, in Porter Township. In 1862, the family moved to Delaware City, where Mr. Fowler died June 12, 1872. Mrs. Fowler has since removed to the farm, with her family. There were born to this couple nine children—James O., Hannah E., Silas W., Adelia A., John G., Julia S. (deceased Sept. 27, 1878), Mamie C., George G. and Charles A. The latter is now engaged in farming on the old homestead; is married, having taken unto himself Miss Cora R. Fribley; he has graced various church positions. In 1840, he assisted in organizing a Presbyterian Church at New Philadelphia, and has been an active participant in the cause of religion. The fourth child, Silas W., was born in Greene Co., N. Y., in 1846, and it was soon after this that the family removed to Ohio for the second time; Silas was engaged on the farm until he was 14 years of age, receiving the advantages of the usual winter schools in the country; at this age, he was placed in an academy at Central College, in Franklin Co., and was in attendance there two terms, then returned home; subsequently attending the same school two more terms. At 17, he commenced teaching school in one of the largest districts in the northern part of Franklin Co., where he continued through the second term, with an advance in salary, refusing the solicitations to teach the third term; by the consent of his father, Silas W., in 1864, entered the army as a substitute, in the 136th O. N. G.; after his return, he entered college at Oberlin, and, in the spring of 1868, began reading medicine with Dr. J. W. Russell, of Mt. Vernon; during 1869–70, was at Ann Arbor, the University of Michigan, and in 1871, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn.; the same year, he returned home and opened an office in Delaware, where he has since been steadily engaged in the practice of his profession, gradually growing in popular favor; the Doctor has written several articles for various medical journals, one of which, on nervous debility, was printed in the Cincinnati *Lancet and Observer*, and reproduced in other Eastern journals; another, written by him, was largely copied throughout the country, and appeared in the supplement to the *Scientific American*; now, in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, the Doctor, still young, bids fair to attain an enviable position in his profession. The Fowler family are in possession of about 200 acres of valuable improved land, in Porter Township, upon which the Ohio Central Railroad, just being built, has established a depot, the town thus started to be called Fowlerville. Mrs. Fowler has also 160 acres of coal and other lands, in Tuscarawas Co.

RICHARD HARBOTTLE, farmer; P. O. Kingston Center; is a son of John and Ann (Crisp) Harbottle; his parents were of English descent. The subject was born in 1810, in Belford, Northumberland, Eng., where he was engaged in farming and milling until he emigrated to America. Was married, in 1835, to Isabel Turner, by whom he had nine children. They emigrated to America, taking the sail-ship at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and were eight weeks on the way; they made their landing at Quebec, and thence to Newark; he then engaged in farming for N. B. Hogg, and some time afterward rented 700 acres of Mr. Hogg, and farmed the same three years, and then bought 100 acres in Delaware Co., Ohio, and set-

tled on the same. His first wife died in 1867. He was again married to Mrs. Betsey Blayney, whose maiden name was Van Sickle; she was born in 1818. Mr. Harbottle has been connected with township offices, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church at East Liberty. Mr. Harbottle is noted for honesty and uprightness of character. His son Richard was born in England; was married to Rosa Brookins, a daughter of Henry and Levina Brookins; they have two children—Harry P. and Blanche; they own 100 acres of well-improved land in Porter Township, upon which they spend a pleasant life.

G. M. HALL, carpenter and farmer; P. O. Rich Hill, Knox Co.; is a son of Andrew Hall, who was born in Maryland about 1803; Mr. Hall is one of six children who now survive of the eight his parents were blessed with, and was born March 2, 1832, in Maryland; at 18, he began learning the carpenter's trade with his uncle, John Wilson; continued with him about two years; in 1854, he emigrated to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he worked at carpentering; and at Rich Hill some time afterward; he went back to Pennsylvania, and in 1858 he returned to Delaware Co., Ohio, and on April 14, 1859, was married to Sarah, a daughter of George and Sarah (Cherry) Hall, being some distant relation; her father was born in Maryland about 1794, and had ten children; eight now survive; she was born Aug. 31, 1834, in Pennsylvania and emigrated to Ohio; they have six children—Andrew F., born April 1, 1860; Margaret J., born Oct. 21, 1861; Mary E., born Oct. 9, 1863, died Oct. 3, 1864; John, born April 8, 1868, died Aug. 31, 1871; William H., born Aug. 27, 1872, died May 12, 1873; Sarah O., born Oct. 5, 1875. They are members of the Baptist Church; he has been connected with Sunday schools; is a member of the Sparta Lodge, No. 404, I. O. O. F. Since they settled on their present farm of forty-five acres, he has made good improvements; he has worked at carpentering the most of his life, and deserves the patronage of all who wish a first-class job done.

SARAH HUDDLESTON, farmer; P. O. Rich Hill, Knox Co.; is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Critton) Butcher; her father was born in Virginia and emigrated to Ohio among the pioneers. Our subject was born May 10, 1815, in Licking Co., and remained there with her parents until married, Nov. 17, 1835, to John Huddleston a son of Henry Huddleston, who was born in Virginia, and died when her husband was 11 years old; after marriage, they settled in Licking Co., renting for some time, he working part of the time at blacksmithing; in 1851, they moved to Delaware Co., buying the present farm of 140 acres which now ranks among the best farms in the country, being well adapted to stock-raising, of which the family makes a specialty; in 1874, her husband died, leaving a family of ten children, eight now living—Elizabeth, married George Utley; Peninah; Romancy, married John Rineheart; Letitia, married George McCay; William; Jasper, married Elizabeth Rowe; Columbia, married Elizabeth Harris, living in Morrow Co.; John Jefferson, was drowned Nov. 7, 1876, being subject to heart disease, and fell into the stream while under an attack; he had married Alice Parmer, by whom he had one child—Clifton, who lives in Knox Co.; James M., married; the father was connected with township offices as Treasurer and Director of Schools. He was a member of the Christian Church, and had enjoyed many happy moments with his wife, who had been a member thirty years. The boys now manage the farm. Butcher is in the sheep business, as well as James M., and is also in the poultry business; buys and ships, and is very successful, being well known as an honest and upright young man. Mrs. Huddleston was in the Burlington Township storm, in Licking Co., which occurred in May, 1825; the only way of escape was to get in the stable lot, or some vacant place out of the reach of timber and flying boards and rails; many remember the sad destruction of this past occurrence.

G. W. KENNEY, farmer; P. O. Kingston Center; is a son of A. G. Kenney, and was born in 1840, in Porter Township; at the age of 18, he went West to Montana, and there spent four years at farming, mining, freighting and hunting; he had little success at mining, but at farming he was successful; he always had a tender sympathy for the Indians, until on one occasion, he saw a number of Indians who had gathered for the purpose of receiving their annuities from the Government; here he saw some squaws roasting some dogs alive; their jubilations over the suffering animals checked young Kenney's sympathy, and has made him one of the strongest despisers of the red man. Mr. Kenney took a claim of 160 acres, and remained nearly three years on the same; he had no Government title, and finally left, and in the fall of 1868 came home by way of row-boat, making 2,100 miles in 22 days. He was married in 1872, to

Emma A., a daughter of George Blayney; her parents were born and raised in Ohio, and her grandparents were from New Jersey; her mother's maiden name was Van Sickle. They settled on the farm in 1872, having bought the same in 1869, of James B. Gray; it now contains 138 acres of well-improved land, a greater part of which has been tiled; he makes a specialty of stock-raising. They have two children—Myrtle M. and Lulu M. His wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He deals largely in the Oliver Chilled Plow, and has of past years sold many reapers and mowers; in his younger days, he learned the brick and stone-mason's trade, which he occasionally follows.

A. G. KENNEY, farmer; P. O. Kingston Center; was born in 1803, and emigrated to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1828, and in 1832 came to Delaware Co. and made his final settlement where he now lives in Porter Township; pen cannot describe the hardships and sufferings this man had to undergo; thousands of wild animals greeted him, and often sought to feast upon him, but kind Providence protected him, and industry was his greatest characteristic, and gradually was the forest felled by his ax, until a beautiful farm presented itself to reward him for his industry; when he made his settlement, he had but 25 cents, and gave that away, and thus began with only a willing heart and two strong arms; his cabin was a welcome home for hunters who often got lost in this wilderness, he would kindly care for them until morning; on one occasion, a man by the name of Rhineheart came at the edge of evening and sought refuge, and by cooking a large turkey they made a pleasant feast during the night; Mr. Kinney was often in need, but this kind act of keeping Mr. Rhineheart afterward redounded to his benefit; he was allowed to visit Mr. Rhineheart's granary, and return with grain, and when years brought plenty to himself, and he could in some way repay him, he did this in fatted cattle; his mother died when he was a child, and he was thrown out into the world almost uncared for. He was married, Aug. 27, 1827, to Susan Buzzard, by whom he had ten children—Amelia, Joseph L. (was taken by the Indians in Montana and burned at the stake), Susan, Sophia, Louisa, Ellen, George, John (died in the army, enlisted in Co. B, 61st O. V. I.), Catharine, Alavander (who was born Dec. 25, 1846, in Porter Township where he has mostly spent his life). In 1867, he commenced a tile factory, the first in Delaware Co. and still continues the same. Was married in 1875 to Anna, a daughter of Addison and Mary Smith; she was born and raised in West Virginia, and died Aug. 2, 1876; he was again married, April 3, 1879, to Esther, a daughter of John and Rosella (Stephens) Lindenberger; her parents were born in Ohio; she was born Oct. 20, 1858, in Delaware Co. Mr. A. Kinney has 100 acres of well-improved land; one of the greatest characteristics of the farm accompaniments is a large cherry-tree, about four feet in diameter, which was brought to Ohio about 1832 by Squire Mason's wife from Rhode Island. Mr. Kinney has been no office-seeker, and has taught school; he makes a specialty of short-horn Durham cattle, having bought the first Durham stock and first Poland-China hog to this part of the country; he now enjoys a happy home encircled by many friends.

D. W. MOREHOUSE, merchant, Kingston Center; is a son of A. S. and Dyrexa (Rogers) Morehouse; his father was born Jan. 26, 1814, in New Jersey, and emigrated to Ohio when a small boy, and worked most of his life in Porter Township and Morrow Co.; he now lives at Ashley, Ohio, and is in the furniture business; his mother was born Sept. 3, 1818, and died in 1860, and was a member of the M. E. Church; her father and brother were ministers. Mr. Morehouse's parents had six children—Mary J., born Aug. 23, 1835; J. W., April 18, 1842; Catharine, Sept. 27, 1847; Brintha, July 15, 1850; Rose A., Jan. 10, 1853. D. W. attended district school in his younger days, and, when 5 years old, went with his father to Kingston Center, where his father engaged in the furniture, wheelwrighting and farming business, in which his son, D. W., enlisted, most especially in the furniture business; he left his work with his father in 1865, and went to Butler, Ind., and engaged in the furniture business, under the firm name of Fisher & Morehouse, and, in 1866, Mr. Morehouse withdrew, and returned to his old native home, and engaged in the same business with his father, and, in the same fall, his father bought him out, and he began clerking for Haverstock & Higly, of Butler, Ind., in the dry-goods business, continuing nine months; he then merchandised for himself one year, at the same place, and then took in a partner (Gordon); they continued the business under the firm name of Morehouse & Gordon, for eighteen months, when Mr. Morehouse withdrew, and began as a trading salesman for the firm of Shaw & Baldwin, of Toledo (in the notion business); he continued at this for two years, and then began merchandis-

ing at Ashley, Ohio, beginning March 17, 1871, and, in 1873, he sold the same to Clay & Longwell, and then traveled for Alcott & Co., of Cleveland, wholesale dealers in dry goods, and, July 18, 1874, he quit, and soon after traded for a stock of dry goods of James Wilcox, of East Liberty, and moved the same to Olive Green, where he has since been located, and is now carrying on a fine stock of dry goods, notions, hats, caps, boots and shoes, and everything denoting a first-class dry-goods store; his gentlemanly appearance and honesty have won for him a trade enjoyed by few in any part of Central Ohio; he is now Postmaster at this place, and is also in the undertaking business. He enlisted in Co. D, 121st O. V. I., in 1863, and remained until the close of the war; was in Sherman's march to the sea. He was married, May 6, 1866, to Sarah Doty, a daughter of Caroline Doty; she was born in 1848, in Pennsylvania; they had three children—Lillian, born Jan. 12, 1867; Minnie, born Oct. 23, 1869; Verner, born Aug. 1, 1875.

ELISHA W. MOODY, farmer; P. O. Rich Hill, Knox Co.; is a son of William and Laura (Wells) Moody; his parents were born in Licking Co., and raised a family of twelve children; Elisha was born Sept. 6, 1841, in Richland Co., Ohio. Was married March 6, 1865, to Allie L. Jewell, a daughter of Harrison Jewell, a farmer and mechanic; she was born Dec. 26, 1845. They have three children—Olive, born July 26, 1866; Laura A., Feb. 12, 1869; Harrison, Sept. 30, 1876. In 1871, they bought the present farm of 102 acres; he makes some specialty in Spanish merino sheep; his farm is well improved, and has good buildings. He and wife are members of the Disciples Church.

PHEBE A. PATRICK, farming; P. O. Condit, Ohio; is a daughter of James and Mary (Wort) McFalls; her father was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America when 4 years old; he settled in Ohio, in Trenton Township, and died in October, 1861; her mother died in July, 1864. They had three children, all of whom are living; Phebe was born in 1825, in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio by team with her parents; she was married Nov. 20, 1853, to Porter Patrick, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Taylor) Patrick. He was born in 1825, in Ohio; they settled at their marriage in Sunbury, Ohio; in 1854 they settled on the farm where she now resides, there being 100 acres of well-improved land, well watered by a spring; her husband died March 7, 1873; she has since made her home on the farm. She has two sisters—Margaret, married Peter Sunderland, now living in Missouri (her husband a carpenter); Jennie, married Edwick Galpin, is now living in California (her husband is dead). Her father was in the Revolutionary war.

ALBERT PUMPHREY, farmer; P. O. Rich Hill, Knox Co.; is a son of Fleming and Elizabeth (Lewis) Pumphrey; his father was born in Virginia, about 1810, and emigrated to Ohio in 1835, settling in Jefferson Co., where the family remained some time, thence to Harrison Co., remaining there ten years; from there they moved to Missouri for two years, after which he made his settlement in Knox Co., where he died in 1863. His mother died in 1841. Albert was born Jan. 14, 1837, in Harrison Co.; at the age of 25, he began business for himself, on a farm of eighty acres, in Allen Co., Ind., which he traded to James Laughlin, and settled on the farm now owned by Cullum. He is now living on a small lot of seven acres, in Sec. 4, where he enjoys a fine little home. He has a storeroom in Harlem Township, Delaware Co., valued at $2,500, which is in addition to a nice dwelling and barn. Was married Nov. 4, 1863, to Mary Gundy, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Gundy; her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio in 1819, settling in Harrison Co.; they had nine children, five now living; her mother died in October, 1876. Mrs. Pumphrey was born July 20, 1839, in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. They have six children—Percival, born March 28, 1865, died Oct. 27, 1865; William, born Nov. 11, 1866; Joseph, Jan. 23, 1870; Minnie, Sept. 9, 1868, died Jan. 7, 1869; Clarence, born March 12, 1874; Charles, Feb. 7, 1877.

THOMSON ROBERTS, farmer; Kingston Center; is a son of Hezekiah and Catharine (Van Loon) Roberts; his father emigrated from Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1809, to Delaware Co., and settled in the dense forests; Mr. Roberts father died in 1826; he remained with his mother until 1836, when he began life for himself on the old homestead, where he remained until 1854, when he sold his interest in the same, and bought 140 acres—his present home—and has since followed rural life. Was married in 1835 to Mary, a daughter of Philip and Sarah Powers; her parents were from Maine, emigrating to Ohio about 1812; her father died in 1824, and mother in 1826; she was born in 1815 in Jefferson Co., Ohio; they have nine children—Hezekiah, Lucy, Hosmer, Monroe, De Witt C. (is teaching in

Denver, Colo.), Electa and Mary D.; two are dead. Mr. Roberts has been Township Trustee and has held other township offices. They are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He began life with nothing, and, by careful management, they have made themselves a happy home; he now enjoys the ripe old age of 75 years.

JOHN ROONEY, farmer; P. O. Kingston Center; is a son of George and Mary (Clayton) Rooney; his father was born in Berkeley Co., Va., and emigrated to Ohio in 1825, settling in Mt. Vernon, and teamed for awhile, driving a six-horse team to the lake, hauling grain there and bringing goods on return; while engaged in that business, he took the "lake" fever, and hired a man to drive the team for him, who had the bad luck to lose two horses, which was pronounced by the doctors caused by poison; his father then managed stock for Daniel S. Norton for seven years at Mt. Vernon; he now lives in Wood Co., Ohio, and is 87 years old; they had ten children. Our subject was born in 1820 in Berkeley Co., Va.; came with his parents to Mt. Vernon when 14; began living with Mr. Norton, attending school and caring for the stock. Norton had a school-house on his own farm and would hire a teacher to educate his children and his hired hands. He came to Delaware Co. in 1837 or 1838 with his parents, settling on what is now owned by Wheaton. Was married in 1842 to Elizabeth Patrick, a daughter of Joseph Patrick, by whom he had three children—Eugene, Allen D. and Luellen; his wife died in 1858; was again married, Oct. 5, 1859, to Lyddie Anderson; she was born in 1835 in Delaware Co.; they have seven children—Lizzie, Jessie, Frank, Joanna, Infield, Alma and George F. He settled on their present farm on Sec. 3 in the spring of 1843, then all unimproved; he has cleared seventy-five acres, and has in all 138 acres, with good running water; he makes a specialty in breeding fine stock, and has at present, perhaps, the finest Norman stallion in the State, having booked over $2,000 this season; he is in partnership with James Scott; the colts sell at two years old from $150 to $250; he has been connected with schools for nine years and is at present a member of the Agricultural Society of Delaware Co., Ohio.

S. A. RAMSEY, farmer; P. O. Centerburg; is a son of James and Margaret (Huffman) Ramsey. His father was born in New Jersey about 1777, and was of Scotch-Irish descent; his grandfather Ramsey served in the Revolutionary war; his father died in 1823, and had a family of eight children, six of whom are now living. Our subject was born June 7, 1807, in New Jersey, and emigrated to Ohio by teams in 1838; he had been engaged in the mercantile business at Hampden, N. J., some time prior to his moving to Ohio. He was married to Jane Styker in 1831; she died about fourteen months after marriage. Was again married, in 1835, to Mary A. Trimmer, a daughter of Sarah and David Trimmer; she was born in 1813; they had seven children—James (married to Almeda Loverage), Sarah (married to Nelson Osborn, living in Morrow Co.), Margaret (married to Daniel Durst), Mary (married to Henry Frost), David (married to Emma Page; he graduated at Delaware, Ohio, in 1872, and is now a traveling salesman for Stiger & Co., of New York), Nelson (married Anna Belle Gambill) and Alexander (married to Belle Noe). Mr. Ramsey made his first settlement in Knox Co.; in 1839, he settled his present farm of 138 acres, and has added to the same until he now has 280 acres; he devotes his own personal attention to his fine farm and splendid herd of Spanish merino sheep. He served nine years as Justice of the Peace, and has held school offices as Trustee and Director. He has been a member of the M. E. Church forty-eight years, the financial interests of which have been in good condition on account of that relationship; he has been an active worker in the temperance movement.

JOHN ROWE, farmer; P. O. Condit; is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hill) Rowe; his father was born in England, which was also the birthplace of our subject, his advent being May 9, 1811. In 1840, he emigrated to Gambier, Knox Co., Ohio, where he worked by the month at $9 to $18. He worked for Judge Hurd for nine years. Was married, in 1844, to Elizabeth, a daughter of William Spearman; her parents were of English descent. In 1843, Mr. Rowe bought 106 acres, a part of the present farm, and by economy and hard labor added to it until he now has 600 acres; this farm is finely adapted to stock raising, of which he makes a specialty, having at present about seven hundred head of fine Spanish Merino sheep; he also deals in cattle; he has been connected with road and school offices. They are members of the M. E. Church. They have had eleven children, seven living—Samuel, John, Elizabeth, Eliza, Willie, Frank and Fannie. Mr. Rowe started in life with no worldly treasure, save about $50.

FISHER WHITE, farmer; P. O. Kingston Center; is a son of George and Elizabeth (Leonard) White; his father was born in the State of Delaware, and emigrated to Pennsylvania when 11, and, when 25, came to Delaware Co., Ohio, settling in Brown Township; he died in Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, in 1859, and had seven children; he was a carpenter by trade, and a member of the M. E. Church. His mother is now living in Porter Township, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Fisher White was born in Brown Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, where he remained until 25 years of age. He was married, Jan. 1, 1850, to Catharine, a daughter of Peter and Sarah (Kilpatrick) Collum; her father was born Feb. 14, 1794, and mother, Oct. 20, 1796; her mother was a relative of Gen. A. J. Kilpatrick; her parents had seven children; five died in infancy, and one lived to be 7 and then passed away; her mother died March 20, 1835; father was again married, Aug. 5, 1838, to Rhoda Wigton, a daughter of Rev. Thomas Wigton. Mrs. White was born in 1827 in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. White have had five children—Sarah E. (married W. H. Rowland and living in Knox Co.), Charlie (deceased), Florence B., Rosa (deceased), Frank O. In 1853–54, Mr. White bought twenty-nine acres of land in Brown Township, adjoining Eden, and laid out what is called Leonard & White Addition; he then rented land in Kingston Township until 1859, when he moved to East Liberty, Porter Township, and soon engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, Z. L. White, continuing the same two years, and then sold out to W. E. Harris. Mr. White then ran a notion wagon over the country, and, by having a first-class salesman, they exchanged about $12,000 worth of goods yearly for four years; he then began buying stock and farming 100 acres of well-improved land, which now adjoins the village of East Liberty, in which he owns twenty-five lots. He has been connected with township offices, as Treasurer, eleven years in succession. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has taken deep interest; has been Superintendent of Sunday school. He paid out $700 for war purposes.

TRENTON TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS ANDREWS, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; is a son of Ira and Bethiah (Jenkins) Andrews; his father was born May 30, 1798, and married June 16, 1823; his mother was born Aug. 31, 1804; they came from Connecticut; he bought 100 acres of land where the Columbus depot now stands; both are deceased, the father Oct. 6, 1854, and the mother March 21, 1864; they had two children—Chauncy B., born May 16, 1824, in Berkshire Township, and is now living in Iowa; Thomas Andrews was born April 17, 1831, in Syracuse, N. Y., and was married Feb. 8, 1855, to Alsina, a daughter of Jacob Boyd; she was born May 16, 1833, in this township; they have two children—Medora, married John Longwell, now living in Sunbury; Charles, now attending college in Delaware. Our subject learned the cooper's trade with his father, and and continued the same until 25; he also worked at the hat trade in Mt. Vernon and Trenton Township. After marriage, they settled on their farm, which consists of 200 acres, in addition to which they own sixty-five acres in another lot. He is serving his fifth year as Treasurer of the township. He is a member of Sparrow Lodge, No. 400, A., F. & A. M., in which he was elected Treasurer for six terms in succession; is also Treasurer of the Delaware (Ohio) Fire Insurance Co.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, farmer; P. O. Van's Valley; is a son of David and Sarah (Draper) Armstrong; his father was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., Aug. 14, 1780; married Oct. 1, 1805, and emigrated to Ohio by team in 1807, settling near Sunbury, where he began life in the wilderness; his personal property consisted of a cow and six bushels of frost-bitten corn; Mr. Armstrong made his start on the farm now owned by George Peck, where he erected a log cabin 18x18 feet, and there they spent their early married life; they had nine children—Catharine, Charles, Nancy, John, Hannah, John the 2d, Amy, Mary and David. Mr. Armstrong's mother was a daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Courtright) Draper; she was born May 27, 1787, and died

January 12, 1860; John was born Aug. 17, 1820, in Berkshire Township; in 1850, he went to California to seek for gold and found it, clearing about $3,500. Feb. 5, 1851, he was married to Caroline, a daughter of Gilbert and Magdalena (Voorhees) Van Dorn; her parents were early settlers of Delaware Co., making their home in 1817 on the farm now owned by our subject; they had eight children; the father died Aug. 26, 1862, and mother Sept. 7, 1863; Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have two boys—Charles V., graduated in the Cleveland Commercial College, and was bookkeeper in the Central Bank at Columbus for three years, is now farming with his father; Wilber P. is a teacher of efficient qualifications. Mr. Armstrong was in the mercantile and stock business at Cardington from 1851 to 1856; he owns 264 acres of well-improved land, and makes a specialty in baling and selling hay; is also engaged in the stock business. They are members of the M. E. Church at Van's Valley, in which he has taken an active interest; he was one of the commissioners for erecting the court house in Delaware Co.

HENRY BOYD, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Anderson) Boyd; his father was born in New Jersey, and his mother in Pennsylvania; they came to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1829–30; they had twelve children, eleven now living, eight in Delaware Co.; the father died in 1868, the mother is still living, making her home at Charles Perfect's, in Trenton Township. Mr. Boyd was born Dec. 28, 1827, in Luzerne Co., Penn., and was married, Nov. 14, 1861, to Elizabeth, a daughter of Nicholas and Nancy Manville; had two children—Amy E., born Sept. 20, 1863, died Aug. 25, 1866; Charles N., born June 20, 1865; died Aug. 19, 1866; his wife died Jan. 31, 1867. He was again married, Jan. 14, 1868, to Sarah Longshore, a daughter of George Clark (she being the widow of Minor Longshore, who died June 15, 1856). They settled east of Sunbury, where he was engaged in a grist and saw mill, which he sold in 1872, to Jacob Burrur; he then bought the present farm of fifty acres, in addition to which he owns twenty-four acres of the homestead of his father. His parents made their first settlement northeast of Sunbury, on which now stands their old stone house; a portion of the stone that entered into its construction was wheeled by Henry; he was then a mere lad. Mr. Boyd has been Trustee of the township two years.

BISHOP BOYD, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; is a well-to-do farmer of Trenton Township, a brother of Henry Boyd, whose sketch appears in this work; he was born, in 1839, in Trenton Township, on the banks of the Black Walnut. When a boy, he attended the usual winter school of those times, and, in 1862, enlisted in Co. H, 121st O. V. I., and served six months, when he returned. Nov. 29, 1863, was married to Eliza, daughter of George Clark; she was born July 28, 1844, in Trenton Township. By this union, there were born two boys—Clement L., born June 12, 1866, and George W., April 5, 1869. After marriage, they settled on his farm of eighty acres, where they have since lived; this has been acquired by industry and economy. Mr. Boyd has filled several township positions and is in the enjoyment of health and prosperity. Mrs. Boyd is a member of the Baptist Church.

J. P. BOSTON, farmer; P. O. Van's Valley; is a son of Philip and Sarah Boston; his father was born in Frederick Co., Md., about 1783, and emigrated to Ohio in 1840; he is now 97 years of age, and makes his home with our subject; the mother died Aug. 4, 1859; they had ten children; but seven survive. Mr. Boston was born Feb 12, 1823, and came to Ohio by team with his parents, with whom he remained, engaged in attending school and farming, until married, Dec. 25, 1852, to Mary A. Feazel, a daughter of Jacob Feazel; after marriage, they settled in Harlem Township, where they lived on a farm for ten years, and then moved to the present place of 15 acres; he owns 83 acres in Harlem Township, all under good improvement. He was drafted into the army, but afterward enlisted in the home guard for three years. They have had eleven children—David L., Sarah C., J. P., George W. (died 1872), William H., Abram M., John R., Charles R., Albert U. S., Marietta and Flora D. Mr. Boston makes a specialty of raising fine horses.

B. CULVER, farmer and merchant; P. O. Condit; son of John and Catharine (Johnson) Culver; his father was born about 1770, in New Jersey, and came to Ohio in 1811, and died in 1823; his mother was born in Pennsylvania about 1779, and came to Ohio with her husband; after his death she married Mr. Beard, and moved with him to Missouri; she had twelve children by her first marriage, three of whom now survive. Mr. Culver was born March 28, 1811, in what is now Berkshire Township, then Sunbury; Feb. 20, 1834, he was married to Elizabeth, a daughter of

Mordecai Thomas, when they settled in Trenton Township, on a tract of 40 acres, a portion of his present farm, which now consists of 183 acres, well improved. His wife was born April 1, 1811. They have four children—Truman, Martha J., Mary and John W. In 1867, Mr. Culver bought the Condit store of Wayman Perfect, and, with the exception of three years when he rented to a Mr. Barnes, has remained in the business, running the post office in connection with it; Martha J. has been Postmistress since 1872, and manages her father's business. Mr. Culver owns a pleasant home in Condit, and is in the enjoyment of the fruits of the industry of his younger days. When game was plenty, he was a noted hunter, and in the settlement of the country was active in assisting the pioneers to "roll up" their cabins; he takes just pride in being the owner of one of the finest span of mares in the county—one weighing 1,620 pounds, the other 1,740.

E. J. CONDIT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Condit; born Nov. 27, 1837, in Delaware Co., Ohio; his father, Jonathan Condit, was born July 17, 1794, and his mother, Mary (Mulford) Condit, Oct. 3, 1796; both were natives of New Jersey, and were married Jan. 14, 1824, and came to Ohio in 1835, settling upon the land where Mr. Condit now lives. They had six children—John K., born Nov. 22, 1825, and died Jan. 22, 1849; Mary J., born Dec. 7, 1827; Susan M., born April 13, 1830, and died Aug. 30, 1831; Whitfield S., born Dec. 22, 1834; Elias J., born Nov. 27, 1837; and Susan E., born Nov. 27, 1837. Mr. Condit was married, in 1864, to Jennie, a daughter of Middleton Perfect; by this union there has been born five children—Mulford S., Lizzie A., Edward G., Minnie B. and Milo J. Mr. Condit is the owner of a tract of land in Delaware Co., and another in Paulding Co., and devotes his attention largely to stock-raising, dealing in a fine grade of Spanish merino sheep; also keeps grade sheep for wool and mutton. The father and mother of Mr. Condit started in life without aid, but, by hard labor and economy, became the owners of about 1,200 acres of land, which was subsequently divided among the children; the father was in the saw-mill business in an early day, in which he was successful; the mother is yet living on the old homestead, and is now 83 years old.

E. W. CONDIT, farmer; P. O. Condit; is a son of Smith, Sr., and Asenath Condit; his father was born in New Jersey, and came to Ohio and this township about 1835, where he died in about one month, leaving a family of ten children; the mother died in 1875. Our subject was born June 4, 1830, in New Jersey; he remained with his mother until 18, and then engaged in blacksmithing in Logan Co., serving an apprenticeship with John Cary for three years; he then went to Iowa, and in a short time returned to Ohio, and engaged in blacksmithing on a small farm near Condit; he afterward moved to the present farm, where he remained until the death of his first wife, Adaline Dawson, whom he married in 1858; he then spent some time in traveling, making trips East to New Jersey and West to Iowa. He was again married, March 28, 1876, to Mary E., a daughter of Rev. D. and Elizabeth Adams; the father was from Pennsylvania, and the mother from New Hampshire; this wife bore him two children—Clara M. and Edgar P. He has a snug little farm, well improved, upon which they live. They are members of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton Township.

J. A. CROWL, farmer; P. O. Condit; is a son of James and Sarah (Maloney) Crowl; his father was born in Chester Co., Penn., and was of Scotch-Irish descent; his mother was of Welsh descent; he was born Nov. 7, 1844, in Pennsylvania, where he remained attending school and working at stone and bricklaying. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 87th Penn. V. I., and remained until the war closed; was in the battle of Winchester; was in most of the battles of Grant's campaigns, and was wounded at Coal Harbor, and went to the rear; he soon after joined his regiment at the yellow house in front of Petersburg, and carried his musket until the surrender of Lee; he was, however, taken prisoner at Winchester, and kept in prison at Libby and Belle Isle for two months; was then paroled, and entered the camp at Annapolis, Md. Was married, in 1869 (two years after his coming to Ohio), to Cornelia Parmer; they have had three children—Nora A., Fannie B. and David E., who died in 1870. They settled on their present farm of forty-five acres soon after marriage, where they have since remained. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Centerburg, Knox Co., also member of Centerburg Lodge, No. 666, I. O. O. F.; is now L. S. in the same.

E. M. CONDIT, farmer; P. O. Condit; son of Joseph S. and Asenath Condit; the former was born in Essex Co., N. J., and came to Ohio in 1835, settling in Trenton Township, where he

died; he was a mechanic; the mother died Jan. 27, 1875; they had ten children, and were both members of the Presbyterian Church. E. M. Condit was born in 1811 in Essex Co., N. J., and, at the age of 15, began learning the carpenter's trade with his father. When 17, he walked to Ohio, in company with Jotham Condit (his uncle), making the trip in fourteen days. In 1832, having returned, he came again to Ohio by team. In 1835, he made another trip to New Jersey, where he was married, July 15 of the same year, to Jane Mulford, returning to Ohio on his third trip, making it by canal and rivers. Soon after arrival, they began erecting a cabin, working at times into the night, when Mrs. Condit would hold the light, while her husband felled the trees. They were obliged to go in debt for their passage West, and, on beginning of housekeeping, they were in debt over $300, which necessitated hard work and rigid economy until liquidated. From this discouraging start, Mr. Condit has been prospering, until he now owns 500 acres of well-improved land, 160 acres of which he bought, in 1832, from the Government, the patent bearing the name of Gen. Jackson. They have raised one girl—Mary Brown, from the Home in New York; she was married, in 1877, to Thomas Robinson, and moved to Missouri on a farm, Mr. Condit having helped them to eighty acres. They also raised a boy—Zenas Chippy, whom they took at 20 months old; he married Fannie, a daughter of Samuel Rineheart, of Sunbury, and moved to Kansas, where they are farming 240 acres through Mr. Condit's aid. Mr. and Mrs. Condit have been members of the Presbyterian Church for forty-seven years. He has the credit of being the owner of the first frame barn put up in Trenton Township, which was raised without the use of whisky.

MATILDA DOMIGON, Condit; was one of the first white children born in Berkshire Township, which took place in 1813, and was raised in Sunbury; she is a daughter of Norman and Sarah (Williams) Patrick; her father came to Ohio from Pennsylvania on horseback, and died in 1874. She married John Domigon, who was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1810; he died Oct. 2, 1869, and was a member of the M. E. Church. They had two children—Sarah, married Thomas Jackson; H. C., who was born in 1844 in Delaware Co., was married May 5, 1872, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Alden, who was born in New York in 1800, and came to Ohio about 1820 or 1821, settling in Johnstown; he was one of the first settlers of the place, and died in 1862; there were in the family thirteen children but four are now living; she was born in 1844 in Johnstown, Ohio; has taught twenty terms of school, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Domigon has also long been a member of the same denomination.

GEORGE FARRES, milling; P. O. Condit; was born in 1835 in Belmont Co., Ohio, where he remained untill 15 years of age, when he came to Delaware Co. with Noah Dillon, with whom he engaged in farming for some time; his father was born in Virginia, and his mother in Maryland, the former died about 1838. Mr. Farres was married in 1855 to Lorain Eggleston, a daughter of Harris and Barbara Eggleston; she was born in 1838 in Licking Co, Ohio; they had five children, three of whom now survive—Daniel, who married Amy, daughter of Truman Culver, May 4, 1879, and Hiram and Della; the two deceased are William and George. In 1863, Mr. Farres moved to Illinois; was there about one year, and meeting with some reverses he enlisted in Co. H, 48th I. V. I., and served from 1863 until 1865, when he was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark. He farmed after returning from the war until 1875, when he bought a saw-mill near Marengo, Morrow Co., of J. W. Hall, and moved the same to Condit, which he has since been running with good success; this mill, for which he paid $1,000, is situated upon a tract of fifteen acres of land upon which he also has two excellent dwellings. Mr. Farres skillfully manages his mill business, and with the aid of his two sons is being prospered; he has sawed and shipped over 500,000 feet of elm lumber to the Columbus Buggy Co.

C. P. GORSUCH, farmer; P. O. Condit; is a son of Nathan and Lorena Gorsuch; his father was born in September, 1816, in Knox Co., Ohio; the mother was a daughter of Solomon and Betsey Overturf; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio; they endured the hardships incident to pioneer life; the father died in December, 1866; the mother is still living in Trenton Township. Mr. Gorsuch was born March 26, 1854, in Harlem Township, Delaware Co., where he remained until 20, when he moved to this township, where his mother rented of G. W. Perfect; he worked by the month for three years, and was married, May 2, 1878, to Alice, a daughter of John and Catharine Blamer; she was born in 1856, near Johnstown, Licking Co., Ohio; they have one child—Eva B., born June 24, 1879. Mr. Gorsuch has fifty-two acres of land well improved, and well

watered by Perfect Creek; he has a good start in life, and with the advantages that generally come from being in the prime of early manhood, will succeed to the benefits that accrue from application and a sound judgment.

MRS. M. J. GREEN, farmer; P. O. Condit; is a daughter of Jotham and Mary (Mulford) Condit, and sister of E. J. Condit; she was born in 1827, in New Jersey, and came to Ohio with her parents by team, as was customary in those days. She was married in 1847, to E. Green, a son of E. and Elizabeth Green; her husband was born in Kent Co., England, and emigrated to America about 1840; after marriage, they settled on the farm where Mrs. Green now lives, then about one hundred acres; they added, by hard labor and skillful management, until they possessed about eight hundred acres, and improved the same; he died in July, 1873; their children are Susan C., married Charles Deeds, now living in Licking Co., a farmer and stock-raiser; Carrie E., married W. L. Mills, now living in the family (they have two children —Charles W., deceased, and George); Charles E. and Annie L., both living at home. Her husband was a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which organization the rest of the family belong.

ALVIN GRANDSTAFF, farmer and teacher; P. O. Green; is a son of Moses and Amanda (Bowers) Grandstaff; they were both natives of Virginia, and had ten children, seven of whom now survive. Mr. Grandstaff was born in 1842, in Licking Co., Ohio, and remained with his parents, attending school and farming until 19, at which time he enlisted in Co. D, 18th U. S. I., serving three years; he was wounded several times—once in the shoulder very severely; he was tendered a lieutenant's commission for bravery in taking a soldier of the 32d O. V. I. off the field in the midst of the battle; he was in the battles of Chickamauga, Stone River and Perryville, and on the Atlanta campaign with Sherman; he served three years, and was honorably mustered out; after his return, he attended school at Johnstown, Galena, Lebanon and Delaware, teaching at intervals; having taught in all about twenty-three terms—seven months at Johnstown, in the public schools, and afterward bought a building, and started a select school at the same place, in partnership with Prof. Vaughn. He was married, Nov. 20, 1872, to Luella, a daughter of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Walwrath) Granger; her father was born in Granville; they had eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Grandstaff lived on his father's farm in Licking Co., for one year, and then came to his present place of sixty-four acres; they have three children —Maud, Edwin and Mabel. Mrs. Grandstaff is a member of the Christian Union Church; he is now making a specialty of fine Spanish Merino sheep, and promises great success in the undertaking.

CHARLES LONGSHORE, farmer; P. O. Condit; is a son of David and Elizabeth (Warner) Longshore; his father was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1806, settling in Berkshire Township, west of Sunbury, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Grist, where he lived until his death; it was then a dense forest, there being but one house between Delaware and Johnstown, and that where George Gibson now resides; the only neighbor for some time was a brother; their first nights were spent in the woods around a fire, with a friendly Indian as company; his mother died in 1840; they had eight children, three now living. The subject of this sketch was born in 1818, in Delaware Co., and married Ida Sharp in 1840, and, at the age of 21, began farming for himself, and renting land for several years, when he bought a farm of forty acres, having added to it until it contained 145 acres, 100 of which he sold in 1871; he now lives on the remaining forty-five acres, which is in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Longshore and wife have had five children, one only now living—Eugenie, who married Johnson Carpenter; they had two children—Fred and Frank. Mr. Carpenter was born in 1836, and died in 1870; was a soldier in the late war over four years. Jasper Longshore was in the war three years, and died in March, 1867; Clark died July 18, 1868; Seth, in March, 1867; Clinton, in 1848.

MRS. E. LANDON, farming; P. O. Sunbury; is a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Taylor) Patrick; her father came to Ohio, in 1809, by team, and had on arrival 50 cents; settling in Kingston Township, where he bought for his first farm the one now owned by David H. Elliott, and the birthplace of the subject (which was April 6, 1812). She was married in 1829, to George Landon, a son of Samuel and Hannah (Atherton) Landon; he was born Aug. 23, 1806, in Luzerne Co., Penn., and came to Ohio by team with his father. The result of this union was four children—Elizabeth, died at the age of 2 years; John, born in 1832, in Berkshire Township, in 1856 he went to California, and there and in Nevada he mined nine years, when he returned; Hannah was married, July 26,

1871, to Lyman Carpenter, who died Aug. 25, 1872; Joseph P., born May 2, 1838, he served about eighteen months in the army, during the late war, in the 96th O. V. I. The father died Nov. 26, 1850, when the family moved to Sunbury, and there remained until 1858, when they bought a farm west of Sunbury, known as the Gilbert Carpenter farm; in 1873, they moved on to their present place. This farm contains 205 acres, and belongs to the two boys, John and J. P.; they have recently bought 67 acres, known as the old Longshore farm in Berkshire Township. Mrs. Landon is the owner of 100 acres of fine land in Berkshire Township. Her father was Treasurer of Delaware Co. for several terms, and was Commissioner for some time, and also Justice of the Peace, for years. The great-grandfather Landon emigrated from Scotland, at an early day, and settled on Long Island.

MARGARET LONGSHORE; P. O. Condit; was born July 2, 1804, and a daughter of Christian and Sallie (Linderman) Young; her father settled in Ohio about 1816, and farmed near Galena until his death in 1838. She was married June 22, 1826, to Cyrus Longshore, by whom she has had six children, four are now living; her husband was born Nov. 24, 1804, in Muskingum Co., Ohio, and came with his parents to Delaware Co. about 1808, settling west of Sunbury on a farm now owned by the Landon brothers, and in 1836 on the farm owned by Mrs. Longshore; he died May 3, 1870. Her son, I. N. Longshore, was born June 14, 1839, and worked by the month for five years. He was married, Nov. 23, 1865, to Angeline T. Bourn, a daughter of Almerian and Elizabeth (Jewett) Bourn; her parents were born in Massachusetts, and came to Ohio in 1839. I. N. Longshore and wife have two children—Alvey S., born May 17, 1867, and Mark A., Sept. 27, 1868; after marriage they settled on the old homestead where their residence now stands; in May, he sold this little farm for $1,000 cash, and soon after bought one of forty-seven acres in Trenton Township of A. C. Bowers at $60 per acre; he also works eighty-three acres of his mother's farm. They are members of the Christian Union Church in which he is Elder, and has been Superintendent of Sunday schools; he once carried the mail from Johnstown to Newark, making daily trips for one year; he also worked at carpentering for two years.

MILLS & GREEN; P. O. Condit. These gentlemen are thrifty and enterprising stock-dealers and farmers, located in the northeastern part of this township, where they have a farm of several hundred acres, well adapted for the successful prosecution of their business; their specialty, perhaps, is in Spanish merino sheep, of which they have the finest specimens to be found in the country; their experience dates back a number of years; this, coupled with their financial ability and enterprise, places them in the foremost rank of success in this particular; this, however, is not permitted to detract from other classes in which they are interested; the greatest care and attention is given in every branch of their calling, and their stock is noted for its superiority far and near. Mr. Mills is also interested in Norman horses, and has some noble animals of this kind. This firm, through their enterprise and painstaking, are not only doing a good thing for themselves, but are contributing largely to the improvement of the stock throughout the country, and are well deserving the patronage of stock-growers.

W. D. MILLER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Galena; is one of the most extensive farmers of Trenton Township; he was born, in 1833, in Knox Co., Ohio, and remained with his parents until married. His father, John Miller, was born in Washington Co., Penn, and came with his parents to Ohio in 1811; his mother carrying him and a brother on horseback; they settled in Knox Co. His father married twice, and had seven children by each wife; he is now living in Utica. Mr. Miller's parents have been members of the Christian Church for forty years. In 1855, he engaged in the daguerreotype business, with Hartsock, in Iowa, and, in 1856, he built a car for the same purpose, and was then engaged in Iowa City and Washington, same State, until 1858, when he returned to Ohio, where, in December of that year, he married Melissa, a daughter of William King, of Utica, by whom he had two children—Nettie, married J. Stockwell, and Monroe, who died when but 1 year old; his wife died in 1862. He was again married, in 1865, to Mary, a daughter of James Paul; her father was born in Washington Co., Penn., and was one of the early pioneers of Knox Co., Ohio, and now makes his home in Morrow Co. Mr. Miller has five children by his last marriage—Henry, Fred, John, William and Sarah E., who died in September, 1875. Mr. Miller began farming by renting for five years, he then bought 272 acres of land in Trenton Township, to which he subsequently added quite extensively. In connection with his farming, he

branched into the sheep business, which has grown into such magnitude, that he now ranks among the most extensive stock-dealers of the county, having about nine hundred head of Spanish merino of fine quality. To his wife is due much credit for her efforts in contributing to the prosperity of her husband, having saved up about $600 from her resources as a housekeeper. He is a member of the Trenton Christian Church, and also of the Grange Lodge.

ALLEN MOORE, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; was born in 1825 in Licking Co., Ohio; he is a son of Jacob and Mary (Dixon) Moore; his father was born in Virginia, and came to Ohio in 1813, settling in Burlington Township, Licking Co.; he died in Utica in 1864; the mother died in 1844; they had eight children. Mr. Moore remained at his paternal home until married in 1851 to Sarah, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Harris) Matthews; her father was born in 1792, in Alleghany Co., Md., and emigrated to Ohio at an early period; he was in the war of 1812. Her mother was born Nov. 11, 1792; they had ten children. Mrs. Moore was born in 1827 in Knox Co., Ohio; they farmed in Licking Co. until Mr. Moore enlisted in Co. B, 142d O. V. I., and while he was in the service his wife bought their present farm of 102 acres, which is under good improvement and worth $60 per acre. They have three children—Henry, who has taught school, clerked for Judge Sprague, at Sunbury, and engaged in other kinds of occupations; Theodore, who is at home and Josephine, who married Eli Zigler, now living in Richland Co., Ohio. He is a teacher and farmer; she has also had considerable experience and success in teaching. Mr. Moore has been called upon to serve his township, and is at present Trustee. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, in which he is Deacon. They are now in the enjoyment of a pleasant home, the fruit of their combined efforts and provident care.

NORMAN PERFECT, farmer; P. O. Condit; was born Oct. 9, 1830, on a farm in Trenton Township, where he remained with his father and mother (Middleton and Huldah Perfect) until 21 years old, when he came to the farm where he now lives, then 145 acres, to which he has added until he now possesses 323 acres, well improved. He was married, March 13, 1856, to Susan E., a daughter of Jonathan and Mary Condit, by whom he had ten children—Edgar N., Mary A., Mark A., Carrie J., Waldo and Claude; and four deceased—John C. died June 26, 1861; Addie A., Oct. 9, 1865; Elias, July 15, 1874, and an infant March 10, 1857. Mr. Perfect is in the general stock business, making a specialty of short-horned thoroughbred cattle, and is in partnership with Mills & Condit, in breeding fine Norman horses, having at this time two fine stallions recently imported from France. He recently came into possession, by purchase, of twenty-five acres of the old homestead of his father. Mr. Perfect and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

I. A. PIERSON, merchant, Condit; son of Ira and Jemima (Condit) Pierson; his father was born June 17, 1788, in New Jersey, and came to Ohio in 1838, settling near Condit; his first house was a rude structure of round logs with a puncheon floor; he died June 13, 1873, at the ripe old age of 85, having reared a family of ten children; he was a member of the Baptist Church; the mother was a daughter of Simon Condit, and was born in 1792, and died Dec. 15, 1869; was also a member of the Baptist Church. Their son, I. A. Pierson, was born Nov. 12, 1830, in New Jersey, and came with his parents by team to Ohio, being twenty-nine days on the road; at 16, he began learning the cabinet trade with C. S. Ogden, in Logan Co.; at the end of three years, he worked at house-building, in Delaware Co. one year, and in Licking Co. about two years; he then ran a saw-mill in partnership with his brother Simon for seven years, meeting with good success; in 1859, he bought fifty acres of land in Trenton Township, which he has improved; in 1863, he took a contract to carry the mail between Condit and Mt. Vernon, and, at the same time, engaging in buying and selling wood and furs, also dealing in stock; in 1873, he took charge of the station and express at this place, and has been engaged in merchandising under the firm name of Pierson & Post, buying produce and grain. Was married, Dec. 30, 1852, to Juliet Herron, daughter of A. Herron, of New Jersey; she was born June 2, 1831, and died Jan. 1, 1867; they had five children—Andrew H., Nettie B., James E., Martin M. and Frank O. (died on the train coming from Kansas City); Mr. Pierson was again married Oct. 28, 1868, to Pyrena, daughter of Smith Perry; she was born June 8, 1845. They are members of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, of which he has been Trustee.

C. S. PARSONS, farmer; P. O. Condit; is a native of New York, where he was born in 1834. His father, G. D. Parsons, is a native of the same

State, and with his wife, and mother of C. S., are now living in Licking Co. They came to Ohio in 1849. C. S. Parsons, when a boy, worked by the month, before and after coming to Ohio, a portion of the time for from $6 to $10 per month. In Granville, Ohio, he worked for A. Bond at the cooper's trade, for seven years, and then took up the double occupation of cooper and farmer, near his father's home in Licking Co. In 1866, he was married to Ettie Barton, daughter of Emily Barton, formerly of Maryland, now of this township. They have had four children, two now living—Annie B. and William L.; the two deceased were infants. Soon after marriage, they settled on the place where they now live, which consists of thirty-five acres. They are members of the Christian Church in Licking Co., in the Sunday school of which he has been Superintendent.

S. H. PIERSON, farmer; P. O. Condit; was born Dec. 31, 1827, in Essex Co., N. J., and emigrated to Ohio in 1838. At 17, he began the blacksmith's trade with Lewis Ketcham, with whom he afterward formed a partnership. In 1850, went to Iowa and entered 200 acres of land, remaining about eight months; returning, he worked in a machine-shop at Granville, Ohio. Ten months afterward, he went to work carpentering with his brother I. A., at Columbus Center, on what is now known as the B. & O. R. R., for two years. They then went into the steam saw-mill business, his part of which he subsequently traded for a farm in Paulding Co., and in a short time moved to Hartford Township, Licking Co., where he lived fifteen years, and then traded for 205 acres of land, where he now lives. Was married, Feb. 22, 1854, to Abigail, a daughter of Moses and Eleanor (Gould) Jacobus. Her father was born in New Jersey, and came to Ohio in 1832, settling on the farm now owned by Burrell, where he died in 1852. They had eight children. Mrs. Pierson was born Oct. 10, 1828, in New Jersey. They have six children, five living—Charles A., William C., Ella J., Emma C. and Cora M.; Stephen M. died Dec. 14, 1861. He and wife, together with Charles, William and Ella, are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DANIEL H. PETERS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Green, Licking Co.; is a son of William and Sarah (Bashford) Peters; his father was of English descent, and born in Maryland; his mother of Irish descent; her father was from Cork, Ireland. Mr. Peters' father emigrated to Ohio about 1816, and his grandfather came to America in 1808, and served awhile in the war of 1812. Mr. Peters was born June 26, 1820, in Pickaway Co., Ohio, and came to Licking Co., in April, 1822. Nov. 27, 1842, he was married to Miss R. Iles; she was born in Licking Co; they had nine children—Sarah J., Lucretia, James W., Effie, Oliver, Emma, William P., Melissa and Martha. His wife died Oct. 6, 1863; she was a member of the M. E. Church. He was again married, in 1864, to Mary A., daughter of Edward and Mary Lake, by whom he had six children; five living—Rose D., Frank J., Milton H., Mark M., William S. and John M., who died Nov. 21, 1869. He lived, after marriage, in Licking Co. four years, and then rented his present farm of 124 acres, which he bought two years afterward; About 1859, he learned the carpenter's trade, and has thus been enabled to make his own farm improvements; in 1864, he commenced dealing in Spanish merino sheep, which he supplies to those wanting at fair prices; he has filled his share of the township offices, and is now a member of the Christian Union Church, as are also five his family. He has served as Superintendent of Sunday school for twenty-five years, and many years as Elder. This church now has a membership of 100. He is a member of Sparrow Lodge, No. 400, A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE PATRICK, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; is a son of Norman and Sarah (Williams) Patrick; his father was born in New York, and came to Trenton Township about 1808, on horseback, and located on what is now the Burt Moore farm; in 1830, he kept tavern in Sunbury, the second one in the place; he died in April, 1874, the father of six children. George Patrick was born Aug. 8, 1815, in this township, and was married, Jan. 18, 1836, to Rebecca, a daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Cain) Walker; her parents were natives of Virginia, and were early settlers of Mt. Vernon; they are both dead; after marriage, Mr. Patrick settled on the London farm for some time, afterward lived in Sunbury; in 1839, they settled on the farm where they now live. He began carrying the mail about 1837, his first trip being from London to the former residence of Mr. Coulter; after six months, he carried from West Jefferson, Franklin Co., to Columbus, afterward between Sunbury and Columbus. In 1852, in company with forty others, he went by team to California for the purpose of mining, where he had some success; he returned in two years by water, when he again entered upon his

his old calling, between Sunbury and Columbus. In 1863, he enlisted in Co. G, 96th O. V. I., as teamster; he returned from the war in 1865, sick with the fever; as soon as able he went to Cairo, Ill., and brought home his son, who was sick from army exposure, and who was Quartermaster of the 174th O. V. I.; then drove a Government team from Camp Chase to Columbus; afterward on the mail route from Lancaster to Columbus for J. W. Hauks; in 1868, he took the mail route between Sunbury, Johnstown and Delaware; afterward selling out the Delaware route to Brooks, he yet carried the mail to Johnstown. They have nine children—Nathan E., married Louie Redman; Huldah, has an important position in the Dayton Insane Asylum; Philena, who married John Welchimer; P. H., living at home; Sarah E., who married Leroy Irving; Matilda, who married William Cott; George, living at E. J. Condit's; John W., who is a farmer in Iowa, and Norman, living at home. Mr. Patrick and wife are members of the Christian Church.

W. M. SHICKS, farmer; P. O. Sunbury; son of Michael and Sophina (Titus) Shicks; his father was born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio about 1812, settling in Berkshire Township on the farm now owned by B. Bell; Mr. Shicks' father died in 1847 or 1848; his mother was born in New York, married in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio by team; they had seven children, but four survive. The subject was born in 1824 in Trenton Township and was married to Mary, a daughter of John and Rachel (Meeker) Place; she was born June 1, 1824, in Porter Township; they have had eight children, six living—George, born July 7, 1853; Alice, May 28, 1855; James A., March 3, 1858; John W., June 14, 1859; Charles, May 16, 1861; Roxanna, May 17, 1866; T. J., 1849, died June 27, 1861; Harriet, born July 29, 1851, died June 20, 1861; Charlie, John and Alice belong to the Christian Church in Trenton Township; Mr. Shicks settled on his present farm of twenty-three acres soon after marriage, and there is passing life pleasantly; Mrs. Shick's parents were from Pennsylvania; her grandparents, Timothy Meeker and Peleg Place, were Revolutionary soldiers.

PETER V. SEARLES, farmer; P. O. Van's Valley; is a son of Peter and Mercy Searles, natives of New York; he was born in 1810 in Saratoga Co., same State, and emigrated to Ohio in 1828, settling in Madison Co.; two years afterward moving to Licking Co., and there engaged working by the month; in 1838, he married Jane Light, who was born in 1819 in Virginia; they farmed for awhile near Galena, and then came to Trenton Township; in 1841, he bought fifty acres of land in Licking Co., for which he went in debt $700; this he liquidated with money earned by teaming; this he sold in 1843, and subsequently bought the present farm of 111 acres, having rented it for some time prior; they have had seven children; six now survive—Warren V., married Angeline Walker; Theodore P., married three times, to Julia Day, Mary Ford and Ellen Leaks; Viola A., married William Day, living in Brown Co., Ind.; Adaline, married Henry Ross; Alinda J., married Lud Wright; Alonzo M., was born March 23, 1858; was married to Sarah Boruff Nov. 27, 1877; she was born June 30, 1857; they have one child, Bessie O., born Sept. 8, 1879; they are making their home with his father, the mother having died Dec. 4, 1859.

D. S. SINKEY, farmer; P. O. Van's Valley; is a son of William and Mary (McCardney) Sinkey; his parents were of Irish descent and came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1813, settling in Perry Co., and moving afterward to Iowa, where they died. The subject was born July 3, 1806, in Pennsylvania, and came with his parents by team to Ohio. He was married, in 1826, to Betsy Stimale, by whom he had four children; two are living—Ann (married James Grant, a connection of Gen. U. S. Grant, and is living in Effingham Co., Ill.), John, (now in Licking Co., Ohio). Mrs. Sinkey died in 1835. He was again married, in 1856, to Margaret Clayton, by whom he had four children, but three are living—Miles, (living in Union Co.); Stephen, (in Licking Co.); Mary, (married J. Kerby). Mr. Sinkey's second wife died Oct. 16, 1863; was again married in 1864, to Jane Iles, by whom he had one child—William D., born Dec. 28, 1865. Mrs. Sinkey's parents were born in Virginia and came to Ohio in 1802; her grandfather Iles was a British soldier; her parents had nine children, four now living—Mary (Graves); Elizabeth (Jaques); John (married Elizabeth Southard). Mr. Sinkey settled on his present farm about 1833; it was then covered with timber which he has cleared off, and now has 76 acres of well improved land.

A. B. SHAVER, farmer; P. O. Van's Valley; is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Conner) Shaver. The subject was born Aug. 8, 1844, in Trenton Township, on what is now the Douglas Perfect farm, where he remained until 1 year old; his

parents then moved to the Walker farm and were there two years, and then bought 100 acres of land which is yet in possession of the famiiy. Mr. Shaver remained with his parents until June 15, 1870, when he was married to Orlena, a daughter of Oliver and Rosanna (Iliff) Willison; her father was born in Licking Co.; her mother in Perry Co. They are members of the M. E. Church; have had ten children; eight now living. Her father deals largely in stock, in Licking Co. Mr. and Mrs. Shaver settled on their present farm of 88 acres, in 1871; it is well improved and valued at $60 per acre; he deals somewhat in Spanish merino sheep, to which business his farm is well adapted. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is Trustee. They have one child, an infant.

T. H. VANKIRK, physician and surgeon; P. O. Condit; is a son of Asher and Elizabeth Vankirk; his father was born in 1808, in Washington Co., Penn., and came to Knox Co., Ohio, in 1862, and to Delaware Co. in 1874; the mother was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Stephenson; her father was killed by lightning when she was an infant; she was born in 1812, in Waynesburg, Penn., and came with her husband to Ohio; he died Aug. 9, 1876, and she Oct. 20, 1877; they were both members of the Disciples Church. The Doctor was born Oct. 13, 1831, near Washington, Penn., where he made the best possible use of such educational advantages as the schools of his native town would allow; he attended Washington College four years, and taught school from the age of 18 until he was 30, a portion of this time in Ohio and Illinois; in 1860, he bought a farm, upon which he lived two years, and then bought a flock of sheep in Knox Co., which he drove to Illinois, herding them in McLean Co.; while there he taught one term of school at Twin Grove; returning to Knox Co., he entered mercantile business in 1865, at Rich Hill; he then completed his medical course, to which he had been applying himself by attending three terms of lectures at the Cincinnati Eclectic College, graduating in 1869; he then began practice at Mt. Liberty, continuing for two years; then practiced one year in Johnstown; in 1873, he began at Condit, where he has since resided, in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. He was married, in 1858, to Laura A. Jewell, a daughter of Harrison and Mary Jewell, of Licking Co., she died in 1861, in Pennsylvania; in 1869, he married his second wife, Frances J., a daughter of Alden Allen, of Knox Co.; they have three children—Charlie, Harry and Leet. The Doctor is now serving his fourth term as Justice of the Peace, and has held other positions; himself and wife are members of the Disciples Church at Mt. Liberty; he has a good property in Condit and Mt. Liberty, and is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

A. C. WILLIAMS, stone-quarry and miller; P. O. Sunbury; was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1827; he is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Ackerson) Williams; his father was born in Essex Co., N. J., and emigrated to Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1814, where he lived to the ripe old age of 84. Mr. Williams married, in 1852, Martha E., a daughter of Rev. William Francisco. They farmed in Franklin Co. until 1856, when they bought the present farm, on which he soon built a saw and grist-mill, which he still operates. He has on his place one of the finest quarries in the State; some of the stone is well adapted for monumental work, for which it is used to some extent. His farm is well cultivated, and has on it fine buildings and an excellent vineyard. Mr. Williams and wife are members of the M. E. Church, at Sunbury.

HARLEM TOWNSHIP.

JAMES C. ADAMS, farmer; P. O. Harlem; his father, John Adams, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born Nov. 13, 1800, and, when 8 years old, came with his father to Ohio; he bought the farm, the present homestead, of James C., which then contained 640 acres; he remained with and worked for his parents until his marriage, Dec. 5, 1825, to Desire Cook, daughter of B. Cook; she was born Nov. 18, 1803, in Preston, Conn., and was 4 years old when her folks came to Ohio. After his marriage, Mr. Adams moved in with his parents, where he worked on the farm and taught school during winters. When a young man, he united with the M. E. Church, and was one of the leading spirits in building the present Harlem Church, and for many years was an official member of the same. Feb. 6, 1872, Mr. Adams died, and six years later, in January, 1878, his wife followed him to the grave; they had eight children. The subject was the second child, and was born June 26, 1827. When 23 years old, he commenced teaching school; taught two terms, and in the fall of 1853, went West, and, during the winter of 1853–54, he taught school in Libertyville, Iowa, and in the spring of 1854, gathered up some young stock and started to drive through to California, and the following spring two of his brothers came to him, and they laid their claims in mines close to Harrison Hill, where the three of them worked for four years; they then sold out, and located on a ranche in Sierra Valley, where they remained six years. The subject then sold out, and went to Virginia City, where he built a hay barn, and bought hay and grain for about three years; then sold out, and returned to his native county. While on his way across the Plains to California, he dropped a large knife, and when going back after it he was surrounded by some Indians and compelled to pay toll, and among the change he gave them was a counterfeit $2.50 gold piece, and after he got started on his way, one of them caught up with him, and threw the counterfeit piece at him, and said: "White man's money bad." After coming home, he, in company with a brother, bought a saw-mill, which they ran in connection with the farm, our subject running the farm and his brother the mill. They worked in that way for six years, and during that time our subject was married to Mary M. Wright, daughter of Joseph and Almira Wright, who were married in Licking Co; they had seven children; five of them are still living. Mrs. Adams was their third child, and was born Sept. 23, 1841; when 21, commenced teaching school, at which she continued until her marriage, Feb. 25, 1868; they had five children—Arthur C., born Jan. 6, 1869; Minnie B. and Willie F. (twins), born July 27, 1870, Willie F. died Jan. 28, 1871; Ida M., born Oct. 8, 1875; Hubert J., born Oct. 30, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are members of the M. E. Church. While on his trip to California, and shortly after leaving Libertyville, Iowa, Mr. Adams fell in with an emigrant train, with which he traveled to Salt Lake City, and was there taken sick and remained about five weeks boarding with a Mormon family, and in that way he found out the inside workings of the Mormon faith and practice.

SILAS ADAMS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Harlem; son of John and Margery Adams, of Luzerne Co., Penn., where our subject was born May 30, 1814, and, when two weeks old, his parents started for Ohio, and located in Harlem Township, on 80 acres of land; his homestead was bought by his grandfather, David Adams; he was a babe of 8 weeks old when they landed in Delaware Co.; his father and mother went into the timber, and, fixing a bed for their child between the logs, they left him there while they cut down and trimmed up the logs for their first house; camping out until it was done and covered with bark, they doing all the work. Mrs. Adams lived about six years after coming to Ohio; they had five children, one died when a babe—Kellogg, Rolley, Silas and Betsy A. In 1821, Mr. Adams married his second wife, Hannah Smothers; they had six children—George, Lucy, Desire, Margery A., John Q., and Eveline; the father died in 1835. He had for many years been a member of the M. E. Church, and, for twenty-two years, was class-leader, his house being a preaching point, and the home of the ministers; he was one of first school

teachers to locate in the township; he was many years township Justice of the Peace and Trustee, Clerk and filled other township offices, and, in his day, was one of the best-educated men in the township. He remained at home until 22 years old, though for some two years before he ran his father's and grandfather's farms; when of age, he bought his grandfather's farm, valued at $400, and for it he was to care for his grandparents until their death; one of them lived one year, and the other twenty-one years. After housekeeping seven years, on May 26, 1842, he married Rhoda Vandruff; they had two children—Lewellen, born May 21, 1843; Fernandez Lee, March 4, 1849; they are now married and living in Harlem Township. Mrs. Adams died in May, 1853, and, in April, 1854, our subject married his second wife, Mahala Fairchilds; she died April 14, 1867, and, Sept. 21, 1867, he married his present wife, Philenia Wright; she was born April 10, 1840; they have three children—Roena D., born Oct. 1, 1868; John Q., Feb. 3, 1873, and Kellogg P., Nov. 20, 1875. The first money our subject ever made was by catching quails, at a cent apiece, until he had $6, which he loaned to his father, and, after many years, he got for his $6, a motherless colt, 3 days old, which he raised by hand, and, when grown, sold it for $60, that being the basis of his present property of 216 acres of land, on which he has two good dwellings, outhouses, etc., with a nice young orchard of 400 trees; his farm is well stocked with hogs, sheep and cattle; on his farm is a stone quarry, out of which he furnished a great amount of curb-building stone, it being of the best grade of sandstone. In addition to what property he now has, he has given his sons each a farm of seventy acres, well stocked with good buildings, etc. With his eldest son, he is now engaged in buying and baling hay, having put up about two thousand tons in the last three years; he owns 250 acres of land, on which he has $9,000 to $10,000 in personal property, in addition to what he has given his children. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are members of the M. E. Church, of which he is Trustee, and is one of only two or three that are now living who paid their subscription directly to the building committee of Harlem M. E. Church, erected in 1838.

ZIBA ADAMS, farmer; P. O. Galena; is a son of Rolif and Elizabeth (Jones) Adams; his father was born in 1795, in Luzerne Co., Penn., and came to Harlem Township in 1812, on foot; he soon purchased a portion of land, and some time afterward returned to Pennsylvania, and there formed a matrimonial alliance with Elizabeth Jones, and returned to Delaware Co. by ox team; they remained on that farm for about five years, and then bought a portion of the land now owned by our subject. Mr. Adams was one of nine children—William, Lucinda, Clarinda, Ziba, Fisher (deceased), Elizabeth A. and Evi; two died when small—Minor and Addison. Ziba was born May 22, 1826, in Delaware Co., where he has always remained; his younger days were spent in attending school and helping his father. Oct. 29, 1849, he was married to Jane, a daughter of William and Abigail (Vantassel) Sebring. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, and her mother in New York State, and their marriage occurred in Genoa Township, where they raised a family of nine children—Jane, Andrew J., Mary A., Charlotte, Harriet, Linda, Melissa, Angeline and Sarah E.; her mother died in 1851, and her father was again married to Mary Marshall, by whom he had two children—Mary and Kate; her father died Sept. 14, 1874, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as was also her mother. The wife of Mr. Adams was born Aug. 16, 1826, in Genoa Township; they had four children—Lovina (deceased in 1862), George W., John Q. and Emma J. (died Sept. 14, 1872); Mr. Adams settled in a log cabin on a portion of his present farm of 400 acres, 23 of which was inherited; they make a specialty of feeding cattle, buying at Chicago and shipping to their farm where they feed and prepare for market; in this they are successful. He has always voted the Republican ticket. His grandfather Jones was in the Revolutionary war.

C. B. BABBITT, merchant, Center Village; is a son of L. W. and Lydia (Hockman) Babbitt, both natives of Fairfield Co., Ohio; the former was born in 1817, and the latter in 1813; they were married in 1839, and went to Franklin Co. in 1858, where they remained; his father has held the office of Justice of the Peace twelve years, Township Clerk some time, and Director of the Ohio Penitentiary; he was the father of nine children; the mother is a member of the United Brethren Church; the father is a member of A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. at New Albany. Mr. Babbitt was born Dec. 14, 1841, in Fairfield Co.; he spent his younger days in attending school. Oct. 14, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 18th U. S. I., and returned Sept. 15, 1862, on account of sickness. Feb. 2, 1864, he was married to Sarah

J., a daughter of Francis and Mary (Herr) Johnston; her father was born in Franklin Co. March 9, 1808, and mother in the same county Sept. 30, 1817; they were married April 28, 1836, and had five children; her mother died Jan. 21, 1848, and her father was again married in 1852 to Sarah Ackerson; her father is a Methodist and her mother was a Presbyterian. Mr. Babbitt followed farming three years after marriage, then engaged in the mercantile business for three years, when he sold out, commencing again Jan. 1, 1870, under the firm name of Johnston & Babbitt; Jan. 1, 1878, Johnston withdrew, leaving Mr. Babbitt sole owner of the business, which he still runs; in 1875, he was commissioned Postmaster, which position he still fills; has held the office of Township Clerk for six years, and is a member of the Galena Lodge, No. 404, I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church at Hartford, Licking Co. They have one child—Francis L., born Nov. 15, 1864.

JOHN W. BENNETT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Center Village; son of Daniel Bennett, who was born Dec. 10, 1783, in Luzerne Co., Penn., and married Sarah Adams, of the same county; she was born Dec. 10, 1787. They came to Ohio in 1808, located in Harlem Township, where he bought 150 acres of land; afterward bought 200 acres more. When a young man, he was licensed to preach in the M. E. Church, and shortly after coming to Ohio was ordained, and was one of the first ministers to locate in Harlem Township, and for fifty-three years was a faithful worker in the church, and during that time received no pay for his labor. For many years, his house was the preaching point, and when building his last residence, he built one large room for that purpose. He was one of the prime movers in building the present Harlem Church, which was erected in 1838. He died June 25, 1861. He lived to see eleven of his children married, and all members of the church. His wife died in 1870. The subject was the youngest child of his parents, and was born June 22, 1829, on his present homestead, and remained with his parents until 26 years old. Oct. 23, 1854, he married Rosabel H., daughter of John Smothers, of Genoa Township, where he located in an early day. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1796, and when a child, came with his parents to Ohio. They lived for many years in Fairfield, Franklin Co. When about 21, he married Rosalinda Seabring. She was born in 1800, and was 10 years old when her parents moved to Ohio, locating in Genoa Township, where she remained until her marriage. After his marriage, Mr. Smothers lived in Genoa Township, where he worked on a farm, while his wife worked in the house and wove cloth, a portion of which she took on horseback to Columbus, that being the nearest market, and only a few houses at that point. Mrs. Smothers died March 29, 1850. Her husband died some years later. They were both members of the M. E. Church. They had seven children; four of them lived to be grown. Mrs. Bennett was their sixth child, and was born Sept. 7, 1835. After his marriage, our subject moved into the house with his parents, with whom he lived until their death. They have had seven children, of whom Ophelia R., born Aug. 20, 1855, and Aug. 5, 1876, married C. R. Orndorff, and Effie J., born July 18, 1859, is now living at home and teaching school; Frank D., May 24, 1864; William W., March 26, 1866, and Edwin C., born Nov. 21, 1868, still survive, and a pair of twins, deceased. Mr. Bennett united with the M. E. Church when 12 years old; for thirty years has been class leader, and in 1860 was licensed to exhort in the church. At 16, Mrs. B. united with the church. All their children, but the youngest, are now members of the M. E. Church. In his home place, Mr. B. has 100 acres, well improved and stocked, and in a good state of cultivation, with good farm residence and outbuildings.

JAMES COCKRELL, Sr., farmer; P. O. Center Village; is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Dawson) Cockrell, both natives of Virginia; the father was born Nov. 18, 1766, and the mother Feb. 14, 1774; they came to Harlem Township in 1811, settling on the farm where James now lives; the father was kicked by a horse, from which he died in 1823; the mother died in August, 1851; had eleven children—Mary, born July 31, 1790; Isaac, Nov. 20, 1791; Edward D., Nov. 5, 1793, died March 2, 1851; Elizabeth, born March 2, 1796; Peter, March 4, 1798, died March 12, 1864; Massey, born Jan. 20, 1801; Matilda, Dec. 22, 1803; Maria, Dec. 22, 1805; Sarah, Dec. 25, 1807, died in 1863; James, born Jan. 5, 1810, and Nancy, Aug. 16, 1812. James was a noted hunter, and found full scope for his talents in that direction in his younger days. He was married about 1830 to Elizabeth, a daughter of Eber and Cynthia (Rose) Howe; her parents were born in the State of New York, and emigrated to Ohio at an early day, and raised a family

of children—Anna L., Nathan, Mark, Aaron, Philetus, John, Eliza, Eber, Asberry and Elsie. Mrs. Cockrell was born June 13, 1812; they had thirteen children—Ann M., born April 16, 1831; Peter, Aug. 16, 1832; Emanuel, Feb. 20, 1834; Cynthia, Oct. 30, 1835; Hiram, July 15, 1837; John, May 9, 1839; Clarinda, Dec. 9, 1841; Elizabeth, Oct. 15, 1845; Nathan in 1846; James, Aug. 22, 1848; William, June 28, 1850, and George; an infant, died unnamed; his wife died Feb. 22, 1852. He married a second wife, Nancy Linnabary; her father was born in March, 1761, and her mother Aug. 12, 1767; they had eleven children. Mr. Cockrell has owned 512 acres of land; is now living with his son James, who owns 177 acres of the old homestead. James, Jr., was married Oct. 7, 1869, to Emma, a daughter of Edward and Mary C. (Condit) Jacobs; her parents had nine children. Mrs. Cockrell was born Nov. 23, 1846; they have two children—Edward F., born Sept. 3, 1872; Cary P., Jan. 23, 1879. James, Jr., is now Township Clerk. Is a member of Sparrow Lodge, No. 400, A., F. & A. M. Has taught twelve terms of school. The Cockrell family has always voted the Democratic ticket. The grandfather of our subject came from Scotland to America in a vessel of his own, which was sold for $80,000.

JOSIAH COPPER, farmer; P. O. Center Village; son of Samuel G. and Christina (Gaylor) Copper. His father was born in Beaver Co., Penn., and emigrated to Licking Co. at an early day, and purchased 160 acres of land in Bennington Township; he moved to Delaware Co. about 1834, settling in this township, where he improved a number of farms; the mother died in Licking Co.; they had eight children—Joseph, Josiah, Rachel, Samuel and Elizabeth; three infants died unnamed; his father was again married to Fannie Ninerick, by whom he had five children—John, Rees, Mary, Cornish and Sophia. Our subject was born June 25, 1826, in Licking Co.; he came with his father to Delaware Co., and, at the age of 22, began learning the shoemaker's trade; subsequently carried on business on his own account at Harlem for three years; he then embarked in the same business at Center Village, which he continued for many years. April 18, 1850, he married Lucy, a daughter of David and Susannah (Bennet) Adams; her parents were born in Pennsylvania and emigrated to this county among the pioneers; the names of her parents' children are Emily, Sarah, Lucy A., David A. and Martha D.; her father was married a second time, which blessed him with John Lorenzo, Roxa, William and Margie A.; the name of the mother of the last-named children was Phœbe (Philips) Adams. Mrs. Copper was born Nov. 18, 1829; she has six children by her union with Mr. Copper—Sarah A. (deceased), Arza E., Martha E., Idola (deceased), Emma, Nettie (deceased). In 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Copper went to Allen Co., Ind., and farmed one year, and then moved to Bureau Co., Ill., where he farmed and bought stock; in 1860, they returned to Center Village, where he again resumed his trade, which he abandoned in 1872, on account of ill health; he owns two town lots, one of which is well improved by buildings; he is now breeding fine Canadian horses; the sire of his present stallion was known as the Guerney horse, which lived to be 52 years old and held the record of one of the fastest trotters and pacers of this part of the country; he has one of the finest road horses in the country; is brown-black, 11 years old, sixteen hands high, and weight, 1,400 pounds. His son, A. E., was born Aug. 26, 1855; his first occupation was peddling with a little tin box; at 13, he began clerking for McNett & Barr, at this place, continuing one year, and has been engaged most of the time since for Mossman. Was married Nov. 12, 1879, to Laura, a daughter of Van and Mary (Marriot) Clutter; she was born in 1862; in October, 1879, he bought Mossman out, and is now running a general store of all kinds of merchandise.

JOHN COOK, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Harlem. But a few years after the landing of the Pilgrims from the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock, there came from Northampton, England, three brothers by the name of Cook—Richard, George and John; Richard took up his abode in Boston, George in Cambridge, and John in Salem; his son, Elisha, was born Sept. 16, 1637, graduated at Harvard College, 1657, was Representative of Boston in General Court from 1681 to 1683, Governor's Assistant from 1684 to 1686, a member of the Council of Safety in 1690-91, died May 31, 1715; his son, Elisha, graduated at Harvard in 1697, died at Boston in August, 1737, and his son, Middleton, graduated at Harvard in 1773; George was admitted a freeman at Cambridge in 1636, and the same year was elected Representative to the General Court, which position he held five years; in 1642, was commissioned a Captain of an artillery company, and

again in 1645, was chosen Representative and Speaker of the House. John, at Salem, was admitted to the church in 1637, became a freeman, and, in 1642, was commissioned a Justice of the Peace; he removed from Salem to Boston, where his son, John, was born in 1663; he was also Justice of the Peace; was the father of five children, of whom John was the eldest; moved to Preston, Conn., where he remained until his death; he was also Justice of the Peace, and had seven sons—John, Pearley, Elias, Jair, Benajah, Stephen and Phineas; of the many descendants bearing the name of Cook, from these three brothers, the records of New England colleges in 1826, showed that forty-three had graduated, of whom eleven were clergymen. The subject's father, Benajah, was the fifth child, and was born Dec. 19, 1759, and came to Ohio in 1807. Feb. 24, 1793, he married Cassandra Fanning; she was born Oct. 17, 1775. On coming to Ohio, Mr. Cook bought 4,000 acres of land, for which he paid $1,700, and was the first permanent white settler in Harlem Township, and for many years was the leading spirit in his township; he was a Universalist of strong faith; he died Nov. 8, 1839, in his 80th year, and fifteen years later his wife died. They had twelve children—Benajah S., Celina, James B. (graduated from the Medical Society of the Eleventh District of Ohio, which met in Columbus, May 25, 1830, with Dr. Eleazer Copeland, of Genoa, President—a year later he graduated in surgery, and died eleven days later), Desire, Cassandra, Calvin T. (was the first white child born in Harlem Township), Lucy, Louisa, John and Elisha. Our subject was the eleventh child, and was born Dec. 26, 1815; when 19, he commenced teaching; he and a brother bought land in Franklin; after the brother's death, he sold out and bought the homestead, and commenced dealing in stock; continued to trade about eight years. Oct. 27, 1853, he married Helen Tompkins, born Feb. 4, 1830; they have six children—Susie, born Oct. 7, 1855; Sarah E., Feb. 23, 1860; Alice M., April 22, 1863 (each of the above-named entered Bochtel College, at Akron, where they attended a number of years—Alice M. is still in attendance there); Cora E., July 11, 1865; John J., Dec. 14, 1867; and Herbert, April 10, 1871, are at home with the subject. Mr. Cook owns 573 acres of land in Harlem Township, well improved, with good dwellings, etc. He is a Republican; has held most of the township and school offices. Though he never served an apprenticeship, he is a fair mechanic, doing much of the carpenter work on his own buildings, and, in 1875, secured a patent on a windmill, combining simplicity, durability and cheapness. On Mr. Cook's farm is a water saw-mill, in which the first lumber in the township was sawed; it is yet in good running order, he doing his own sawing with it.

A. M. COCKRELL, J. P., farmer and harness-maker, Harlem; is a son of James Cockrell, Sr., of Harlem Township, whose sketch appears in this work; our subject is the third child of his parents, and was born in Harlem Township, Feb. 20, 1834; his early life was spent on a farm. June 26, 1854, was married to Melissa E. Gorlinghouse, daughter of Silas Gorlinghouse, of Harlem Township; after marriage, he located one mile north of Centerville, where he remained until 1862, at which time he went out as sutler with the 121st O. V. I., remaining with them one year; then went with the 15th Colored Regiment, with which he remained until the winter of 1865. After coming home, he remained on a farm until 1868; then went to Centerville, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and, in 1872, sold out his stock and removed to Columbus, where he ran a harness-shop one year; in 1875, he bought and moved into his present homestead of 62 acres, located half a mile south of Harlem, and is now farming and working at his trade. In 1858, he was elected Justice of the Peace; has since served two terms as Township Clerk; April 5, 1880, he was again chosen Justice of the Peace. Mr. and Mrs. Cockrell have two children—Nathan D., born Sept. 1, 1855 (was married to Nancy Lombert, and lives in New Albany, Franklin Co., is carrying the United States mail from there to Columbus) and Louis A., born March 1, 1857 (married to Hattie Barr, and lives with the subject of this sketch). A. Cockrell, Justice of the Peace; all collections attended to promptly; residence, half a mile south of Harlem Post Office, Delaware Co., Ohio.

RILEY GRAVES, stock-dealer, Center Village; is the second son of Harmon and Philena (Landon) Graves; his father was born March 2, 1804, in Massachusetts, and emigrated with his parents to Licking Co. about the year 1810, and, some time subsequent to his coming was engaged in driving a bus from Sunbury to Columbus; he began blacksmithing at Richfield, Summit Co., and afterward went to farming. He was married in Licking Co., to Philena Landon, by whom he had three children—Frederick (deceased), Abba

(married to Peter Parker; she is dead) and Riley. The father was again married, to Laura Churchill; they had eight children—Edward, Augustin, Enoch, Emma, Lewis, Martha, Alfred and Frank. The father and stepmother died in 1878, and were members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Graves was born Jan. 1, 1830, in Licking Co.; when quite young, he began driving a team between Richfield and Cleveland; he continued the same until July 9, 1847, when he learned the carpenter's trade in Columbus, and then came to Harlem Township, where he continued the same with success for some time. He has come into possession, by purchase, of a farm and considerable other property. He was married, in 1851, to Nancy, a daughter of Levi and Diadema (Linnabary) Adams; she was born Oct. 28, 1834, in Harlem Township; her father was a native of Pennsylvania; her parents had six children—Parthena, Mary A., Clinton, George, Nancy and Martha. Clinton enlisted in the 32d O. V. I., and was taken prisoner and confined in the Libby Prison, and has never been heard of since. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have two children—Diadema married to Riley Cockrell, and Viola, at home. He paid out quite an amount for the support of the war. Votes the Democratic ticket. He is in partnership with Norman Perfect, E. J. Condit and Dr. Mills, breeding fine French Percheron horses, of which stock they have two of the finest stallions in the country, which were imported from France by Dunham, of Wayne, Ill.

DAVID GORSUCH, farmer and breeder of fine stock; P. O. Center Village. His father, Benjamin Gorsuch, was born Nov. 8, 1806, in Virginia, and when 2 years old, his father moved to Knox Co., Ohio; he remained at home until 21 years of age; the first work he did for himself was on the Ohio Canal at $7 per month. In 1829, he married Margaret Hill, daughter of Samuel Hill, born in 1810. In 1832, Mr. Gorsuch moved to Harlem Township, Delaware Co., where he bought 125 acres of land, on which he remained until his death, June 24, 1859—though for three years previous, had been in the grocery trade at Centerville; for many years he was Township Trustee. Mrs. G. died March 13, 1847; they had twelve children, seven of whom are now living. David was the oldest child, and was born Dec. 5, 1830, and was 2 years old when his father moved into Harlem Township; he remained with and worked for his father until of age, and then served three years as an apprentice at the carpenter and joiner's trade with Elisha Rogers, and for his three years' work he received $300, out of which he clothed himself, and for fifteen years he worked at his trade, working from two to four hands. Oct. 16, 1859, he married Eunice, daughter of Mathew Clark, of Licking Co., where he settled in an early day. Mrs. Gorsuch was the sixth child, and was born Feb. 10, 1838; after his marriage, the subject settled on the old homestead, and bought out the other heirs, and while running the farm, he continued to work at his trade; about 1870, he turned his attention to thoroughbred cattle, and has done as much toward improving the stock of his township as any other man in it; in the winter of 1877–78, he raised a club of subscribers for the *Ohio Farmer*, numbering 191, being the largest list ever raised for an agricultural or stock paper in the United States, and for this list, he secured the prize offered, which was a thoroughbred Oxford bull calf, being a beauful red roan, bred by Ayres & McClintock, of Millersburg, Ky., is 3 years old, and will weigh 2,000 pounds; in 1876, he also won the prize from the same paper of a trio of Houten chickens. Mr. Gorsuch is a Democrat, and in 1862 was chosen Township Treasurer, which position he has held every year since for the last ten years, has had no opposition for the office; his homestead contains 183 acres of well-improved land, and on his farm he now has twenty-eight head of thoroughbred and high grade cattle; in February, 1876, he lost his residence and household goods by fire, saving but little except the clothing the family had on; they have had eight children, of whom Noah, born May 1, 1861; Medory, Jan. 18, 1863; Willis, Dec. 5, 1864; Amelia, Oct. 22, 1866; Ross, Feb. 13, 1868; Mary, March 17, 1870, and Thorman, Aug. 17, 1873, still survive. Alice, born Feb. 10, 1872, died Sept. 7, 1872.

SILAS J. MANN, stock-raiser and farmer; P. O. Center Village; is a son of Abijah Mann, whose sketch appears elsewhere; he and his wife were both members of the M. E. Church; they had twelve children; he died in August, 1865, and some six or seven years later his wife died; she was a native of New Jersey, and a niece of Maj. Oldham of Revolutionary fame; her father also fought five years under Gen. Washington; he was a minister of the M. E. Church. Our subject is the oldest child and was born in December, 1838; he was 12 years old when his father went to California and he worked by the month to help support the

family; he remained at home until 22 years old, working in summer and attending school in winters; Aug. 8, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, O. V. I.; was in the command that chased Morgan through Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana; being disabled on the march, he was transferred to the 8th Regiment, V. R. Corps, stationed at Camp Douglas, Chicago; he was a member of the Post band that did twenty days' playing at the Northwest Sanitary Fair at Chicago in 1863; was mustered out July 4, 1865, and Sept. 21, of same year, was married to Julia A., daughter of George Stansell, native of Palmyra, N. Y., where he was born in 1798; he died Sept. 10, 1855; fourteen years later, his wife died; they had nine children; Mrs. Mann was the sixth child and was born Oct. 1, 1841. After his marriage, our subject located in Centerville, where he lived nine years, and in 1875 moved to his present homestead of fifty acres on which he has a good house, barns, &c.; his farm is well improved. Mr. Mann is a Republican; has held the office of Township Trustee six or seven years; is at present a member of the Board of Education; is also a Director of the Delaware Co. Agricultural Society; is a member of Galena Lodge, No. 404, I. O. O. F.; Mr. and Mrs. Mann belong to the M. E. Church. They have two children—Arthur C., born Aug. 14, 1870, and Jasper D. Feb. 5, 1876.

ABIJAH MANN (deceased); was born near Paterson, N. J., July 22, 1813, and remained there with his father until 18 years of age. They lived on a farm, business was burning charcoal and cutting hoop-poles. Having heard much of the then new country West, the subject decided to leave the hills of New Jersey, and, knowing it would be useless to ask for the consent of his parents, he and a younger brother ran off and hired to a man that was coming West with stock, and in 1835 landed in Licking Co., Ohio, where he commenced working by the month, but in a short time their father, Shoah Mann, came out to take them back, but Abijah would consent only on condition that his father would sell out and move to Ohio, and having found it a better country than he expected, he consented; so they returned to their native place, the father to get ready to come West, and the son worked as an apprentice at masonry; the following year Shoah Mann, with his family, located in Franklin Co., where he served twenty-one years as Township Justice of the Peace, and though his schooling amounted to but eleven days, he never in the twenty-one years had his decision reversed or set aside. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had twelve children; he died in August, 1865; his wife died a few years later; her maiden name was Nancy Oldham, her father was a captain in the war of independence, and afterwards served as Constable nine years, as Justice of the Peace five years; as Sheriff three years; was also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After coming to Ohio, our subject married Betsey A. Adams; soon after marriage he went to Chicago, Ill., where he worked at his trade and helped build the first brick house built in the city; while there he was offered forty acres of land as a present if he would locate there, but would not, but returned to Harlem Township, Delaware Co., and commenced housekeeping, and made most of his furniture; he continued farming and working at his trade until 1852, then went to Iowa and bought 750 acres of land, and went on to California to make the money to pay for it; returned in 1854, and found his land in Iowa had trebled in value; he traded 240 acres of it for 110 acres located one-quarter of a mile west of Center Village, on which he remained until his death, Jan. 16, 1864; his wife died in 1856; they had ten children—Abijah, born in 1836, died in 1838; the second child, Silas J. Mann, whose sketch appears in this work; Lucy A., born July 4, 1841, and in September, 1859, married Davis W. Swickard; they have three children and live in Pike Co., Ohio; Newton, born March 19, 1844, when 17 entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, and for five years, taught and attended school, after which he spent one season lecturing in the cities of the State; in 1866, went to Kansas, locating at Leavenworth, where he commenced teaching school and reading law under Judge Gardner, was admitted in 1868. December, 1871, married Elizabeth Wambough; they have three children; after marriage located in Tonganoxie where he served as Police Judge; in 1876, was elected Judge of Leavenworth Co., and again moved to the county seat where he still remains in practice; he is also a minister of the Christian Church. The fifth child, Henry L., was born June 7, 1847; when 18, he left home, went to Hardin Co., where he clerked in a store for a time, then returned to Delaware Co., where he taught his first school, and by teaching and attending school he obtained a good education, he then read medicine with Dr. Andrews, of Westerville; February, 1875, he graduated with second honors, from Starling Medical College, of Columbus,

and the same year he located in Wapakoneta, in Auglaize Co., and June 6, 1877, he married Frances E., daughter of Dr. Ingerham, of Coshocton, she being a graduate in music; she is now teaching. The sixth child, Medary D., born Oct. 15, 1850; at 21 entered school at Reynoldsburg, there attending Otterbein University, of Westerville; in 1875, he went to Kansas where he taught school nine months; in the fall of 1875, he entered the law school of Ann Arbor, where he graduated in March, 1877; located in Paulding, Ohio, and in 1878 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Paulding Co.; Oct. 10, 1878, married Alice McMillen; they are members of the Presbyterian Church. The seventh child, Nathan A., born Aug. 24, 1852, at 20 years of age engaged in the sewing machine and organ trade, one year; then attended school at Westerville, and in 1875 with his brother he entered the law school of Ann Arbor, graduated in March, 1877, located in Leavenworth, Kan., and with his brother is in practice there under the firm name of Mann & Mann. Isadora N., the eighth child, born Feb. 11, 1855, at 18 entered the Otterbein University of Westerville; in 1877 taught select school, at Center Village, also chosen Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School; is now making her home with her brother, R. J. Mann, of Harlem Township. The ninth child, Norman N., deceased. Nancy E., born Aug. 18, 1861, she also attended school at Westerville; in 1877 went to Leavenworth, Kan., where she is now devoting her time to the study of music; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS H. MARRIOTT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Harlem; is a son of H. Marriott, who was born July 21, 1779, in Maryland, where he remained until 32 years old. About the year 1800, he was married to Mary Ridgely; she was born March 3, 1783; after his marriage, he remained on a farm in that State until 1811, when he came to Ohio, locating in Licking Co., where he settled on 200 acres of land, on which he remaind two years; the town of Utica is now situated on that land; after selling that he bought 640 acres in Eden Township, in the same county, on which he remained until his death, which took place Aug. 29, 1847. He had for many years been a member of the M. E. Church. Some eleven years later, March 29, 1858, his wife died. She was also a member of the M. E. Church, having united with the church when 14 years old; they had eleven children, seven of whom are still living; the subject was their seventh child, and was born Dec. 24, 1814; his younger days were spent working on the farm, and attending school some during the winter, though most of his studying was done at home; the school he did attend was in the old-time schoolhouses, a description of which will be found in another portion of this work; his schooling amounted to less than twenty months; he remained at home working for his father until 24 years old. Sept. 20, 1838, he was united in marriage to Drusilla, daughter of Cory and Mary McClelland; he was a native of Greene Co., Penn., and was born Oct. 25, 1772; his wife was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was born Oct. 2, 1784; he came to Ohio in 1833, located in Licking Co., where he died March 27, 1856; his wife had preceded him to the grave some three years, she having met her death by a horse running away, and throwing her out, from the effects of which she died in a few hours. They were members of the Christian Church. They had fifteen children. Mrs. Marriott was the twelfth child, and was born Jan. 18, 1822. After their marriage, the subject located on his farm in Eden Township, Licking Co., which contained 218 acres, on which he remained until 1863, when he sold out and moved to Delaware Co., and bought his present homestead of 211 acres, on which he has nice farm-buildings. He cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, and has since remained in the Democratic party; for eleven years was Township Clerk; has filled the offices of Township Trustee, Land Appraiser, etc. They have had ten children, nine of whom still survive—Cory M., born Oct. 24, 1840. In 1861, he enlisted in the 76th O. V. I., as a private, but was promoted from time to time, and when mustered out was Brevet Major, and for eighteen months was on the staff of Gen. Charles R. Wood. He is now married and living in Alabama; he has two children—Mary A., born April 3, 1842, and is now Mrs. G. W. Williams, and lives in Centerville; she has two children—Madison H., born July 12, 1843, he was also in the 76th O. V. I., from which he was discharged, and re-enlisted in the 11th Conn. V. I., was captured at Petersburg; was seven months in Andersonville, and four months in other prisons. Is now married; has one child, and lives in Columbus. Greenburg J., born Dec. 18, 1844, was a Drum Major in the 88th O. V. I. Is now married and lives in Columbus, where he is practicing law; Francis M., born Sept. 5, 1847, is an attorney of Delaware; is married and has one child. In 1879,

was elected State Senator. Bowen H., born April 10, 1849; is married and lives in Harlem; has two children; is traveling for an agricultural firm. Elmas W., born Sept. 5, 1851, has two children, but, having lost his wife, he with his children makes his home with his parents. Randolph R., born Aug. 3, 1856, and Allie M., born Oct. 20, 1864, are with their parents. Mr. Marriott keeps a liberal amount of stock on his farm; he has also a nice bee-yard of fifty or sixty stands.

ARCHIBALD C. NEEDELS, SR., farmer; P. O. Center Village; born Aug. 5, 1800, in the south part of Indiana; his father, John Needels, was born in Sussex Co., Delaware, in September, 1779; from Delaware he went to Indiana when a young man, and there married Sarah Campbell in 1797, and, in 1803, moved to Fairfield Co., Ohio, and bought fifty acres of land, on which he built a small cabin, and remained there several years; he then moved to Franklin; in 1812, while getting out timber to build a log house, he was hurt by a falling tree, from the effects of which he died in a short time, his death occurring during the total eclipse of the sun in the year 1812; he was a member of the M. E. Church; by his death, his wife was left alone with a number of small children (the oldest being only 14 years old), and in an almost destitute condition, though by hard work she raised her children, and lived to see them well settled; she died in 1847, in her 67th year; they had seven children, three of whom are still living—Nancy, born in July, 1802, and is now Mrs. Hudson, and lives in Auglaize Co., Ohio; Elijah, born in February, 1806, and living in Atchison Co., Mo. Our subject was the second child, and was 3 years old when his parents moved to Ohio, was 12 years old at his father's death, and worked for his mother until 1816; his work was mostly in timber, and, when 15 and 16 years old, would make his 200 rails a day from the stump; during his early life, wild game was plentiful, such as deer, turkeys, wolves, wild hogs, etc.; with one gun that he owned, he killed twenty-three deer, having killed as many as three a day, beside other game; when 16 years old, he commenced doing for himself, and, for seven years, he worked nine months during the year, and attended school three months. April 20, 1823, he was married to Nancy, daughter of J. and Rachel Kile, of Kentucky, where she was born in May, 1803; after his marriage, our subject remained in Franklin Co. two years, and then moved to Delaware Co.; March 23, 1825, he located on his present homestead, which was then covered with heavy timber; he bought 100 acres, and for it paid $150; he continued to add to it until he owned 400 acres, but during the panic of 1847, he lost about three-quarters of his property, and, during the same year, he lost his wife; they had twelve children, three of whom died in childhood. Sept. 25, 1848, he married his present wife, Julia A., daughter of Benson and Annie E. Wilmoth, of Union Co., where Mrs. Needels was born Jan. 6, 1829; her mother died when she was quite young; her father married again, and at 10 years of age she left home and supported herself until her marriage to the subject; by his last wife he has had fourteen children; seven of them died in childhood; Mr. Needles is the father of twenty-six children; twelve of them are now living; though he lost the most of his property in 1847, he has accumulated until he now owns 325 acres of good land with a good farm, residence, barns, sheds, etc., also has several tenement houses on his land; he also has his farm well stocked with cattle, hogs and sheep; in addition to what he now owns, he has given his first wife's children property, either in land or money, all of which he has made by hard work, never having had any money or property given him, and though 80 years old, he is yet as active in business and work as men usually at 60; Mr. Needels cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and continued to vote with the Democratic party until 1840; since that time has been with the Republican party; has held the position of Trustee and other township offices, and was Supervisor at the time of locating and working many of the public roads; he was a member of the M. E. Church for eighteen years and was class-leader in that body.

WILLIAM B. ORNDORFF, farmer and breeder of fine stock; P. O. Center Village. His father, Joseph Orndorff, was a native of Virginia, who was born Sept. 8, 1799, and remained with his parents, Jonathan and Priscilla, until his marriage, Sept. 12, 1819, to Elizabeth Brell, when he located in Frederick Co., Va., and in 1854 came to Harlem Township, where he died Nov. 21, 1877. His wife is now living with Wm. B. They had seven children—Catharine A., Elisha F., Harriet S., Joseph M., Rachel H., Robert F., William B. Catharine married John McElwee, and was the mother of nine children, and died in September, 1864; the others still survive. The subject was the youngest, and was born Dec. 11, 1834, in Virginia, and came with his parents to

Ohio Dec. 31, 1856. He was married to Catharine, daughter of Jeremiah Loren, a native of New Jersey, born Aug. 5, 1805. In 1826, was married to Elizabeth Wright. She was born in New Jersey July 5, 1808. Shortly after their marriage, they came to Plain Township, Franklin Co., where Mrs. Loren died in 1840. They had six children; five of them are still living. Mrs. Orndorff was the fifth child, born Aug. 20, 1835. They have four children living—Charles R., born Oct. 1, 1857, is now married and lives in Harlem Township; Frank C., born April 20, 1863; Joseph W., Feb. 18, 1866, and Elizabeth, born Jan. 31, 1870; they lost a pair of twin girls in infancy. Charles R. married Ophelia Bennett, and lives in Harlem Township; the other children are with their parents. Mr. Orndorff and wife are members of the Christian Church. The first farm bought in Delaware Co. by Mr. Orndorff, was sixty-five acres, located one and a half miles northeast of Centerville. In 1876, he bought his present homestead, which contains 142 acres, and located one-half mile west of Centerville, on which he has a nice brick residence, with good barns, sheds, etc., and with a young orchard of about 450 trees. In addition to his farming, he is breeder of thoroughbred short-horn cattle, and Percheron-Norman horses. He is the owner of Gray Duke, a dapple-gray thoroughbred, imported Percheron stallion. Mr. Orndorff has a yearling colt of his that weighs 1,275 pounds.

BENJAMIN PAUL, farmer; P. O. Center Village; is a son of Nathan and Henrietta (Bell) Paul. His parents were born in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio at an early day. They settled in Knox Co. They came to Delaware Co. about 1837, settling in Harlem Township. Had three children. Mr. Paul was born Dec. 24, 1834, in Knox Co., where he remained until his parents came to Delaware. He spent his younger days attending school and working on a farm, and on April 28, 1857, he was married to Elizabeth Cockrell, a daughter of James Cockrell. They have no children of their own, but have raised several for other people. They settled after marriage where they now live. They own 121 acres of well-improved land, which was given them by their parents. He makes a specialty of fine sheep. Has held offices of Assessor and Trustee. Wife is member of Disciples Church. Paid out $900 for the war. Votes the Democratic ticket, and takes great interest in the township affairs.

U. L. WAMBAUGH, teacher; Center Village; is the only child of Paul and Sibbie (Loren) Wambaugh. His father was born in Preble Co. about 1819, and subsequently came to Champaign Co., and, in about 1848, settled in Westerville, where he followed the double occupation of carpenter and preacher; his mother was born Nov. 27, 1833; they were married in 1855, she being his second wife; the father died Oct. 12, 1858; the mother moved some time afterward to Columbus, where she engaged in the millinery business; in 1864, she came to Center Village, carrying on the same business; her father, Jeremiah Loren, is now living in Berkshire Township; her mother died when she was small, and was the mother of seven children—Peter, Rachel, Archibald, Sibbie, Catharine and Permelia, and an infant died unnamed. U. L. was born May 8, 1858, and, at the age of 15, hired out by the month on a farm; at 17 years of age, he began teaching school in what is known as the Knox District in this township, and has taught every winter since; in September, 1879, he began teaching at Center Village, where he has a school averaging about twenty-seven scholars. July 11, 1878, he was married to Miss Elnora E., a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Short) Cutler; she was born June 1, 1858, in Galena, and was one of nine children—Farron, Elnora E., William, Judson, Frederick, Claudius, Arlington, Flavius and Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. Wambaugh are members of the Christian Church, of which he is now Treasurer; he has taken deep interest in the temperance work, and votes the Republican ticket.

GENOA TOWNSHIP.

LYMAN BARCUS, farmer; P. O. Galena; is a son of Samuel and Julia Barcus, who were early settlers in Trenton Township, Delaware Co., where the subject was born Jan. 25, 1846; when he was about 5 years old, his parents moved to Licking Co., where Mrs. Barcus died; after some sixteen years, or in 1867, the family returned to Delaware Co., locating in Berkshire Township; they bought a farm of ninety-six acres, situated just north of Galena, where, with his second wife, the senior Barcus is now living. When a lad of but 14 years, Lyman Barcus contracted to carry the mail from Johnstown, in Licking Co., to Delaware City. On that and other routes he continued for ten years; subsequently, he made a trip West, helping drive a flock of sheep from this county to Champaign Co., Ill.; remained there only a short time. Sept. 26, 1879, he was married to Blanche McNutt; she was born July 30, 1860. After his marriage, the subject moved on to what is known as the Burnside farm, two and one-half miles southwest of Galena, containing 166 acres, which he has well improved and placed under a good state of cultivation.

ELAM BLAIN, farmer; P. O. Galena; was born May 15, 1807, in Luzerne Co., Penn.; the son of Elam and Catharine Blain; his father was born May 15, 1760, in New Jersey, who, at 17 years of age, enlisted in the Light Horse Command, under Gen. Anthony Wayne, and fought three years in the Revolutionary war. When in his 23d year, he was married to Catharine Read; she was born in New Jersey Oct. 28, 1763. A few years after his marriage, he moved to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1816, when he came to Ohio, locating in Zanesville, and in 1820 came to Delaware Co., locating in Harlem Township, where he died in 1846, and some seven years later his wife died; they were members of the Christian Church. The subject was the youngest of fourteen children. Nov. 14, 1826, he married Sarah Cockerill; she was born Dec. 25, 1807; after his marriage, they lived as one family with his parents until 1858, when he bought his present homestead. Mrs. Blain died Oct. 7, 1863; she left eight children—Solomon, Catharine, Matilda, Emeline, Leonora, Elam, Rhoda and Delilah, who are still living; one child—Lafayette, died in infancy. April 21, 1873, Mr. Blain married Mrs. Hannah Miller; she was born Dec. 24, 1820, daughter of Jacob Pace; in 1847, she married William Miller; he died March, 1871; they had two children—Albert and Henry (deceased). The subject was Justice of the Peace of Harlem Township twelve years, and held other township offices; was also First Lieutenant in the State militia for five years.

W. EDSON COPELAND, farmer; P. O. Galena; was born June 21, 1821, in this township; when he was but 14 years old, his father died, but he remained at home with his mother until 1842, when he was married to Miss Rebecca Launsberry, of Licking Co.; they located on a part of his mother's farm, continuing there until 1847. Mr. Copeland then entered into partnership under the firm name of John J. Cope & Co., and moved to Cincinnati, where they engaged in pork-packing for two years, and then removed to Seneca Co. upon a farm. In 1858, he again associated himself with the same party, and went to New York; in 1859, he returned to this county and purchased his present place of 100 acres, which has upon it a good residence and outbuildings. Mrs. Copeland died in 1863, leaving a daughter—Mary, who kept house for her father until 1871, when she went to California with an uncle. Dec. 16, 1873, Mr. Copeland was married to Mrs. Margaret M. Pickering, of Westerville; she had two sons—Fred. S. and Edd. H. Mr. Copeland is a member of Galena Lodge, No. 404, I. O. O. F., also of Blendon Lodge, No. 339, A., F. & A. M., of Westerville.

LEONARD CURTIS, farmer; P. O. Galena; is a son of Marcus Curtis, who was born Sept. 19, 1780, in Southington, Conn. Nov. 30, 1804, he was married to Katy Newell; she was born Aug. 18, 1782; they had eight children of whom four are still living. In September, 1808, they came to Ohio, locating in what is now Genoa Township; he bought 681 acres of land of which Leonard's homestead was a part. In 1810, Leonard's father and his brother procured some wheat, and with a pack-horse took it to Chillicothe, had it ground

and brought back the flour; this was perhaps the first used in Genoa Township; they kept their course from Chillicothe by the use of a pocket compass and blazed trees. Marcus Curtis died Dec. 1, 1868, in his 89th year, and Sept. 10, 1870, his companion died at the same age. They were devout Christians. Leonard Curtis was born April 4, 1811, and was the third child born in Genoa Township; what schooling he received was in schoolhouses on his father's farm; the first two being of log, with slab floors, desks and seats, with clapboard doors, and greased paper for windows. He remained at home until May 4, 1836, when he formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Mary A. Hough, daughter of Sylvester and Sarah Hough; she was born Jan. 2, 1813; after marriage, they located on his present place; have raised four children—Henry C. born May 12, 1838; Howard, born Dec. 23, 1842; Dwight C., born Dec. 17, 1844; Edna, Jan. 3, 1847; Howard and Edna are now living at the old home with their father; the other two are married, and living on part of the old farm, which they now own. Mrs. Curtis died January 28, 1864. The Curtis family were among the first families in the township, and have always been prominently identified with its interests.

HENRY C. CURTIS, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Galena; is a son of Leonard and Mary Curtis, born May 12, 1838, within half a mile of where he now lives; he remained with his parents until 21 years old. In 1859, he started West, and with a team drove through to Denver, Colo., where he remained but a short time, returning the same year. Jan. 17, 1860, he was married to Miss Augusta Norton; he then moved on to his present homestead where he remained until 1864, when he again went West with a drove of sixteen hundred fine merino sheep, to Coffey Co., Kan. This was, perhaps, the first flock of that number and quality taken into that section; after arrival with the sheep he returned and moved his family there; they remained until the fall of 1865, when on account of poor health of Mrs. Curtis, they returned to Ohio, he letting his sheep out on shares, to farmers; in the spring following, he disposed of them and returned to his farm where he has since devoted himself to the stock business and farming; from 1866 to 1873, he bought and shipped stock from this and adjoining counties to Eastern markets; since 1873, he has given his time and attention to his farm, feeding his crop instead of selling it. Dec. 22, 1875, Mrs. Curtis died, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters—Alta B., born Jan. 11, 1861; Roxanna M., Nov. 29, 1863; Henry C. June 27, 1867; Leo D., May 21, 1871, and George W., June 29, 1873, all living. Aug. 5, 1877, Mr. Curtis married Mrs. Jennie H. Smith, who is a daughter of Samuel S. and Julia A. Forniss, of Berlin Township. She was born Dec. 19, 1845; Aug. 14, 1870, her first marriage took place, to Jay D. Smith; they had one child—Mary A., born Aug. 27, 1873, died Feb. 3, 1874; Mr. Smith died, April 7, 1875; for three years previous to her marriage to Mr. Curtis, she had been teaching school in Galena. He is a member of the Sunbury Lodge, No. 400, A., F. & A. M.; also leader of the choir of the Episcopal Church at Galena, of which his wife and daughters are members.

JOHN S. COPELAND, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Galena; is a son of William S. Copeland, who was born in Connecticut June 5, 1787, and with his parents went to Vermont, where he remained until of age. Feb. 19, 1815, he was married to Lydia Rice, of Petersham, Mass.; they located in his native county in Vermont, and worked at his trade, manufacturing wagons and buggies; in the fall of 1830, he came West and made his home in Genoa Township, and was probably the first wagon-maker in the township; Sept. 11, 1831, Mrs. Copeland died; they had one child, Eliza, who died while young; Sept. 21, 1832, Mr. Copeland married Mrs. Clarinda Smith; she was born Sept. 10, 1800, and in 1823 was married to John Smith; they had one child, Jane, born Nov. 23, 1824. Mr. Smith died June 12, 1824; Mr. Copeland had his wagon-shop on what is now part of the Williams farm; he was a member of the Genoa Presbyterian Church, and died April 12, 1860, leaving two children—John S. and Lydia R. The latter is now Mrs. John Bail, of Orange Township. John S. Copeland was born Oct. 13, 1833, remained and worked with his father, in the shop and on the farm, until 26 years old. After his father's death, he bought and moved on his present farm. Jan. 23, 1862, he married Viancia A. Fairman. She was born Sept. 17, 1844. They have five children—Charlie, born Nov. 28, 1863; William, March 24, 1867; Frank and Emma, twins, March 4, 1869; Estella, Feb. 19, 1873. When 19 years old, Mr. Copeland united with the U. B. Church, and was a member some twenty-two years. In 1875, he united with the M. E. Church, of which body he is now a member. He has been class leader, and also Superintendent of

the Sunday school, having for twenty-seven years been a zealous Sunday-school worker. His homestead contains 103 acres, which he has well improved, having a nice farm residence and large barn, which he built himself, being a carpenter; he does considerable contracting, besides running his farm. He belongs to the Democratic party.

JEREMIAH CURTIS (deceased), was among the first settlers in this county who came from Hartford Co., Conn., with his family of six persons with a three-horse team; starting July 9, 1804, they arrived in September the same year at Worthington, after seven weeks' travel; in 1805, moved to Berkshire, where he had built a cabin and planted the first nursery in the county from seed brought from Connecticut; he bought of Col. Byxbe, a section of land on Yankee street; no mill at this time nearer than Chillicothe; soon after, Mr. Curtis built a grist and saw mill, being about the first in the county; this mill was on the Big Walnut, on the farm now owned by Stephen Ulery; here he cracked corn and distilled whisky, making an outlet for the farmer's corn; Zanesville afforded them salt at $5 per bushel, and other necessaries, requiring several days to make the trip; in 1811, he sold his mill property, and for the protection of his family, moved to Marietta; he lived but a short time, died of spotted fever, June 21, 1813, in his 44th year; he was a man of indomitable energy and perseverance, as well as sound judgment, and had laid the foundation for an ample amount of this world's goods; after his death, his son, afterward the Hon. John Curtis, moved the family back to the farm; there being but two heirs, the property was divided equally between them; John Curtis was born in the same place as his father, Feb. 17, 1794; he grew up to agricultural pursuits, and became one of the best farmers in the county; was called upon to fill several official stations in the township; in 1832 was elected as a Representative from this county in the Ohio Legislature, and was re-elected the next term; in 1850, he received the unanimous nomination by his party to the State Constitutional Convention, but declined, preferring the retirement of his farm, which became a model under his management; in his dealings with his fellow-men, he was conscientiously and religiously just; in him the poor ever had a charitable friend; the hungry never left his door unfed; though not a member of any church, yet he was a firm believer in the atoning blood of the Savior, was a liberal contributor to churches and the building of the same, and after a life of 71 years 3 months and 10 days, he died, lamented by all who knew him. Politically, he was a Democrat, and a firm supporter of Andrew Jackson.

CAPT. JAY DYER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Galena; is a son of Jonathan Dyer, who was born Jan. 6, 1792, and, when 3 years old, his parents moved to Vermont and located in Rutland Co. Oct. 15, 1818, he married Hannah Dwinnels, of Washington Co., N. Y.; they located close to his parents, where Jay was born Nov. 30, 1819; when quite young, he entered the University of Vermont; in the spring of 1838, his parents moved to Ohio, locating in this county; Jay was at that time attending school, and, in June of the same year, graduated, and then joined his parents in Ohio; remaining a few months, he went to Illinois, where, with a surveying party, he went to work on a railroad, but only remained with them a short time, when he was transferred to a party that was surveying the Illinois River, from Ottawa to Peoria; on account of sickness, he gave up his position, and, in the fall of 1839, returned to Delaware Co. and taught school one year; he then returned to Illinois, locating at Plainfield, Will Co., where he remained five years; in 1845, he returned to Ohio, and, Oct. 4, 1847, was married to Miss Hortense Norton; she was born Jan. 1, 1829, in Connecticut; when 5 years old, her parents came to Ohio, locating in Berkshire Township; when 15 years old, she commenced teaching, at which she continued until her marriage; they have had four children, of whom Alfred C., born Aug. 22, 1858, and David N., Jan. 20, 1862, are living, and Stella, born Sept. 2, 1852, and Eudora, Aug. 5, 1855, deceased. Alfred C. graduated from Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, in June, 1879, and is now teaching in Delaware Co.; David N. is now attending the State University at Columbus, Ohio. After his marriage, Mr. Dyer located on his present homestead. In the fall of 1856, he was elected County Surveyor, and in 1859, was re-elected. In August, 1861, he resigned his office, and enlisted in the 32d O. V. I., Co. I, and was commissioned Captain, but, on account of poor health, he resigned in 1862. In 1868, under the firm name of Dyer, Armstrong & Co., he engaged in the manufacture of cheese; in 1872, he sold out, and since then has devoted his time to farming and stock-raising; he now has about seven hundred head of fine merino sheep; his farm contains about five hundred acres, part lying in Genoa and part in Berkshire Township, on

which he has good buildings and other improvements.

ALBERT AND ALVIN FRANKLIN, farmers and millers; P. O. Westerville; are sons of Vernon Franklin, who was a farmer and stock-raiser of Genoa Township; he was a son of Nathanael and Roxanna Franklin, who were natives of New Hampshire; he was born April 4, 1804, and when 20 years old, as an apprentice entered a woolen factory at Log City, N. Y., and worked as dyer and cloth-dresser for ten years. March 8, 1830, he was married to Miss Amana Scott, daughter of Samuel and Matilda Scott, who were natives of New Hampshire, and in 1809 located in Madison Co., N. Y., where Mrs. Franklin was born, Jan. 30, 1812. After his marriage, Mr. Franklin moved on a farm in Chenango Co., N. Y., remaining in that and Genesee Co. until 1838, when he moved to Knox Co., Ohio, and in March, 1840, bought and moved on to his present farm, which contains ninety-six acres, situated at what is known as Franklin Corners, named after Mr. Franklin; at this point was Genoa Cross Roads P. O. for sixteen years, located there after Mr. Franklin arrived, he being the first and only Postmaster, excepting for two years. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin had four children, three of whom are living—Angeline M., born May 14, 1831, and Albert and Alvin, who are twins, Sept. 18, 1833; Caroline J., born Sept. 1, 1844, died Sept. 9, 1865; Angeline makes her home with her mother, though for thirty-one years her time has been largely devoted to school-teaching, having taught sixty terms, perhaps a greater number than any other teacher in the county; her first wages were $1 per week and board. Sept. 22, 1867, Mr. Franklin died, in his 64th year, having been for thirteen years Township Treasurer; after his death, the brothers, Albert and Alvin, continued to run the farm. Oct. 15, 1857, Alvin was married to Margaret Glass, who was born in Genoa Township Oct. 15, 1838. They have one child—Herschel V., born May 29, 1862. Albert was married, Oct. 20, 1862, to Eva Nutt, who was born Oct. 11, 1841, in Genoa Township; he then located on a farm in this township, where he remained seven years; in 1869, he removed to Westerville, Franklin Co., where he has since lived. They have three children—Lillian M., born Aug. 18, 1863; Josephine, Dec. 18, 1866; and Dollie J., Feb. 24, 1871. In 1865, the brothers erected a saw-mill on their farm, and the C. & Mt. V. R. R., which crosses it, has a flag station at the mill, for the accommodation of passengers and freight, called Franklin. The brothers have each held township offices, and are, as was their father before them, identified with the business interests of the township.

GEORGE GLASS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Westerville; is a son of William H. Glass, who was born in Cambria Co., Penn., in 1782; when 27 years old, he went to Morris Co., N. J., and, in 1813, was married to Elizabeth McWilliams, remaining there twenty-two years; in 1835, came with his family to Ohio, locating in Genoa Township, where he bought 96 acres of land; he died in October, 1868, in his 86th year; his wife died March 28, 1879. George Glass was born Oct. 6, 1814, in Morris Co., N. J., and was 21 years old the day after their arrival in the township, and in just two years from that time—Oct. 5, 1837—he was married to Rebecca Smith, whose parents came to this county in 1809, and Oct. 19, 1816, she was born; she taught school some time previous to her marriage, with the exception of which time she had made her home with her parents. Mr. Glass has made it his home in Genoa Township, with the exception of four years spent on a farm in Berkshire; in 1854, he bought and moved on to his present farm of 105 acres. They have five children—Elizabeth, born July 11, 1838; William, March 4, 1840; Ardelia, Oct. 28, 1841; John, June 29, 1844; and Mary A., Feb. 17, 1849; four of the children are married; Ardelia makes her home with her parents. Mr. Glass was chosen Township Assessor several terms, and was also Township Trustee. In 1852, he united with the Genoa Presbyterian Church, of which he and his wife are members.

WILLIAM HALL (deceased) was an early settler in this county; born April 13, 1790, in Essex Co., Vt.; by the death of his father was early in life thrown upon his own resources; learned the tanning and shoemaking business in Goshen, Conn.; in 1806, in company with his "boss," emigrated to Worthington, and remained until 21 years of age; in the summer of 1811, he and a friend visited New England, going on foot via Cleveland, carrying their food and blankets in knapsacks; the country was an unbroken wilderness; bears, wolves and panthers, also Indians inhabited the forests, the latter at that time being in open hostility against the whites; Mr. Hall returned the same year in November, arriving in Worthington the same day of the battle of Tippecanoe; June, 1812, responded to a call for vol-

unteers to cut out a military road for the transportation of supplies, etc., to Ft. Meigs; after serving three months, he was appointed recruiting officer, and raised a company, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of the same, which was attached to the 27th Regiment, Lewis Cass commanding, and followed the fortunes of Gen. Harrison's army during the winter of 1812–13 at Detroit; in 1814, was in Canada during the invasion, and at the battle of the Thames that fall, which ended the war; returned home after serving nearly three years. Jan. 1, 1815, he married Polly Cartis, and settled in Genoa on a farm where he spent the greater part of his life; September, 1848, lost his wife by death, after a happy union of thirty-three years; spring of 1853, followed a portion of his family to Michigan, where he remained until May 13, 1861, when he "passed over" the river of death at the age of 71; Mr. Hall had been during his life a just and upright man, a firm believer in Christianity, was one of the first members at the organization of the Presbyterian Church at Genoa. He was a Democrat of the Jackson school.

HARRIS JOHNSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Galena; is a son of Dr. Harris Johnson, who was born in Massachusetts, and at 21 years of age went to Pennsylvania, locating in Luzerne Co., and in 1820 united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Ingels; the next day, they started West in a wagon and came to Galena in this county where the Doctor practiced medicine a few years and then moved to Harlem Township, near where the village of Harlem now stands, where he practiced five or six years; in the spring of 1829, he started on foot to Cincinnati, where he contemplated locating, but on his way was taken sick, and died in Cincinnati in May, 1829, and on Dec. 1, 1829, the subject was born, and with her six children the widowed mother remained at their old home until in May, 1830, when she was married to B. M. Fairchild, of Hartford Township, where she is still living, her second husband having died in 1872. Mr. Johnson remained with his mother and step-father until he was of age, when he commenced working in his step-father's saw and grist mills at Harlem. On July 24, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss C. Marshall, but continued to work in the mills until April 1, 1858, when they moved to his present farm, which he had bought about a year before; it then contained 107 acres, he has since added more to it; Mrs. Johnson died Feb. 11, 1872, she had from childhood been a devout Christian; they had five children, of whom Florence E., Elmina H., Cary W. and Jessie F., still survive, Dwight H., deceased; the two oldest are married; June 24, 1873, Mr. Johnson was married to Mrs. Elvina L. Horbach. Mr. Johnson has given considerable attention to breeding and improving his stock, and at the present time has two or three hundred fine merino sheep; on his farm he has a fine large brick residence and other great improvements. He is a member of the Republican party; he has filled the office of Township Trustee, and has been almost continuously a member of the School Board.

INGELS McLEOD, deceased; was born in Kentucky, in July, 1817; when about 14 years old, he came with his parents to Ohio, and located in Genoa Township. On his 22d birthday, he was married to Hetty Roberts, daughter of John and Nancy Roberts; born Nov. 18, 1821, and remained with her parents until her marriage to Mr. McLeod; he was not only prominent in the business circles, but in the social and religious as well; for sixteen years, he was class-leader in the M. E. Church, and for a number of years had been Superintendent of the Sunday school. They had three children, all of whom still survive; Sept. 13, 1860, he died; Mrs. McLeod remained on the homestead with her children until 1870, when she moved on the farm, where she now lives in the house with her mother, Mrs. Roberts.

JESSE MILLER, stock-raiser and farmer; P.O. Westerville, Franklin Co., is a son of Michael Miller, who was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Jan. 7, 1785; Jan. 4, 1821, he married Susan Hower; she was born April 25, 1801; Mr. Miller then went to work at wagon-making in April, 1837; he came to Marion Co., Ohio; stayed there on a farm about four years; then moved into Montgomery Co. and farmed three years; in the spring of 1845, moved into Orange Township, this county, where he remained a few years and then moved into Berlin Township, where he bought his first farm in Ohio; in 1857, he sold out and moved into Genoa Township, where he died Jan. 17, 1858; April 2, 1879, his wife died; they were both members of the Christian Church. The subject was born Nov. 23, 1836, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; he remained with his parents until 16 years old; his father being unable to help him with money or stock, gave him his time at that age, and without a dollar in his pocket, he came into Genoa Township and commenced work by the month in a saw and grist mill, known as the Roberts mill, where he

continuued at work ten years; after he had worked eight years, he bought forty-three acres of his present homestead, and moved his mother and sister on to it and commenced housekeeping; and about this time a married sister, living in Illinois, died, leaving three small children dependent on him; he went to Illinois and brought those children—Leroy H., Ordelia J. and John B. Mahoney, and his mother and sister cared for them; he continued his work in the mill for two years; he then turned his attention to his farming, and while supporting a large family, he added to his farm until he now has 143 acres, with three good farm residences and three large barns; his sister's children are all married, the two boys living on and running part of Mr. Miller's farm. Aug. 12, 1871, he formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Eveline Nutt; she was born Dec. 14, 1850, in Genoa Township; they have four children—Lillie M., born June 3, 1873; Susan E., Nov. 2, 1874; John B., Nov. 8, 1876; Henry R., March 15, 1879. When 24 years old he united with the M. E. Church and remained with them until 1867, when he united with the Christian Union Church at Maxwell; since first uniting with the church, he has remained a constant member, filling different positions in the church, also Superintendent of the Sunday school; Mr. Miller has always been identified with the Democratic party, and by them was elected Township Constable, and held other township and school offices; though a Democrat, he often votes and works for men in the other parties if he thinks them better men for the place, believing that principle in the men and not men of a party should determine the best men for the office.

EDWARD O. NUTT, farmer; P. O. Galena; is a son of Edward Nutt, Sr., who was a native of Virginia, where he was born April 17, 1790, and remained until 21 years old, when with his parents he came to Ohio, locating near Zanesville, where he engaged in farming, and on May 20, 1823, was married to Miss Allie Coe. He then located on an a farm adjoining the corporate limits of Zanesville, where they remained twelve years, and in November, 1834, moved to Franklin Co., where they lived about twenty years, and then moved into this township, where they spent a few years, and then returned to Franklin Co., where Mrs. Nutt now lives, though she spends much of her time with Edward, who is her youngest son, born March 14, 1835. When 20 years old, he went to Iowa, where he entered 160 acres of land, but stayed there only a few months, when he returned to Ohio; again going West in about two years, remaining but a short time, In 1857, he commenced selling Hogden's Chain-pump, at which he continued two years. March 6, 1862, he was married to Charlotte E. Park. After his marriage, he located on a farm in Genoa Township. In March, 1872, he moved on his present homestead, which he had bought the year before. They have four children, all girls—Leonora H., Loretta H., Gertrude H. and Mattie H. The oldest one is now attending school at Gahanna, in Franklin Co. Mr. Nutt is a charter member of Galena Lodge, No. 404, I. O. O. F.

JOHN C. NUTT, farmer; P. O. Central College; was born Jan. 21, 1810, in Frederick Co., Va.; was 10 years old when his folks came to Ohio. His father, John Nutt, Sr., was born in 1780, in Virginia. When 24 years old, he was married to Mary Cohorn; they had nine children. In 1820, they came to Ohio, and until 1831 lived near Zanesville; then came to Delaware Co., locating in the south part of Genoa Township, where Mrs. Nutt died in 1852, and Mr. Nutt March 5, 1866. They were members of the Baptist Church. The subject was their second child, and remained with, and worked for, his father until 21 years old. Feb. 12, 1833, he married Eliza A. Eoff. She was born Dec. 18, 1810, in New Jersey. After marriage, he located in Genoa Township, and the following year bought and moved onto his present homestead of 100 acres. They had seven children—John C., Jr., who married Elizabeth Randolph; they have ten children, and live in Franklin Co.; Jacob W., married Eliza Hennis; they have one child, and live on onr subject's home place; the other five children are dead. Mrs. Nutt died Nov. 11, 1845, and Aug. 22, 1846, he married his present wife, Elizabeth Thompson; she was born Aug. 8, 1823; by whom he has seven children, of whom Joseph T., Mary A., Eveline M., Edward J., Charles J. and Martha S. still survive, and David H., deceased. Of those living, Joseph T., Mary A. and Eveline M. are married, and living in Genoa Township. The three youngest live with the subject, when not engaged in teaching. Mr. Nutt united with the Baptist Church at the age of 21, and remained with that body until 1866, when he and his wife united with the Christian Union Church at Maxwell, with which they are still connected.

EDWIN PHILLIPS, farmer; P. O. Galena; is a son of William Phillips, who was a native of

New York, and with his parents came to Ohio, locating in Franklin Co., May 1, 1832. He was married to Helen Bishop; they had seven children, of whom the subject was the oldest, and was born Feb. 8, 1833; the father died when Edwin was 14 years of age. He remained with his mother until he was 22, when, on that birthday, or Feb. 8, 1855, he was married to Corintha Williams, and with his bride located in Central College. In 1863, Mrs. Phillips died, leaving three sons—William, Frank and Charles. Feb. 14, 1874, he was married to his present wife, who was Mrs. Jane E. Knox. She had, before marriage with Mr. Phillips, five children—Minnie, Kate, William V., Lucinda, Orren A.—and since their marriage, two—Lamata and Lena. Mr. Phillips has made several trips West, but has not been able to suit himself in a home better than in his present one, which is situated one-half mile south of Galena. Besides running his farm, he devotes considerable attention to breeding fine stock, with which he has his farm well stocked.

JOHN T. ROWLAND is a prominent stock-shipper and owner of a farm in the southwest part of the township; he was born in Ohio, and when a child went with his parents to Jacksonville, Ill., where his father engaged in shipping stock for a number of years, and then connected himself with Russell Bros., in the mercantile business, continuing the stock-shipping, which he attended to, until his death. At the age of 21, John received his share of the estate, and, in company with his brother, engaged in running a general store in Fort Scott, Kan. Here his brother died, and Mr. Rowland then went to the Indian Nation, entering the stock trade there. In 1873, he went into the stock commission business in St. Louis. In September of that year, while dividing stock, he fell and was run over by a Texas steer, which stepped upon his face, crushing the bones, which had to be taken out, leaving his face boneless from his eyes to his lower jaw; soon as able he went to Texas, where he continued in the stock trade, shipping Texas sheep and ponies to the North, and returning to Texas with fine blooded bucks. Mr. Rowland is experienced in his business and displays good judgment in his transactions.

JOHN ROBERTS, blacksmith and farmer, lives upon a tract of land that formed a part of 406 acres, the original purchase made by his father, Hezekiah Roberts, and upon which John was born Nov. 18, 1810, the first white child born in the township; his father was born March 10, 1760, in Orange Co., N. Y.; when a child, his parents moved to Luzerne Co., Penn., and were there at the time of the Wyoming Valley massacre. The family saved their lives by flight down the Susquehanna River on a raft, which went to pieces, when they walked sixty miles across the country to East Town, on the Delaware River. They returned with others, as soon as the troubles were over. About five years after the marriage of Hezekiah Roberts, they came to Ohio, and purchased 320 acres of land in Berkshire Township; in a few months, he sold this to his father, who had come out in the mean time; he then bought in this township, as stated above; his death took place Dec. 25, 1826. The representative of this sketch, John Roberts, remained at his paternal home until his marriage to Miss Phœbe Weeks, March 2, 1837; she was born in New York May 12, 1812, where her mother died, and, in 1834, she came to Ohio with her father; after marriage, they moved into the house with Mr. Roberts' mother; he had learned blacksmithing, in addition to his farm work, and, though never having worked as an apprentice, he was one of the best smiths in the county, never turning a horse away because it was bad to shoe; in that branch he had few equals. Mrs. Roberts died Oct. 3, 1872; they had seven children, four dying in infancy; those living are Mary E., born Jan. 22, 1838; Pruella J., July 8, 1841; Euretta, May 15, 1846. The latter is now Mrs. L. L. Thrall; was married Dec. 9, 1869; located in Licking Co., where he owned and ran a mill; in January, 1872, they moved in with Mr. Roberts, for the purpose of taking charge of the house and the farm, on account of the ill health of Mrs. Roberts; they have one child—John M., born Oct. 28, 1874. Mr. Roberts stands six feet six inches in his stocking feet, and is known as "Long John." His house, upon his farm of sixty acres, was built in 1815, and, for sixty-four years, has been his home. It is now in good condition, and the farm denotes careful cultivation; it is situated two miles southwest of Galena, west side of Big Walnut Creek, between it and the State road.

WILLIAM J. SHOAF, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Galena; is a son of John Shoaf, who was a native of Virginia, and when but a child with his parents came to Ohio, locating in Franklin Co.; March 1, 1830, he was married to Catharine Bennett, and located in Hamilton Township, Franklin Co., where William J. was born Jan. 23,

1831. He remained with his parents on the old farm, where they yet live, until Dec. 23, 1852, when he was married to Almira Shultz. He then settled in Franklin Co., where they lived two years and then came to this township and bought his present farm. Mrs. Shoaf died March 6, 1869. They had four children of whom Jennie L., born March 11, 1858, and Annie B., born Dec. 15, 1859, are living; John J. and Katy deceased. Sept. 3, 1869, the subject was married to Theresa E. Ferguson; they had three children—Emma D., born July 18, 1870; William H., Oct. 8, 1872; Frank H., Sept. 10, 1878; Sept. 20, 1878, Mrs. Shoaf died; at her death his oldest daughter, Mrs. P. F. Freeman, with her husband, moved in and took charge of his house and children, and is still with him. When in his 15th year, Mr. Shoaf espoused the Christian religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a devoted member. He was for some years class-leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Galena.

RALPH SMITH, farmer; P. O. Galena; is a son of Alexander Smith, who was born in 1783, and in 1808 came to Ohio, locating in Genoa Township, where he remained until his death, Sept. 29, 1857, in his 75th year; in the year 1813, he married Martha Williams; they had seven children, five of whom are still living; Alexander Smith and wife were both members of the Genoa Presbyterian Church, and for almost thirty years he was Elder in the church. Ralph Smith was born June 1, 1821, in Genoa Township, which has been his home continuously. When 19 years old, he commenced teaching, but made his home with his parents until his marriage, Oct. 24, 1844, to Julia H. Carter; she was born Dec. 18, 1824. They have had three sons—George R., born July 24, 1846, is now living with his parents; Frankie and Johnny died when small. Mr. Smith was elected Constable when 21 years old, and has continually since that time held some township office with the exception of about two years; he is now Justice of the Peace, this being his eighth term.

ANDREW J. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Galena; is a son of Alexander Smith, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1808, and in 1813 married Martha Williams, daughter of the Rev. John Williams, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1806, lived one year in Fairfield Co., and in the spring of 1807 came to Delaware Co.; after his marriage, Alexander Smith located on a farm about the center of Genoa Township; from the year 1813 until his death in 1857, he was almost continuously in office, either township or county. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and for thirty years he was an Elder. His wife's father, the Rev. John Williams, bought 1,500 acres of land, part of which was Mr. Smith's homeplace, where Andrew J. was born Aug. 8, 1818. When 21, he commenced teaching school in Pickaway Co.; Sept. 28, 1842, he was married to Mary Glass; the next day he moved to his present homestead, having built a little log house. They have had five children, of whom John, born March 14, 1845, Frances, Sept. 18, 1846, Jane A., Dec. 15, 1848, and Reid, born Dec. 10, 1857, are still living, and Jay D., born June 21, 1843, died April 7, 1875. Reid is living with his parents, the others are married, John to Mary Wright, and lives in Logan Co., Ohio; Frances J. is Mrs. Van Demark, and lives in this county; Jane A. is now Mrs. Linnabarry, and lives in Champaign Co., Ohio, her husband owns a farm in Genoa Township. Mr. Smith has always been identified with the Democratic party, and when 21 years old was elected Township Constable, and has almost constantly since held some State, county or township office; in 1854 was elected Sheriff, and in 1856 was renominated but defeated by a small majority. In 1857 was nominated for Representative, and ran ahead of his ticket some 300 votes, though defeated by 120; in 1870, he was chosen to represent this district in the State Board of Equalization, and is now prominently identified with the Grange interests of the county. Mr. Smith's farm contains 110 acres, on which he has a nice brick residence and good out-houses, situated two and one-half miles southwest of Galena.

THOMAS F. WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O. Galena; is a son of Thomas Williams, whose sketch appears in this work; he was born Feb. 14, 1840, on the farm where he now lives, which is owned by himself and a half-brother, and contains 131 acres. He remained at home until the death of his parents. In 1866, he went to Indiana, where he spent about six months working in a saw-mill; since that time he has remained on the farm. Sept. 9, 1870, he was married to Isabelle Irwin, who was born May 16, 1851, in Franklin Co., Ohio; her father died when she was small, and she remained with her mother until her marriage to Mr. Williams; they have two children—Marion, born Oct. 19, 1872, and Fred, born Aug.

26, 1877. Their farm is well improved, having two good farm residences and out-buildings. Mr. Williams is a member of the Galena Lodge, No. 404, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Galena; is a son of Thomas Williams, who was born May 1, 1783, in Maryland; his parents moved to Pennsylvania when he was small, and remained there several years, and, while Ohio was yet a Territory, located in what is now Fairfield Co. Thomas Williams remained with his parents until his marriage; about the year 1806, he married Pirces Bell, and with his bride came to Delaware Co. and purchased 1,400 acres of land, on which he located, a portion of which George now owns and lives upon. They were among the first to locate in what is now Genoa Township. In 1823, Mrs. Thomas Williams died, leaving five children. In 1824, Mr. Williams married his second wife, Phebe Sebring; they had seven children, five of whom still survive. Mr. Williams died Jan. 22, 1864, in his 81st year. Though he did not learn to read until after his first marriage, he became a great reader, having for some years previous to his death read his Bible almost continually. He was a prominent member of the Genoa Presbyterian Church. George Williams was born Oct. 26, 1814, on his present homestead, on which he has spent his life thus far. His farm, where he lives, contains 131 acres; he also owns seventy-five acres in another lot, having bought out the other heirs, excepting a half-brother. During six consecutive years, he was Township Assessor. In 1859, he was chosen Township Land Appraiser. His sister, who is a widow, and her two daughters, are now living with and keeping house for him.

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